Gc
974.8
W26w
2003024

M. L.

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01202 7816

Warwick's Keystone Commonwealth

A Review of the History of the Great State of Pennsylvania, and a Brief Record of the Growth of its ~~Chief City, Philadelphia~~ cities

BY

CHARLES F. WARWICK

Ex-Mayor of the City of Philadelphia

And Author of the following Works:

Mirabeau and the French Revolution, Danton and the French Revolution, Robespierre and the French Revolution, Napoleon and the End of the French Revolution.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

1913

78 7337 14

Warwick, Charles F
Warwicks Keystone commonwealth
(Pa.)

Palm Beach

2003024

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

https://archive.org/details/warwickskeystone00warw

Copyright, 1913
by
ELLA K. WARWICK, Administratrix
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

CONTENTS.

PAGE.

CHAPTER I.

Conditions in Europe in the Seventeenth Century 8

CHAPTER II.

Dutch and Swedes. Arrival of English 15

CHAPTER III.

Penn Secures Charter of Pennsylvania 24

CHAPTER IV.

Mennonites, Tunkers and Schwenkfelders 47

CHAPTER V.

Volunteer Fire System. Market Place 58

CHAPTER VI.

Contention Re the Boundary Line of Pennsylvania 64

CHAPTER VII.

Penn's Will. Benjamin Franklin 79

CHAPTER VIII.

French and Indian Wars 91

CHAPTER IX.

Rapid Development of the City 98

CHAPTER X.

State House and Its Bell 107

CHAPTER XI.

Famous Stamp Act of 1765 114

CHAPTER XII.

Passage of the Declaration of Independence 126

CHAPTER XIII.

Philadelphia Made Seat of National Government 141

CHAPTER XIV.

Indian Insurrection 156

CHAPTER XV.

Removal of National Capital 165

CONTENTS.—Continued.

PAGE.

CHAPTER XVI.

War of 1812 179

CHAPTER XVII.

The Bench and the Bar 192

CHAPTER XVIII.

Theatres and Street Scenes 199

CHAPTER XIX.

Music, Medicine and Art 211

CHAPTER XX.

Introduction of Railroads 219

CHAPTER XXI.

Election of Andrew Jackson 229

CHAPTER XXII.

Philadelphia, A Literary Centre 241

CHAPTER XXIII.

Slavery and Race Riots 246

CHAPTER XXIV.

Act of Consolidation 256

CHAPTER XXV.

Agitation of Slavery Question 266

CHAPTER XXVI.

Opening of the Civil War 273

CHAPTER XXVII.

Development after the War 283

CHAPTER XXVIII.

Peace Jubilee Celebration 291

CHAPTER XXIX.

Manufacturing and Educational Interests 295

Biography 299-429

In Memoriam 430

Index to History 436

Index to Biographies 438

CHARLES F. WARWICK.

PREFACE.

THIS is not a history of deep research. My physical condition has been such that during its composition I have been confined to my room, indeed much of the time to my bed, and consequently have been unable to visit the libraries and other institutions, to delve in and dig up original matter, and to read and study original letters, manuscripts and documents.

My work has not been burdened with schedules and statistics, for my purpose has been to give to the reader a history of principal events, and to take him as it were, into the very atmosphere of the times described, drawing pen portraits of prominent men and pictures of past incidents, showing the vocations of the people, their amusements, their habits, customs, attire, every day street scenes and manner of living, and at the same time showing the gradual growth and development of the city and state and how they have been affected by national conditions.

In accomplishing this task I have used a mass of material which I have collected from time to time in years gone by; I have also drawn extensively from notes, private letters and memoranda and have consulted such works as: Thomas Proud's History of Pennsylvania; Watson's Annals; Thompson Westcott's History of Philadelphia; John Russell Young's Philadelphia; The Making of Pennsylvania, and the Pennsylvania Colony and Commonwealth by Sydney George Fisher; Dr. Ellis P. Oberholtzer's History of Philadelphia; Penn's Letters in the

Evening Bulletin; and the many sketches on the history of our city and state from the pens of Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker and Hon. Hampton L. Carson.

The reader will not find a profound work, but I trust that it will be of interest. The disadvantages under which the book has been written must serve as a partial excuse for my failure to more faithfully cover the subject.

CHAS. F. WARWICK,
Philadelphia, Pa.

CHAPTER I.

POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS OF EUROPE IN THE SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the original thirteen states, is the Keystone of the Federal Arch. Her position and power give to her this distinguishing designation. With New York and New England lying on one hand, and the Southern states on the other, she separates them, but at the same time serves as a bond to unite them in a fraternal union. She was founded by an enlightened statesman, and peopled by liberal settlers, who, escaping from religious tyranny, brought with them to the new land a spirit of freedom and toleration. Keeping her treaties faithfully with the Indians, her people were never compelled to carry firearms on their way to church or to the meeting house, as were the Pilgrims of New England, to repel the attacks of savages. Her inhabitants were imbued with the spirit of liberty and political equality which made them more liberal in disposition than the Puritans. They too were without those aristocratic features that characterized the cavaliers of the South.

It was fortunate for America, for her future growth and development, that the settlements were made at a time when the political and religious tyranny and the oppression of the old world sent out emigrants who sought liberty and an opportunity to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. Although they brought with them in many instances a spirit of bigotry and intolerance it is remarkable in view of what they had suffered how liberal they were under all the circumstances. It was fortunate too that the political and religious conditions of Europe forced them to emigrate, for they came not with the purpose of adventurers who were simply to explore and exploit a new land, but, with the intention of settlers who were determined to establish permanent homes.

To cite, for example, the case of the Pilgrims. They landed on Plymouth rock in 1620, in December of that year. The weather was unusually severe, and they suffered great hardships, so that when Spring arrived half of the colony were in their graves. When the "Mayflower," however, returned to England in May of 1621, not one of the Pilgrims sailed with her. They had come to stay. They were willing to suffer the discomforts and privations of a new land rather than subject themselves again to the tyranny and persecution from which they had escaped.

The settlers that came to North America were brave and resolute men, with the courage of their convictions. They adhered to their faith in spite of persecution; in fact, persecution only intensified their loyalty and devotion. They were imbued with the spirit of martyrs and they were willing to face the terrors of an unknown deep and the perils of a savage and an unexplored country in order that they might secure liberty of conscience.

The Puritans in New England, the Quakers in Pennsylvania, the Catholics

in Maryland, the Cavaliers in Virginia, and the Huguenots in the Carolinas were mighty architects of a mighty empire.

The first English settlement planted in North America, was that of Virginia, at Jamestown, in 1607. The Dutch settled in New York in 1614, then came the settlement of Massachusetts by the Puritans at Plymouth in 1620. New Hampshire and Maine were settled in 1623, New Jersey in 1624, Delaware in 1627, Connecticut in 1633, Maryland in 1634, Rhode Island in 1636, North Carolina about 1640, and South Carolina about 1670. Pennsylvania was permanently settled by the Quakers in 1682 and Ogelthorpe planted his English colony in Georgia in 1733.

These settlements were made mainly by the English together with an admixture of Germans and Scotch Irish. New Jersey was settled by the Dutch, Swedes and English, and Delaware by the Swedes alone.

In order to understand the causes that induced the emigration of these people it is necessary to consider the political and religious condition of Europe in those days. The seventeenth century was one in which the absolutism of kings obtained full sway and which was characterized by religious intolerance, bigotry and superstition. The glory and the power of the English commonwealth had ended with the death of Cromwell and the Restoration under Charles II. had returned the Stuarts to the throne, who revived in its full strength the doctrine of the divine right of kings. The puritanism and austerity of Cromwell's rule were immediately succeeded by a licentiousness that leaped over all bounds and men under the influence of the reaction threw off not only the profession but every semblance of virtue and piety. Morality was reviled and ridiculed as cant and hypocrisy. Revelry and drunkenness spread throughout the kingdom and men held continued orgies while drinking the health of the king. The "Merry Monarch" himself set the example for the free and riotous living that prevailed among the people.

Charles II. was succeeded by James II., who after a vain effort to establish the Roman Catholic Church in England was compelled to abdicate and in turn was succeeded by William and Mary who effected what is known in history as the "Glorious Revolution of 1688."

France, under the reign of Louis XIV., was the leading and most influential state on the continent of Europe. In the king centered all the power and dignity of the state. There were no constitutional barriers between him and the people. His declaration that he was the State, was not a mere idle boast, but an absolute truth. "The government of Louis is a great fact," says Guizot, "a powerful and brilliant fact, but it was built upon sand." He was despotic, bigoted and intolerant, ignored the rights of man and by his extravagance and the prosecution of useless wars hurried the nation into bankruptcy. His reign was signalized by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, a liberal act passed under Henry IV. that had given to the Huguenots relief from persecution.

Spain, under the rule of Philip II. had grown to vast dimensions but her power suddenly dwindled and the sceptre passed from her grasp. It was her proud boast in the days of her glory that the sun never set upon her possessions. Macauley, in commenting upon the importance and extent of Spain, says: "That the empire of Philip II. was undoubtedly one of the most powerful and splendid

that ever existed in the world. In Europe he ruled Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands on both sides of the Rhine, Franche Comté, Rouissillon, the Milanese and the two Sicilies; Tuscany, Parma and the other smaller states of Italy were as completely dependent upon him as the Nizam and the Rajah of Berar now are on the East India Company. In Asia the King of Spain was Master of the Philippines, and all of those rich settlements which the Portuguese had made on the coast of Malabar and Coramandel, in the Peninsula of Malacca, in the Spice islands of the Eastern Archipelago. In America his dominion extended on each side of the equator into the temperate zone. It is no exaggeration to say that during several years his power over Europe was greater than even that of Napoleon." But this vast and mighty empire soon crumbled and fell into decay and in the seventeenth century her influence in European politics in a great measure had departed. The Spaniards made no settlements in the new world to escape persecution. When they came they were actuated by other motives.

The Spanish soldiers and adventurers of that period were undoubtedly brave and daring explorers but cruel and inhuman masters. To be sure they carried the cross in one hand but they wielded the sword in the other and ignored the influence of the former by the cruel and desperate use of the latter. The greed of the Spaniards in America for gold, deadened every sentiment of humanity. There was no desert too broad to cross, no mountain too high to climb, no river too swift to ford, no wilderness too deep to penetrate in their desperate hunt for wealth. They were lost to every impulse of human sympathy in their treatment of the poor natives. They scourged and drove them under the lash and sword to dig and delve in the mines in search of the precious metals. The only purpose of the Spanish adventurer at that period was to discover a fountain of perennial youth or a mine of perpetual wealth.

Bartollomeo Las Casas, an earnest and a most devout Spanish priest who undertook to carry the Christian faith into these benighted regions, soon began to protest against the savage treatment of the natives at the hands of his fellow countrymen. In his account of the Spaniards in the Island of Cuba he relates that a certain Cacique named Hatbuey had unfortunately fallen into their hands and was burned alive. While in the midst of flames, fastened to a stake, he was promised eternal life if he would believe. "Hatbuey reflecting on the matter as much as the place and condition in which he was would permit, asked the friar that instructed him, whether the gate of heaven was open to the Spaniards, and being answered that such of them as were good men might hope for entrance there, the Cacique without any further deliberation told him he had no mind to go to heaven for fear of meeting so cruel and wicked a company as they were, but would rather go to hell where he might be delivered from the troublesome sight of such kind of people." This is the testimony of a devout and an earnest priest who, making every sacrifice, carried to these simple people in the new land the Gospel and the cross of Christ. It was fortunate that Spain did not obtain a dominating or permanent influence in the settlement of the North American provinces. To be sure she early founded the town of St. Augustine, but Florida became in time but a nest of pirates, robbers, desperadoes, outlaws, wandering Indians and runaway negroes. Uniting their forces they made constant forays and massacred the planters of Georgia, burned their buildings and

destroyed their crops. Then fleeing to the thickets, morasses and swamps of Florida they were safe from attack. These outrages continued for years and were beyond the control of the Spanish authorities and at last, Spain, to relieve herself of the burden sold the province in 1819 to the United States for the sum of $5,000,000.

Germany had passed through the horrors of the Thirty Years' War, a religious strife that involved all Europe in a relentless and desperate fury. "The whole land," says Carlyle, "had been tortured, torn to pieces, wrecked and brayed as in a mortar." Prussia was but a spot on the map and without influence until the Great Frederick lifted her to a commanding position.

The Dutch Republic "powerful by its waters, its union and despair" after passing through the terrors of Alva's rule and the cruel persecution of the iniquitous Inquisition, attained great prominence and political importance and became the most powerful maritime nation in the world, holding the position of mistress of the seas for a century, which England does to-day. Sweden under the wise reign of Gustavus Adolphus and the able administration of Count Oxenstiern, rose to the height of her power. Portugal virtually was without influence and Italy was divided into fragments, her thrones occupied by foreign princes.

Europe had emerged slowly from the stupor and darkness of the Middle Ages. The capture of Constantinople by the Turks in the 15th century, dispersed the learned men of the East, and thus was revived in Western Europe the literature and culture of Greece and Rome. The printing press too aided in the dissemination of learning by the multiplication of books. The religious Reformation preached by Wickliffe was in turn followed by that of John Huss. Then came Martin Luther, who appeared one hundred years after the latter, and whose famous ninety-five propositions aimed at indulgences and at what he called the errors of the Roman Catholic Church. Under the influence of these conditions a revolution was created in the thoughts of men, and their minds, released from a long captivity, demanded the reason of things and would not accept as a verity mere dogma and doctrine. Sects sprang up in every direction, like mushrooms over night, and many of them were so evanescent that they passed away without history even recording their names. So numerous were the followers of these doctrines, that they all but threatened the disintegration of the Roman Church, and at once that great institution, in order to create a reaction and to stem the tide, began a system of persecution, and although it lessened the number of heretics, even exterminating them in some localities, it could not prevent the growth of heresies, the whole Christian world was thrown into strife and contention, and the precepts of the gentle Teacher of Nazareth were ignored and forgotten by his followers. It was an age of intolerance; men's minds were blinded by bigotry and superstition the twin daughter of ignorance, but the spirit of intolerance was not confined to one sect nor to one state, it controlled all classes of Christians. For example, under the provisions of the edict of 1550 against heretics enacted at the instance of Philip II., no citizen was allowed "to print, copy, conceal, sell, buy or give any book or writing made by Luther, Calvin, Zwingli, or any other heretic or to hold or attend any meeting where heretics teach." The punishment prescribed for any violation of this act was death by sword, by fire or by burial alive. A like punishment was inflicted

upon those who would dare to lodge, shelter, entertain, nurse, feed or clothe a suspected heretic. In answer to this inhuman edict a law was passed in the reign of Elizabeth which provided that "if any heretic shall convert a Protestant to the Roman Catholic Church they shall both suffer death for high treason." These acts will show more than anything else the spirit that prevailed, a spirit that compelled the persecuted to seek a refuge in the new world.

These acts were not exceptional in character, the statute books at that age were crowded with like enactments. The Anglican and Calvinist were as intolerant as the Romanist. After Calvin had escaped from martyrdom and found refuge in Geneva he sent Servetus to the stake. The Church of England pursued the Puritan and the Quaker with the same rancor that the French Catholics did the Huguenots or the Spaniard did the Dutch Protestant. Coercion instead of persuasion was the means adopted to convince the minds of men. The stake, the gibbet, the rack and the thumb screw were the implements used to enforce obedience and to reclaim heretics.

It seems strange in the light of present civilization that it was ever considered possible to change an opinion of the mind by the torture of the body; terror may regulate the conduct but cannot control the consciences of men. Spinoza in commenting upon this matter says: "Men are so made as to resent nothing more impatiently than to be treated as criminal on account of the opinions which they deem true and charged as guilty for what simply wakes their affection to God and men. Hence, laws about opinions are aimed not at the base but at the noble, and tend not to restrain the evil-minded, but rather to irritate the good and cannot be enforced without great peril to the government. * * * * What evil can be imagined greater for a State than that honorable men, because they have thoughts of their own and cannot act a lie, are sent as culprits into exile! What more baneful than that men for no guilt or wrongdoing but for the generous largeness of their minds should be taken for enemies and led off to death and that the torture bed, the terror of the bad, should become, to the signal shame of authority, the finest stage for the public spectacle of endurance and virtue." There is nothing, strange to say, that creates so bitter a contention as religious discussion, and yet there are no questions that should be so calmly considered as those relating to religious belief. Even political differences do not create so great an animosity or so deep a hatred. A pronounced partisan in politics is mild in his opposition as compared with a bigot in religion. After all, nine times out of ten, religious belief is but a matter of early education and training, and a bigot in one faith would be just as intolerant as if he had been born and educated under another creed. Why should difference of opinion between men on a dogma or a doctrine induce one man to persecute his fellow? The stake and the rack have no logic that can convince the mind, no argument that can persuade the reason. Torture of the body may effect a verbal recantation but never change a heart. As Penn wisely observed, "If men would once consider one another reasonably they would either reconcile their differences or maintain them more amicably."

The early settlers in America were men who were actuated by principles as dear to them as their life's blood, and men so controlled are willing to

suffer without murmur the privations that must be undergone in the settlement of new lands in a new world. America lighted the torch that became a beacon to the oppressed of all nations and provided an asylum where all men could worship God according to their own fashion and without fear of molestation. To be sure there were some acts of intolerance passed by the Legislature in the early days of the province of Pennsylvania, but never was there a decree or a statute that in any way interfered with freedom of worship.

If the conditions, such as we have described, had to exist it was fortunate for America that the settlements were made at a time when the political and religious tyranny and oppression of the old world sent out emigrants who sought liberty and an opportunity to worship God according to the dictates of their own consicences. Had it not been for the oppression of the old world, the new world, doubtless, would not have been peopled so soon nor with the classes of immigrants that came. If there had not been oppression, these men, perhaps, would not have left their old homes and the associations so dear to them for a new land that at first was not inviting, whose shores were bleak, whose forests were dense and whose inhabitants were savage. It was because of the conditions that prevailed in Europe that America secured her freedom; otherwise, the country might have been settled by mere adventurers, bent only upon the exploitation of the resources of a new land.

CHAPTER II.

THE DUTCH AND THE SWEDES—ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH.

THE earliest settlers of Pennsylvania were the Dutch, who, in the year 1623, located on the shores of the Delaware. Here they remained for a period of fifteen years, when the Swedes established themselves in Pennsylvania and were in possession for seventeen years. The Dutch at the end of this time reconquered the country and retained control until the English, under the Duke of York, established dominion, and it was so held until the advent of Penn and the Quakers in 1682.

Henry Hudson, an Englishman by birth, a hardy and venturesome sailor, was originally in the employment of the Muscovy Company, a Russian corporation organized for the purpose of extending commerce and of finding a northwestern passage to India. As early as 1607 Hudson started out with the intention of reaching the north pole, but met with adverse winds which greatly impeded his course, and as he sailed north, ice so blocked his way that he was compelled to return to Europe, which country he reached in September. Still in the employment of the Muscovy Company he made another attempt and sought to find a northwestern passage to India, but was again frustrated in his plans by the presence of great quantities of floating ice along the northern coasts of Europe. He made close observations and his expeditions specially fitted him for the work he was yet to accomplish. After severing his connection with the Muscovy Company, he was employed by the Dutch West India Company to explore the new land for the purpose of advancing the commercial interests of the corporation. By this time his reputation as a daring explorer had spread all over Europe. He sailed from Amsterdam, in Holland, early in April of 1609, in a vessel of eighty tons burden, called the "Halve-Maan" (Half Moon.) The crew consisted of sixteen or eighteen Dutch and English sailors. The vessel was about the size of one of our ordinary two-masted coasting schooners. It was remarkable what long and dangerous voyages were taken by the seamen of those days in their explorations. They ventured out on comparatively unknown seas and in their small barks faced with intrepidity the perils of the deep. Their ships were mere pigmies as compared with the great ocean steamers that plough the seas to-day. Without steam, and driven alone by the winds, they encountered storm after storm in their lengthy voyages, for in coming from the old world to the new the shortest voyage occupied the space of about two months, while mishaps and adverse winds would greatly prolong the time. For instance, the Pilgrims left Plymouth in the summer of 1620 and did not reach the New England coast until December of the same year. They were on the sea for a period of nearly five months. Today, experienced and courageous sailors would hardly think of taking such chances as were taken by the early explorers. The largest boats of these intrepid navigators were mere shallops as compared with the Lusitania and the Olympic of our times, and too it

must be borne in mind that the sailors of those days were suspicious and were in hourly dread of being devoured by monsters.

Once more Hudson sailed toward the north but again was hindered by the ice and at once directed his course for North America. He reached the coast of Maine in July and instead of making a landing sailed as far south as Virginia, evidently in the neighborhood of Chincoteague, then pointing his prow to the north, he cruised along the coast until he reached the Delaware bay, then following the course of the bay he came to the mouth of the Delaware River. At this point he passed close to the Breakwater, and this is as near to Philadelphia, if we are to judge from his log book, as he ever got. Finding the water too shallow for his vessel's draught, he put out to sea, sailed along the Jersey coast and at last, on September third, dropped anchor in what is now known as Sandy Hook. It was upon these discoveries and explorations of Henry Hudson that the Dutch laid claim to the land lying on both sides of the Delaware River. He seems not to have given any name to the great bay he discovered, nor had it any until Lord Thomas Delawar gave it the designation which it has ever since retained. This was about a year after the explorations of Hudson. The Dutch, under the direction of Captain Hendricksen, about this time constructed a vessel at Manhattan Island and christened it "Onrust" or "Restless." It was built at New York, after a large vessel which had brought Captain Hendricksen and his crew from Europe had been wrecked. It was about 45 feet in length and was of light draft, which enabled him easily to pass over the shoals which had so greatly interfered with Hudson's course. After he had reached the entrance of the Delaware River, the Captain sailed as far north as the mouth of the Schuylkill. This was in 1616, and for the first time a white man saw the site which was to be covered in time by the city of Philadelphia.

Another Dutch navigator, named Cornelius Jacobsen Mey or May, followed in the wake of Captain Hendricksen, and effected the first Dutch settlement on the Delaware River in the year of 1623. At the entrance of the Delaware Bay he discovered a cape which he called after himself and which still retains its name. Sailing up the Delaware, he named the stream the South river, to distinguish it from the North river which is known to-day as the Hudson. The earliest Dutch settlement on the Delaware was Fort Nassau, located at Gloucester point on the Jersey side of the river opposite the present site of Philadelphia. In 1650, the Dutch abandoned this settlement and retired to Fort Casimir, located in the neighborhood of what is now known in the state of Delaware as New Castle. The Dutch set up their fort in the very midst of the Swedes' tract, with the intention, no doubt, of cutting their settlement in half. The Swedes resented this intrusion, and four years afterwards made a sally and captured the fortress on Trinity Sunday. The Dutch, however, afterwards re-took it and called it New Amstel which name it retained until the advent of the English gave it its present designation of New Castle. Hendricksen subsequently returned to Europe and came out with a party of Dutch settlers who located themselves temporarily on the shores of the North river, and at last permanently on the Jersey side of the Delaware river near what today is the city of Trenton. Here he built a fort to command the approaches to the upper river. In order to increase the settlements and to effect

their permanent establishment, the West India Company offered inducements to its members to promote its enterprise. Any member of the company who would take out fifty settlers within a period of five years and establish a colony would be given a strip of land sixteen miles in length if he settled on one side of the river, or eight miles if he settled on both sides. These concessions of land extended far into the interior almost without limitation. The man who accepted this offer was endowed with the title of "Patroon" or "Patron," and was allowed to retain certain privileges from the tenants after he had made concessions of land. He was entitled to a certain percentage of the farm products, as well as a fair quantity of beaver skins, which animals at that time were found in great quantities in the streams of that locality. He was a sort of baron and the land was his manor. The said "Patroon" had to pay the expenses of the emigrants' passage from Holland, he had to stock the farm with horses, cattle and all necessary implements of agriculture, which were to be rented to the occupant of the soil at a fair valuation. He was also compelled, under the gift, to provide a school-master and a minister of the gospel. On the other hand, in consideration of the conveyance of land, the settler was bound by agreement to cultivate the Patron's soil for a period of ten years and not to abandon his estate without permission of the proprietor. He was further to give to the Patron the first opportunity to buy any grain or other produce which he had for sale. He was also to bring all his disputes into the Patron's court, where the Patron himself presided as a judge. He could not fish nor hunt, nor disturb the game on the Patron's estate. His grain had to be ground at the Patron's mill, and he was not allowed to weave any cloth, and was compelled to buy that which was imported from Holland. He had some little control over his property in the way of providing for his heir or successor, but if he died without making a will, all his estate reverted to the Patron. It may be said in this connection, however, that the patroons were not given any land under this system in Pennsylvania; it was confined to New Netherlands and to New Jersey.

About this time, David Peterson de Vries, a Hoorn skipper, sent out a party of emigrants to settle in the neighborhood of what is today known as Lewes, Delaware. It was called Zwanendael, or "The Valley of the Swans," and the settlement was established for the purpose of capturing whales, which at this time were found in great numbers in the Delaware bay. When the settlement was established, a rude coat of arms was set up, claiming the land in the name of the Dutch sovereign. An Indian, however, having been bold enough to tear it down and use the material for his own purposes without any intention of ignoring or insulting the sovereignty it represented, was captured and executed, which cruel act so exasperated the savages in that locality that they stealthily attacked the settlement and utterly destroyed it, leaving not a man to tell the tale. When de Vries arrived with additional emigrants he was surprised to find hardly a vestige left of the original settlement.

After the Dutch came the Swedes, and they took possession of the western shores of the Delaware and founded the town of Upland, afterwards called Chester. They touched the present limits of the city of Philadelphia with their northern settlements. About this time Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, who

had promised assistance and had given his countenance to these exploring expeditions, became engaged in the Thirty Years' War, and in 1632 was killed at the battle of Lutzen. The carrying out of his American projects was left to the care of his little daughter, Christina, who received the assistance and advice of the great Swedish minister, Oxenstiern. Peter Minuit, who had been for several years employed by the Dutch West India Company, having been dismissed from their service, was at once engaged by the Swedes. Two vessels, the "Kalmarnyckel" and "Vogelgrip" under his command, set sail for America and in the Spring of 1638 they reached the South or Delaware river capes, and proceeding up the river landed at a place called the "Rocks," which today is in the neighborhood of Wilmington. Here a fort was built, called Christina, for the purpose of guarding the river and by force expelling all intruders. The advent of the Swedes aroused the activities of the Dutch and they protested against the building of the fort by their fellow countryman, Minuit, but he diligently proceeded with his work, contemptuously disregarding their every injunction. After completing the fort and making preparations for the rule of the colony during his absence, he sailed for Europe but was subsequently drowned in a tropical storm while on a voyage in the East. He was succeeded as Governor by Peter Hollander, a native born Dutchman. More colonists arrived with cattle and farming implements and the Swedes set about tilling the soil. The Dutch, in fact, were traders and the Swedes were farmers. The latter did not undertake to clear the earth of its forests, but located in the lowlands where they turned their cattle loose to pasture on the swamps and meadows, where they grew fat and sleek on the succulent and nutritious grasses that grew upon a virgin soil. The land they cultivated was rich and with their farming implements it was not difficult to raise crops of all kinds. They, too, made great quantities of wine, beer and brandy out of the wild berries that grew in abundance. Corn and sassafras were also utilized, in fact, everything that would ferment, was turned into liquor. Besides these home products used for the purpose of distillation they imported numerous casks of Madeira. Indians brought in pelts of bear, as well as wild turkeys for meat and quail and small game were had for the asking.

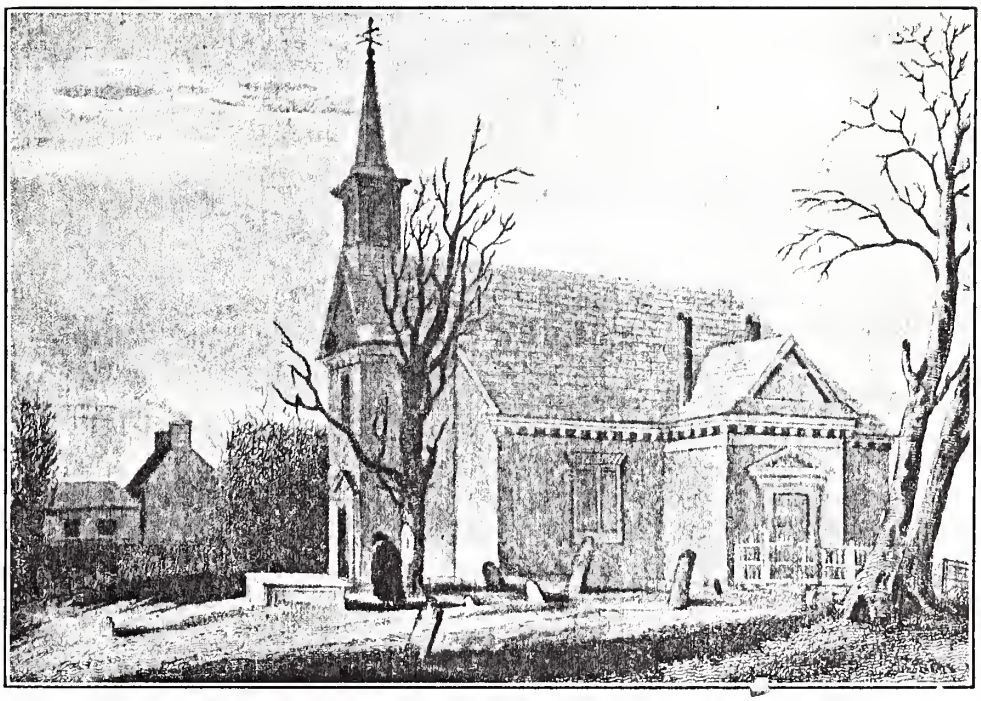
John Printz, one of the most distinguished of the Swedish Governors, arrived in this country in 1642. He is described as having been a jolly good fellow, a generous entertainer, an agreeable companion and a doughty drinker. This valiant trencherman weighed in the neighborhood of four hundred pounds, and took three drinks at every meal, and it must be borne in mind in this connection that the Swedes had four meals a day. One can only imagine what must have been the size of the tankard for so robust a drinker. His cellar was well stored with wines of the richest vintages, of foreign importation. He did not confine himself alone to wines of home manufacture. His larder was filled with game of all kinds, which was found in great abundance in that locality, while the rivers teemed with fish. His table furnished the best the country could afford, which was, in truth, of no mean quality. He entertained lavishly and lived like a nabob. He is said at one time to have been a lieutenant-colonel in the German army, but for some reason or other had been deprived of his rank and was subsequently restored to higher honors. He had the repu-

tation of being a man of considerable education and ability. He built a fort of hemlock logs at Tinicum, but a few miles below the city of Philadelphia, which he called Fort Gottenberg. He also constructed on Tinicum Island, a mansion of considerable size and of imposing appearance, put out a garden and planted an orchard. His mansion was given the proud title of "Printz's Hall." He ruled the Swedes with sternness, but protected their interests, advanced their prosperity and kept the Dutch at bay.

Tinicum is an island in the Delaware river below Darby on the western shore. There were two islands of this name, designated respectively Big and Little Tinicum. The latter, which within a few years past has been removed for the purpose of deepening and widening the channel of the river, lay out in the middle of the stream. Big Tinicum is on the western shore and is separated from the mainland by Darby creek. The Corinthian and Philadelphia yacht clubs, no doubt, stand to-day on the very ground once covered by Printz's mansion, and it was a great resort until within a few years past for sportsmen, who found at certain seasons of the year not only fair duck shooting, but in the early autumn, rail and reed birds in great abundance. There are many men not far past middle life today who can recall with pleasure the amusements that were enjoyed at Tinicum. The little inn of "Bill" Miller furnished in the spring planked shad fresh from the river, while the early vegetables from his garden such as onions, leeks, peas and new potatoes made a meal that would tickle the palate of a gourmet. Tinicum, until comparatively recent times, was a great sporting locality. Many a time the author has brought to bag teal, mallards, black ducks and sprig tails in sufficient quantities to satisfy any reasonable sportsman, while on a full tide in the autumn he has shot rail and reed birds in great numbers, but today there is hardly a feather to be found on these shores where game, even in the time of the memory of men living, was in abundance. In Printz's day one can imagine what a great resort for game the island must have been, and the Governor himself being a soldier and accustomed to arms, no doubt indulged in the sports of the field and stream to his heart's content.

The Swedes in their settlement, occupied the whole of Delaware, which was called the territories, and they came as far north as Wicaco, subsequently one of the outlying districts of Philadelphia. The great employment of the Swedes, like that of the Dutch, had been the trapping of beavers, and some idea may be had of the immense trade they carried on in furs when it is stated that the first year of their arrival they exported thirty thousand skins and it is said this exportation had been far exceeded in the years when the land was occupied by the Dutch. The New Englanders looked upon this trade with a covetous eye, even attempted to engage in it and sent a vessel up the river to examine into conditions, but the Swedes opened fire upon the intruder and she was compelled to return to Boston. The Swedes asserting their dominion over the Delaware river, aroused the resentment of the Dutch who sent messengers to remonstrate with Printz and to demand from him an explanation for his conduct, but Printz seized these ambassadors without hesitation and threw them into irons. Subsequently he brought his guns to bear on a Dutch trading vessel and threatened the captain with the destruction of his ship and the confiscation of his cargo

if he did not at once withdraw. Peter Stuyvesant, Director General at New Amsterdam, was a bold and resolute Dutch soldier whose spirit would not brook such conduct, and he at once made a visit to the Swedish locality and against the remonstrance and the protests of Printz, constructed a fort near Christian Ham on the west bank of the river. This was called Fort Casimir, and although there was much threatening on the part of both the Swedes and the Dutch they fortunately did not at that time come to blows. In 1653, things having worn on without any decided change, Printz made arrangements to sail for home, and left in charge of the little colony John Papegoja, his son-in-law, who was in control until the arrival in the following year of the new Governor,



THE OLD SWEDES' CHURCH, 1828.

John Claudia Risingh. When the latter reached Fort Casimir he demanded the surrender of the Dutch. Two guns were fired, a body of men effected a landing, and the Dutch garrison being few in number were taken prisoners, whereupon Risingh changed the name of the fort to Fort Trinity and strengthened it in every possible way. This was too much for Stuyvesant and the Dutch West India Company, and an order was forthwith given to invade the territory and bring the Swedes to terms. The Dutch, with a goodly body of men numbering six hundred, fully armed, came up the river and demanded the surrender of the fort. The Swedes without delay, in the presence of so superior a force, laid down their arms. The Dutch then advanced upon Fort Christina, where Governor Risingh resided and without delay he hauled down his flag and made a complete surrender. The Dutch then proceeded on their voyage of conquest

up the river to Tinicum, destroyed Fort Gottenberg and then visited the home of Printz, enjoyed to the full the wines in the cellar, the game in the larder, the fruits in the orchard and to make the victory complete raided Papegoja's chicken yard. Some of the Swedes hurried out of the settlement and found refuge in Maryland, and others who would not take the oath of allegiance to the Dutch were put in irons and transported to New Amsterdam. After this the Swedes and Dutch commingled and there was but little trouble between them. Many of them settled in Upland, now Chester, and still many went further in the direction of Philadelphia, the great city that was to be. Wherever they settled they still tilled the soil, cultivated their crops and devoted themselves to agriculture, and that portion of our city that is known as the "Neck" became a rich vegetable tract, which reputation it has maintained even to the present day. Old Swedes' Church, known as Gloria Dei, was erected by the Swedes and still stands at Second and Christian streets. It subsequently passed out of the hands of the Swedes into the possession of the Episcopalians who have since retained it.

During all the period we have described, the Dutch and the Swedes were acting as if no other nation had a title or an interest in the land, but a stronger power than either of them was diligently at work. When the Stuarts were restored to the throne, Charles II., conveyed to his brother James, Duke of York, all New England, New York and New Jersey. The Duke at once, under royal commission, fitted out a fleet and sailed across the seas, appeared suddenly in the North river, forced the surrender of the fort at New Amsterdam on September 9, 1664, and without further ado changed the name of New Amsterdam to that of New York. A portion of the expedition then sailed into the Delaware river after their conquest of New Netherlands, opened fire on Fort Casimir, and after a short skirmish in which three Dutchmen were killed and ten or a dozen wounded, all resistance ceased. The soldiers who were taken prisoners, together with a number of the common people, were sold into slavery in Virginia.

The settlements in the North and South rivers, that is, the Hudson and the Delaware, were now under English control. The Dutch sent one more expedition to America before relinquishing all their rights, and New Netherlands was recaptured, but shortly afterwards peace was signed between the two countries and the English resumed their control. The first vessel sailing under a national flag to pass the river site at Philadelphia was the "Shield," an English ship sailing from Hull, which reached Burlington in 1678. It is said that one of the passengers made the remark, while passing the site where Philadelphia was soon to be located, that "this is a fine place for a town."

The Duke of York sold New Jersey, which was commonly known as the Jerseys, east and west, to Lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret. English and Scotch immigrants poured in at once. Among these were a number of Friends or Quakers who saw that the land was rich and healthful and a safe resort for their brethren in Europe who were being persecuted.

The following extract from a letter written by Mahlon Stacy in 1680, describing the land in New Jersey which lay in close proximity to Pennsylvania is virtually also a description of the latter province and was written to induce

emigration. It is a glowing account of a land all but flowing with milk and honey:

* * * * "But now a word or two of those strange reports you have of us, and our country: I affirm they are not true, and fear they were spoke from a spirit of envy. It is a country that produceth all things for the support and sustenance of man, in a plentiful manner; if it were not so, I should be ashamed of what I have before written; but I can stand, having truth on my side, against and before the face of all gainsayers and evil spies. I have traveled through most of the places that are settled, and some that are not; and in every place I find the country very apt to answer the expectation of the diligent. I have seen orchards laden with fruit to admiration; their very limbs torn to pieces with the weight, and most delicious to the taste, and lovely to behold. I have seen an apple-tree, from a pippin kernel, yield a barrel of curious cyder; and peaches in such plenty, that some people took their carts a peach-gathering; I could not but smile at the conceit of it; they are very delicate fruit, and hang almost like our onions, that are tied on ropes. I have seen and known, this summer, forty bushels of bold wheat of one bushel sown; and many more such instances I could bring, which would be too tedious here to mention. We have, from the time called May until Michaelmas, great store of very good wild fruits; as strawberries, cranberries and hurtleberries; which are like our bilberries in *England,* but far sweeter; they are very wholesome fruits. The cranberries, much like cherries, for color and bigness; which may be kept till fruit come again; an excellent sauce is made of them for venison, turkeys, and other great fowl; and they are better to make tarts than either gooseberries or cherries; we have them brought to our houses by the *Indians,* in great plenty. My brother Robert had as many cherries, this year, as would have loaded several carts. It is my judgment, by what I have observed, that fruit trees, in this country, destroy themselves by the very weight of their fruit.

"As for venison and fowls, we have great plenty; we have brought home to our houses, by the *Indians,* seven or eight fat bucks in a day; and sometimes put by as many, having no occasion for them; and fish, in their season very plenteous. My cousin *Revell* and I, with some of my men, went last third month into the river to catch herrings; for, at that time, they came in great shoales into the shallows; we had neither rod nor net; but, after the *Indian* fashion, made a round pinfold, about two yards over, and a foot high, but left a gap for the fish to go in at, and made a bush to lay in the gap, to keep the fish in; and when that was done, we took two long birches, and tied their tops together, and went about a stones-cast about our said pinfold; then hawling these birch-boughs down the stream, where we drove thousands before us; but so many got into our trap as it would hold; and then we began to hawl them on shore, as fast as three or four of us could, by two or three at a time; and, after this manner, in half an hour, we could have filled a three bushel sack of as good large herrings as ever I saw. And as to beef and pork, here is great plenty of it, and cheap; and also good sheep. The common grass of this country feeds beef very fat. I have killed two this year; and therefore I have reason to know it: besides, I have seen, this Fall in *Burlington*, killed eight or nine fat oxen and cows on a market day, and all very fat. And though I speak of her-

rings only, lest any should think we have little other sorts, we have great plenty of most sorts of fish, that ever I saw in *England*: besides several other sorts that are not known there; as, rocks, cat-fish, shads, sheeps-heads, sturgeons; and fowls plenty; as, ducks, geese, turkeys, pheasants, partridges; and many other sorts, that I cannot remember, and would be too tedious to mention.

"Indeed the country, take it as a wilderness, is a brave country, though no place will please all. But some will be ready to say,—He writes of conveniences, but not of inconveniences.—In answer to these, I honestly declare there is some barren land, as, I suppose, there is in most places of the world; and more woods than some would have upon their lands; neither will the country produce corn without labor, nor cattle be got without something to buy them, nor bread with idleness; else it would be a brave country indeed; and I question not, but all then would give it a good word. For my part, I like it so well, I never had the least thought of returning to *England*, except on account of trade.

"MAHLON STACY."

CHAPTER III.

WILLIAM PENN. THE QUAKERS. GEORGE FOX, FOUNDER OF THE SECT. QUAKERS PERSECUTED BY THE AUTHORITIES. CONVERSION OF PENN. PENN ARRESTED. PUBLISHED A DEFENSE OF HIS POSITION. PERSECUTED BY HIS FATHER, ADMIRAL PENN. DEATH OF ADMIRAL PENN. PENN UNDERTAKES A MISSION. MARRIES GULIELMA SPRINGETT. PERSECUTION OF QUAKERS IN MASSACHUSETTS. PENN SECURES TRACT OF LAND KNOWN AS PENNSYLVANIA IN PAYMENT OF DEBT DUE TO HIS FATHER BY THE CROWN. CHARTER FOR PENNSYLVANIA GRANTED BY THE KING. PENN ARRIVES IN PENNSYLVANIA. TREATY WITH THE INDIANS. THROWN IN JAIL. NEW GOVERNMENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA. LIVED THE LIFE OF THE GENTLEMAN. ESTABLISHED A COUNTRY MANSION IN BUCKS COUNTY, CALLED PENNSBURY. OFFERED INDUCEMENTS TO SETTLERS. LETTER WRITTEN BY PENN TO THE COMMITTEE OF FREE SOCIETY OF TRADERS OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA, RESIDING IN LONDON.

WILLIAM PENN was born in the city of London, in 1644. His mother was a Dutch woman, well bred but without any particular strength or brilliancy of character. His father, Sir William Penn, was an Admiral in the English navy, and although he had served the government in the days of the Commonwealth, this did not preclude him from enjoying the esteem, favor and companionship of Charles II. and his brother, the Duke of York, who subsequently became James II. Penn the younger was surrounded in his early home life by the most refining conditions and associations, and he was trained or educated for the career of a knight or cavalier. Notwithstanding the aristocratic and worldly surroundings of his early years, he evinced an unusual religious fervor and was impressed by the spirit of reform that prevailed in those times. When a mere boy, about eleven years of age, according to his own admission, he was suddenly surprised with an inward comfort and, as he himself described it, "an external glory seemed to permeate the room" which experience led him to adopt a life of severe piety. In England at that time the minds of men were in a state of feverish agitation, inflamed with religious fervor and they were controlled by an integrity of purpose that may be defined as fanaticism, a fanaticism that induced them not only to brave persecution but to defy it.

The Quakers appeared in the north of England in the year 1644, and were at first characterized by a wild enthusiasm and an extravagance of expression, thus differing from their successors in the same faith, who, with a meek and gentle disposition, were mild and complacent in their manners.

George Fox, founder of the sect, the son of a poor English weaver, was suddenly impressed with the belief that he was imbued with the spirit of a divine mission, and he went abroad carrying the glad tidings to his fellow men. He wandered from town to town and addressed large congregations of people

in the open air. He held public meetings in the streets, byways and even in the fields. Although his followers were at first very few, the sect grew rapidly and as it increased in numbers, exerted a considerable influence. They established a propaganda, carried their faith among the poorer classes and evinced the spirit of the early martyrs. Persecution only increased their devotion and loyalty. Fox, although an illiterate man, was a forcible speaker. He was tall and impressive in appearance and possessed of an earnestness that persuaded and convinced the minds of men. He was not in any sense of the word what may be termed a finished orator, but he drove home with force in simple and homely phrase, the truths he professed while vast audiences hung breathless on his words. He is recognized as the founder of the sect, although the beliefs he taught long antedated his preaching. Moliuos, a Spanish priest in the Roman Catholic church, had held almost the same views; he went abroad preaching his doctrines, came to Rome, invaded the Vatican and almost converted the Pope. His belief was called "Pietism" and he contended that the quiet meditation and contemplation of the mind directed upon one subject would bring the communicant within actual correspondence with the living God, and after this serious and sober contemplation and communication the mind would be filled with an inner light which would illumine and direct the way. Under this teaching the dogmas and sacraments of the church were ignored and her authority was necessarily diminished. This falling away from the original faith aroused the opposition of the Jesuits, and that remarkable body of men immediately put forth stupendous efforts to counteract the influence of this Individualism. Persecution was the weapon used to create a reaction and after a severe conflict the new "Ism" was plucked out of the church root and branch and thousands of its followers exterminated.

The Quakers or "Tremblers" as they were called in derision by their opponents, refused to pay tithes to the state or to the church, they would take no oaths in the courts, basing their conduct in this matter upon the biblical precept, "Thou shalt not swear"; they wore their hats in the presence of all men, refused to uncover even when they stood before the king, and acknowledged only one God to whom they would make obeisance. They were plain and simple in speech, ignored titles of every kind, addressed each other as "Thee" and "Thou" and called every person by his or her first name, or "Friend So and So." William Penn had not up to this time, however, become a member of the Society of Friends, but he was much impressed by their teachings, and to remove this impression he was sent by his father to Oxford where he became a student in Christ Church college. He was about sixteen years of age at this time and two years after his admission was expelled from the institution, "Glad," he said, "to be released from an existence in the midst of that hellish darkness and debauchery." The father of William Penn, proud and aristocratic as he was, and a faithful devotee of the established church, looked with no kindliness, as we may readily suppose, upon the religious inclinations of his son. The Quakers found no favor in the eyes of the authorities and they were harassed and annoyed in every possible way. They were bound over to keep the peace, heavy bail was imposed upon them and in failure to secure it they were thrown into vile prisons among the lowest and most debased classes of society; they were

despoiled of their homes and their property was seized and destroyed. The early Quakers, that is to say most of them, were of the ignorant, common people, and Admiral Penn was greatly exasperated because his son showed a desire to consort with what the irate father termed, the rabble; but the religious faith in the son could not by persuasion nor harsh treatment be shaken. The boy was beaten and thrown out of doors, he was sent to the continent in care of a tutor to see if travel and study would not curb his enthusiasm, but he seems to have returned without change of heart. One day, at Cork, while attending a meeting of Friends he heard a sermon on the text: "There is a faith which overcomes the world, and there is a faith which is overcome by the world." So impressed was he by the words of the preacher that it seems to have been the turning point in his life, for in this period he virtually accepted the religious views of the sect. Shortly after this, while in attendance again upon a meeting in the town of Cork, the authorities made a raid upon the congregation and young Penn was arrested, but his influential position soon secured him a release, and at once he returned to London where his father did everything in his power to induce him to abandon his belief. William Penn, however, would not surrender his views and finally made up his mind to become openly a member of the sect. His conversion was a great acquisition to the faith because of his high character, his education and his social position. Not only did he advocate his views in voice but he brought also his pen into requisition in defense of the position he had assumed. In 1688 he publised a work called "The Sandy Foundation Shaken." For this publication, he was sent summarily to the Tower, but the dungeon could not shake his resolution. "My prison shall be my grave before I shall budge a jot," was his defiant declaration. While in this dungeon he wrote a book entitled "No Cross No Crown," a book that holds its place in religious literature even to this day and which ex-President Eliot of Harvard deems worthy to be named in his five foot shelf library of world famous books. We cannot at this time fully estimate the influence of such a man upon the society. He was not given to violent ranting, nor to enthusiastic speech without thought, but to reasonable, quiet and persuasive discussion. His very spirit of fortitude created admiration in the hearts of his worldly friends, although they scoffed at his religious views, and because of the great sacrifices he made in accepting this faith, he convinced even his enemies of his absolute sincerity. All this time he enjoyed the favor of the King, and even the Duke of York upon one occasion personally interceded for his release from the Tower. In 1670, while preaching in the public streets he was arrested and thrown into jail. When brought before the Court for a hearing he refused to remove his hat. A heavy fine was imposed upon him for his contumacy, which he refused absolutely to pay. His father, however, hearing of his incarceration, paid the fine and once more had him released. It was about this time that his father died. Within six months after the Admiral's death, Penn was again arrested and committed to prison. Such a faith as this, such resolution and integrity of purpose could not be changed or swerved a jot by the infliction of corporal punishment. It was his spirit and fortitude of soul that arose above all chastisement and refused to be controlled by terror. He now went through the country, preaching and exhorting the people, and in 1672

married a Quakeress, Gulielma Springett, a woman comely in appearance and of superior mental accomplishments. His having entered into matrimony may have been an inducement to him to cease offending the law and to avoid spending much of his time in prison and he at once set about making arrangements to provide an asylum for his persecuted friends and followers.

Already many Quakers, to avoid persecution, had emigrated to the New World, many of them settling in the Jerseys. Their first appearance in Massachusetts was in 1656 when two male and six female Quakers arrived from Rhode Island. They were looked upon with fear and apprehension by the settlers and by their conduct provoked the greatest dislike and hatred. Penal enactments were made to keep them in subjection. A number of Quakers having arrived, they were summarily arrested by the authorities and carefully examined for the purpose of discovering, if possible, any symptoms or signs of witchcraft, but no traces of this kind having been found they were returned to the colonies whence they came. This harsh treatment, however, did not deter others from entering the province, and they took every opportunity to expound their doctrines even in defiance of the authorities. Swarms of Quakers, as time ran on, descended upon the colony, irritated the officials and seemed to welcome persecution in order that they might be able to show their power of enduring cruelty. They were most fanatical in their doctrines and in their conduct. One Quaker, named Foubard, claimed that the inner light had directed him to sacrifice his only son as did Abraham of old. The boy, however, not being as strong in the faith as his father, and being unwilling to lose his life under such conditions, shrieked for help and was fortunately rescued by outsiders. The Quakers also had the irritating custom of interrupting divine service in meeting houses and churches. Indeed, one man entered a meeting house and with a bottle in each hand, broke them by striking them together, exclaiming at the same time to the startled and enraged congregation: "Thus will the Lord in time break you in pieces." Female preachers were not more considerate than the males. One woman, her face begrimed with soot and ashes, interrupted a service by announcing in a loud voice that her face represented a pictorial illustration of the black pox which Heaven was to send as a judgment on all carnal worshippers, that is those who would not obey the inner spirit and were not illumined by the inner light. Another woman entered stark naked into a church when the congregation were at prayer, and exclaimed that she exemplified their naked spirituality by the indecent exposure of her body. Conduct so wild and fanatical brought down upon the sect the condemnation of all those who differed with them. These ranters were merely wild enthusiasts whose minds had been overturned by the religious fervor of the times. It does seem almost impossible that these fanatics could have been the early disciples of a sect so simple, so meek, so gentle and so complacent as the Quakers of other times and places.

In 1658, a law was passed in Massachusetts, providing for the punishment by death upon all Quakers returning from banishment. The law was at first opposed, but finally adopted by the narrow majority of a single vote. Everything was done by the authorties to induce the prisoners, after their trials, to withdraw from the colony with the promise that they would not again return,

but the prisoners were obdurate. They contended that they had been called by the inner spirit and they refused to abandon a field which, in their opinion, needed so much religious cultivation. Under the barbarous enactment above cited four Quakers, three men and one woman, were put to death at Boston. It does not appear that these prisoners had offended the community by violent conduct or frenzied preaching, but they were executed simply because they had

WM PENN

returned from banishment. In a number of instances offending Quakers were fastened to the tail ends of carts and lashed naked through the town.

In order to escape persecution at home and abroad, William Penn decided to secure, if possible, a tract of land in the new world where the followers of his sect could establish a settlement. William Penn's father had a claim against the English government for back pay and for money loaned the crown. The chances for the payment of this money in coin of the realm did not seem to be very likely in view of the financial condition of the Kingdom, so Penn in order to effect a settlement, suggested to Charles II. and the Duke of York that they

give him in full payment, a tract of unexplored land in the New World running west of the Delaware river and covering an area of about forty-five thousand square miles. In return Penn and his heirs were to send to the castle of Windsor two beaver skins annually and one-fifth of all the gold and silver that might be found in the locality. Charles looked with favor on the proposition and the charter for the new government was signed at Westminster on March 4, 1681. The King, to show distinction to the new proprietor christened the land Pennsylvania but Penn objected to this name, claiming it would look like vanity on his part to give to the territory such a designation, and for a time insisted that the province should be called New Wales, there being already a New England, a New Netherlands, a New Sweden and a New Jersey. After some persuasion the King induced Penn to accept his views and the state ever afterwards became known as Pennsylvania or "Penn's Woods." Penn, in writing to a friend, Robert Turner, of Dublin, in relation to this matter said: "After many waitings, watchings, solicitations and disputes in council this day my country was confirmed to me under the great seal of England. * * * * It is a clear and just thing that my God has given it to me, through many difficulties will I believe, bless it and make it the seed of a nation." At this time Pennsylvania was a vast wilderness reaching down to the water's edge, and even after the settlement of Philadelphia was established and a clearing of the forest had been made, great trees left growing on the banks of the stream, shadowed the vessels that lay anchored close to the shore, and for years after the city was laid out, large stumps in the middle of the highways interfered with travel. Wild beasts and red men wandered at will through the woods. Game of all kinds was most abundant. Great flocks of ducks, geese and swan in their flights often darkened the sun. The marshes, lowlands and meadows were full of snipe, woodcock, rail, reed and shore birds, while on the uplands, wild turkeys, ruffed grouse and covies of quail were found in abundance. It gave no indications of becoming the site of a great city. Penn at once inaugurated a system to induce emigration and advertised for settlers not only in England, but also on the continent, especially in Holland and Germany. As an inducement he offered five thousand acres in Pennsylvania for one hundred pounds in cash and a rent of one shilling annually thereafter for each one hundred acres. If the settler was not able to buy the land he might rent two hundred acres or less at one shilling per acre per annum.

Penn, with a goodly company and on a little ship of three hundred tons burden, named the "Welcome," left Deal at the close of August, 1682. There were about one hundred passengers on board and the voyage had not proceeded far when smallpox, the dreadful pest of that age, broke out among the passengers and about one-third of those on board died before reaching their destination and were cast into the sea. The ship at last, however, arrived inside the Delaware capes, October 24, 1682, and sailing up the river reached New Castle on the twenty-seventh of the month. Two days after this it arrived at Upland, where Penn's cousin, Markham, whom he had sent across the water in advance to serve as deputy until his arrival, awaited him. It is said that Penn left his vessel lying at anchor at Upland, which is now Chester, and proceeded up the river in a barge until he reached Dock Creek. Here was located a tavern called

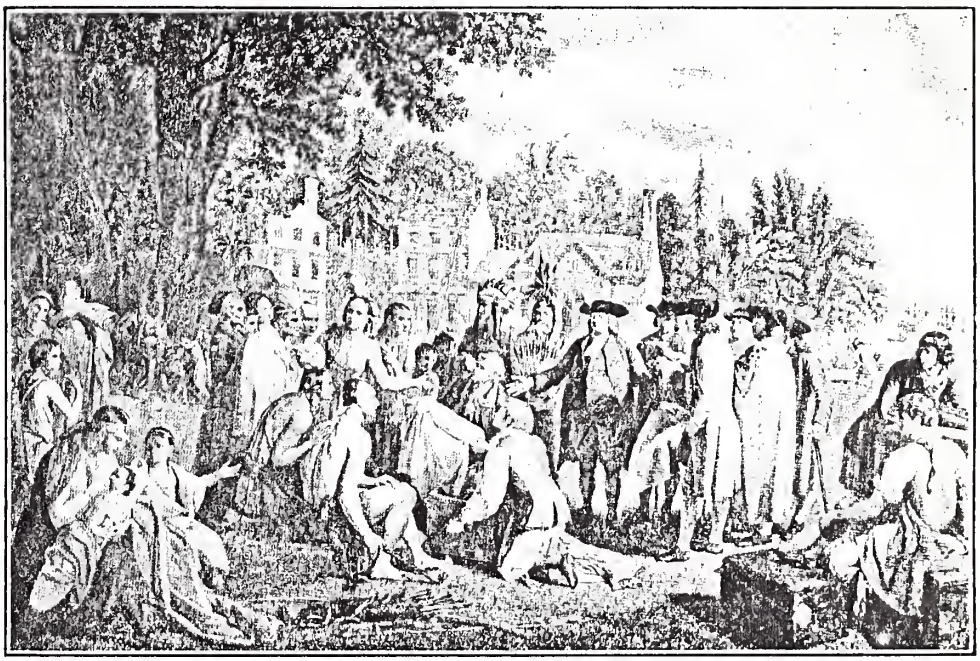
the "Blue Anchor" which at that time was conducted by Captain William Dare. It was a brick building, sixteen by thirty-six feet long, situated on what is now called Front street, about one hundred and fifty feet north of Dock Creek. A wooden wharf ran out into the river at the rear of the Inn and it is here that Penn is supposed to have come ashore and for the first time to put foot upon the site of his future city. Up to this time in his life, Penn had been a man of leisure, but now he was to become the founder of a great settlement and the governor of a people. He had devoted himself to religions discussion and contemplation and up to this period had received no training that specially fitted him for the work he was about to undertake. "However, it is not one inch beyond the truth to assert," says the Honorable Hampton L. Carson in his interesting paper on the "Greatness of Pennsylvania," "that William Penn outranked clearly, intellectually and philosophically, the founders of the remaining Thirteen Original States, and this is without attempting to disparage or underrate the faith or the services of others." All the associations of Penn's early home life were refining. He cultivated the friendship of men distinguished in politics and letters. He had enjoyed the friendship of John Milton, Algernon Sidney and John Locke, an association which must have been of itself a liberal education. He was, as already seen, a student for a time at a college at Oxford, and he took a course of law at Lincoln's Inn. Penn, however, was not what might be called a "bookish" man, but a philosopher, a practical statesman and politician. In his framework of government for Pennsylvania, he says that "Any government is free to the people under it no matter what its form; where the rulers and the people are a party to those laws, and more or less than this is tyranny, oligarchy and confusion." He further quaintly states in the same paper: "Governments, like clocks, go with the motion which men give to them, wherefore it is more important that men be good than the government be good, for if government be bad and men be good they will mend it, but if government be good and men be bad they will warp and spoil it to their turn." It is fortunate for the future welfare of the state that such a man was called upon to take hold of the helm and guide it at the beginning of its course. Liberal in principle, tolerant in spirit, he began to treat with the Indians upon a fair and equal basis and under an oak tree in the district of Shackamaxon, a treaty was made so fair and equitable in its provisions that it has held for all time the friendship of the Indians. It was this treaty that called forth the admiration of Voltaire, who declared that it was the only one which, while never reduced to writing, had never been broken. Penn at once undertook to prepare a code of laws for his commonwealth and unlike all other codes of that period, it provided that the penalty of death should be inflicted only in two cases, that of treason and that of murder in the first degree. This shows how far in advance of the spirit of the age were the thoughts, views and liberality of this great man, for at that time no less than three hundred offences were punishable in England by death, while other methods of punishment were not only severe but degrading. It was not only the higher class of felonies that were punished by the death penalty but also many offenses comparatively trifling in character. Among these may be named stealing a falcon, concealing a hawk, hunting in a forest or park by night or with painted faces, conjuration of the

evil spirits, the practice of witchcraft or sorcery, burning stacks of corn, counterfeiting lottery tickets, returning from transportation, smuggling, burning down turnpike gates, robbing a rabbit warren, stealing fish out of any river or pond, damaging Westminster Bridge, stealing sheep or cattle and many other misdemeanors of like degree too numerous to mention. In the stocks and the pillory men were placed for the slightest offences against the law and so disgraced were the culprits by measures so cruel that their subsequent reform in the locality where the punishment was inflicted was all but impossible. Malicious boys and men with eggs, vegetables or even stones pelted the poor, miserable offenders who were thus subjected to public insult and revilement. In all these matters Penn endeavored to introduce reforms. The jails in England at this time were vile, loathsome dungeons, crowded with criminals of the lowest order who were herded together like wild beasts. Men whose only offence had been that they had failed to pay a debt were thrown into a cell with prisoners accused of the vilest crimes. Jailers were cruel and heartless, hardened by the scenes they daily witnessed, while criminals had no hope and gave no promise of reformation. Even after the terms of the prisoners had expired they were kept in confinement until they secured money sufficient to pay for their expenses during their incarceration, and often a poor wretch without any means was unable even after the lapse of months of time to secure his release. The reforms introduced and effected by Penn in his new province showed how careful and broadminded he was as a statesman and an organizer of government and how closely he must have observed the conditions in his native land. He even went so far as to guarantee to every criminal the right of defence. He armed citizens with the ballot and with care he guarded its purity. He made land subject to the payment of debts, and abolished the law of primogeniture. He also provided for the recording of titles to land. In fact, his whole system was beneficial, reformative and progressive. He was tolerant and in the matter of religion declared that "No man will be molested in their (sic) religious persuasion or be compelled to frequent or maintain any religous worship or ministry contrary to his mind but shall follow and freely enjoy his Christian liberty in all respects without molestation or interruption." This was indeed a new doctrine that pushed forward the hands of the clock.

The government of Pennsylvania was to consist of a Governor and a Provincial Council composed of the free men of the Province, and a legislative body designated as the General Assembly, "By whom all laws shall be made, officers chosen and public affairs transacted." The free men of the province were to meet and choose from among themselves seventy-two persons to act as a Provincial Council. One third of the members were to be chosen for three years; one third for two years and one third for one year, and annually thereafter the free men were to choose twenty-four persons to serve three years in place of those whose term had expired. It was the function of the Governor and the Provincial Council to prepare and propose to the General Assembly all bills which they should at any time think fit to be passed into laws.

William Penn was an enthusiast in religion, but reasonable and liberal in all his views. When he arrived in this country he was in the very vigor of youth, being but thirty-eight years of age, but he had had a varied and tumul-

tuous experience. For the sake of his conscience he had suffered exile from his father's roof and imprisonment in the vilest dens, but fortunately his confinements had not weakened or enervated him physically nor had they broken his liberal and tolerant spirit and better than all his persecutions and sufferings had not made him vindictive. Penn, about this time in his life must have been graceful of carriage and agreeable and polite in manner. His dress was plain without any ostentation, but it did not attract attention because of its exceptional features. There was nothing in it, when compared with the prevailing taste of the times that would have caused comment or special remark. His coat was without any ornaments or decorations, although no doubt, he was entitled to wear the medals won by his father in the service of his country. Penn wore both buckles and wigs, in fact, he bought four of the latter adornments in one year at the cost of £4 apiece. He was most particular in having



William Penn's Treaty with the Indians at Shackamaxon, June 23, 1683.

his hat in good condition and it was frequently in the hands of the hatter to be ironed and pressed into shape. In speaking of dress upon one occasion he said: "Choose them by thine own eyes not another's. The more plain and simple they are the better, neither unshapely nor fantastically; for use and decency and not for pride."

> "Costly thy habit as thy purse may buy
> But not expressed in fancy; rich not gaudy;
> For the apparel oft proclaims the man."

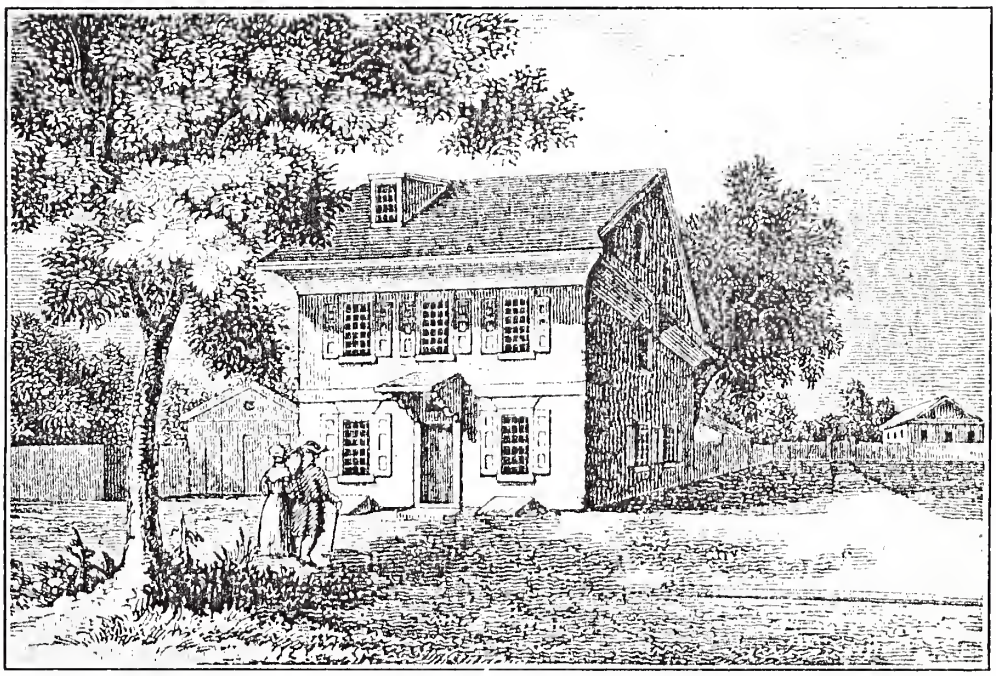
The great painting of Benjamin West, depicting his treaty with the Indians,

shows Penn in a Quaker garb and as a fat man well advanced in years, but this was all in the imagination of the painter, for West never saw Penn, and a distinct dress was not worn by the Quakers until many years after the death of the great proprietor. No doubt, the painting representing Penn as a young man and as a cavalier, in a coat of mail and with his hair falling to his shoulders gives, so far as the features of Penn are concerned, a better idea of the great founder. Dean Swift who was a keen observer, declared that Penn "talked very agreeably and with great spirit." He is also said to have been facetious in conversation and greatly enjoyed a sally of wit. He had traveled extensively in Europe and while in Russia had an audience with Peter the Great. In fact he seems to have impressed all with whom he came in contact, whether king, philosopher, poet or peasant. Penn lived the life of a well bred English gentleman. His table was always well spread and well served in keeping with the home of a man of his position. His cellars were stocked with the best vintage of Canary, Claret, Sack and Madeira, and his sideboard, as was customary in those days, always held its decanter ready for the social glass. It is said, too, that he was a judge of a good horse. On his first voyage to his province he brought over two mares and a white stallion and on his second visit a colt named "Tamerlane" by the celebrated Godolphin Barb from one of the best strains of racing horses in England, of pure Arab blood. Unfortunately, there were no good roads in the province upon which he could test the speed of his blooded stock.

When Penn arrived in his province, many of the inhabitants lived in caves or holes dug in the high embankment which faced the Delaware river. The first house erected within what today is known as the city of Philadelphia, was built by George Guest in Budd's Row, near Powell's Dock. Here for many years he kept a tavern called the "Blue Anchor." It was not finished at the time of the proprietor's arrival, but it was here as we have already said, that Penn landed when he for the first time visited the site of the future city. John Key is said to have been the first child born of English parents in Philadelphia. He was born in a cave and saw the light of day before the erection of any building. He lived to an advanced age and was always known among the inhabitants as the first born. He considered it quite a distinction, and although in his later life he lived at Kennett, in Chester County, he made frequent trips afoot to the city. William Penn, in recognition of his distinction, presented him with a lot of ground.

Penn's town house stood on a piece of high ground between Front and Second streets and below Market street. It was of brick, two stories in height, with an unobstructed view of the river. It was known as the Letitia house, it being named after his daughter; and in 1883 to save the historic relic from destruction, it was removed to Fairmount Park, where it stands today in close proximity to Girard Avenue Bridge. Penn also began the construction of a great country mansion at a place in Bucks county, known as Pennsbury. It was about twenty miles north of Philadelphia on the Delaware and about four miles north of the town of Bristol. Here he intended to keep open house and live in the style that comported with his dignity as Governor of the Province. He had made much progress in the construction of the buildings and out houses,

and was employed in this work when he was unexpectedly called back to London. The mansion had its stables, brew and bake houses, as well as the garden, vineries and orchards. The house itself was wainscoted with English oak while the tables and chairs were made of the same wood. The curtains at the windows were of damask and striped linen and the couches were adorned with plush and satin cushions. The table service was of plain but massive silver, the china was delicate and the table cloths and napkins were of linen damask. In the wagon house was a large coach which, however, was seldom used and there were several sedan chairs and a calash for the female portion of the family and also side saddles and pillions to be used when the ladies preferred going horse



PENN'S HOUSE, ALSO CALLED LETITIA COTTAGE, WAS ERECTED IN LETITIA COURT, THE FIRST BRICK HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA. NOW STANDING IN FAIRMOUNT PARK.

back. The road between his country seat and the city was so rough that riding in a vehicle over it was uncomfortable and even dangerous, and when he came to the city he sometimes rode in the saddle, but, as a rule, he took the river route in a barge rowed by six oarsmen.

All this time the city was assuming a business air. Houses were going up in every direction, many of them being composed of bricks, for clay had been discovered close to the city which was of a very fine quality for building purposes. The harbor was filled with sailing craft and there was much water transportation. The principal landings for boats were the Blue Anchor Inn and the Pennypot House, the former at the mouth of Dock Creek, and the latter at the foot of Vine street. Grocery, butcher, dry goods and bake shops were opened, while a rope walk, tanneries, cooper, wheelwright and blacksmith

shops were established, and there were about seven taverns in the city where good, wholesome meals were served at sixpence. These public houses had been licensed by the Governor, and any proprietor or publican who charged more than a certain amount for a meal was subject to a penalty. The traveler on foot could obtain lodging for 2d. a night, while a horseman was lodged for nothing, provided he paid 6d. for his horse's keep and fodder. Cows, pigs and goats ran at large in the streets, and fences had to be erected to save the gardens, as also the grain and corn fields from destruction. Municipal regulations, however, were soon adopted, and among other things it was provided that pigs must have rings in their snouts to prevent them from digging and rooting up the garden and pasture lands.

Schools were established and meeting houses for public worship were provided. Such were the humble beginnings of our great city. Of course, the enterprise was watched with great interest by the friends of Penn in Europe and the following letter written by Penn in his quaint style to the Committee of the Free Society of Traders of the Province of Pennsylvania residing in London, gives a full and most interesting description of the products and the resources of the province together with some interesting facts in relation to the aborigines. Every line of it is worth reading:

2003024

"My Kind Friends:

"The kindness of yours, by the ship *Thomas and Ann,* doth much oblige me; for, by it I perceive the interest, you take in my health and reputation, and the prosperous beginning of this province; which, you are so kind as to think, may much depend upon them. In return of which I have sent you a long letter, and yet containing as brief account of myself, and the affairs of this province, as I have been able to make.

"In the first place, I take notice of the news, you sent me; whereby I find, some persons have had so little wit, and so much malice, as to report my death; and, to mend the matter, dead a *Jesuit* too. One might have reasonably hoped, that this distance, like death, would have been a protection against spite and envy; and, indeed, absence, being a kind of death, ought alike to secure the name of the absent, as the dead; because they are equally unable, as such, to defend themselves; but they, that intend mischief, do not use to follow good rules to effect it. However to the great sorrow and shame of the inventors, I am still alive, and no *Jesuit;* and I thank God, very well. And, without injustice to the authors of this, I may venture to infer, that they that wilfully and falsely report, would have been glad had it been so. But I perceive many frivolous and idle stories have been invented since my departure from England which, perhaps, at this time, are no more alive than I am dead.

"But, if I have been unkindly used, by some I left behind me, I found love and respect enough, where I came; an universal kind welcome, every sort in their way. For, here are some of several nations, as well as divers judgments: nor were the natives wanting in this; for their kings, queens and great men, both visited and presented me; to whom I made suitable returns, &c.

"For the *province,* the general condition of it, take as followeth:—

I. "The country itself, its soil, air, water, seasons and produce, both natural and artificial, is not to be despised. The land containeth divers sorts of earth,

as, sand, yellow and black, poor and rich; also gravel, both loamy and dusty, and, in some places, a fast fat earth; like our best vales, in *England;* especially by inland brooks and rivers: God, in his wisdom, having ordered it so, that the advantages of the country are divided; the back lands being generally three to one richer than those that lie by navigable rivers. We have much of another soil; and that is a black *hazel-mould,* upon a stony, or rocky bottom.

II. "The air is sweet and clear, the Heavens serene, like the south parts of France, rarely overcast; and, as the woods come, by numbers of people, to be more cleared, that itself will refine.

III. "The waters are generally good; for the rivers and brooks have mostly gravel and stony bottoms; and in number, hardly credible. We have also mineral waters, that operate in the same manner with *Barnet* and *North Hall,* not two miles from Philadelphia.

IV. "For the seasons of the year, having, by God's goodness, now lived over the coldest and hottest, that the oldest liver in the province can remember, I can say something to an *English* understanding.

"First, of the *fall;* for then I came in: I found it, from the 24th of October, to the beginning of December, as we have it usually, in *England,* in September, or rather like an *English* mild spring. From December to the beginning of the month called March, we had sharp, frosty weather; not foul, thick, black weather, as our north east winds bring with them, in *England;* but a sky as clear as in summer, and the air dry, cold piercing and hungry; yet I remember not that I wore more cloaths, than in *England.* The reason of this cold is given, from the great lakes, that are fed by the fountains of *Canada.* The Winter before was as mild, scarce any ice at all, while this, for a few days, froze up our great river *Delaware.* From that month, to the month called June, we enjoyed a sweet Spring; no gusts but gentle flowers, and a fine sky. Yet, this I observed, that the winds here, as there, are more inconstant, Spring and Fall, upon that turn of nature, than in Summer, or Winter. From thence to this present month, (August) which endeth the Summer, (commonly speaking) we have had extraordinary heats yet mitigated sometimes by cool breezes. The wind that ruleth the Summer season, is the south wind; but spring, fall and winter, it is rare to want the north-western seven days together. And whatever mists, fogs, or vapours, foul the Heavens by easterly or southerly winds, in two hours time, are blown away; the one is followed by the other: a remedy that seems to have a peculiar providence in it, to the inhabitants; the multitude of trees, yet standing being liable to retain mists and vapours; and yet not one quarter so thick as I expected.

V. "The natural produce of the country, of vegetables, is trees, fruits, plants, flowers. The trees of most note, are the black walnut, cedar, cypress, chestnut, poplar, gum-wood, hickory, sassafras, ash, beech and oak of divers sorts, as red, white and black; Spanish, chestnut, and swamp, the most durable of all. Of all which there is plenty, for the use of man.

"The fruits, that I find in the woods, are the white and black mulberry, chestnut, walnut, plums, strawberries, cranberries, hurtleberries, and grapes of divers sorts. The great red grape (now ripe) called by ignorance, the *fox-grape,* because of the relish it hath with unskilful palates is in itself an extraordinary

grape; and by art, doubtless, may be cultivated to an excellent wine, if not so sweet, yet little inferior to the *Frontiniac*, as it is not much unlike in taste, ruddiness set aside: which, in such things, as well as mankind, differs the case much. There is a white kind of *Muskadel*, and a little black grape, like the cluster grape of *England*, not yet so ripe as the other; but they tell me, when ripe, sweeter, and that they only want skillful *Vinerons*, to make good use of them. I intend to venture on it with my *Frenchman* this season, who shews some knowledge in those things. Here are also peaches very good, and in great quantities; not an Indian plantation without them; but whether naturally here at first, I know not. However one may have them, by bushels, for little: they make a pleasant drink; and I think, not inferior to any peach you have in *England*, except the true *Newington*. It is disputable with me, whether it be best to fall to fining the fruits of the country, especially the grape, by the care and skill of art, or send for foreign stems and sets, already good and approved. It seems most reasonable to believe, that not only a thing groweth best, where it naturally grows, but will hardly be equalled by another species of the same kind, that doth not naturally grow there. But, to solve the doubt, I intend, if God give me life, to try both, and hope the consequences will be, as good wine, as any *European* countries, of the same latitude, do yield.

VI. "The artificial produce of the country is wheat, barley, oats, rye, peas, beans, squashes, pumpkins, water-melons, musk-melons, and all herbs and roots, that our gardens in *England* usually bring forth.

VII. "Of living creatures; fish, fowl, and the beasts of the woods; here are divers sorts, some for food and profit, and some for profit only: For food, as well as profit, the elk, as big as a small ox; deer bigger than ours; beaver, raccoon, rabbits, squirrels; and some eat young bear, and commend it. Of fowl of the land, there is the turkey (forty and fifty pounds weight) which is very great; pheasants, heath-birds, pigeons and partridges, in abundance. Of the water, the swan, goose, white and grey; brands, ducks, teal, also the snipe and curloe, and that in great numbers; but the duck and teal excel; not so good have I ever eat in other countries. Of fish, there is the sturgeon, herring, rock, shad, cats-head, sheep-head, eel, smelt, pearch, roach; and in inland rivers, trout, some say, salmon, above the falls. Of shell-fish, we have oysters, crabs, cocles, conchs and muscles; some oysters six inches long; and one sort of cocles as big as stewing oysters; they make a rich broth. The creatures for profit only, by skin or fur, and that are natural to these parts, are the wild-cat, panther, otter, wolf, fox, fisher, minx, musk-rat; and of the water, the whale, for oil; of which we have good store; and two companies of whalers; whose boats are built, will soon begin their work; which hath the appearance of a considerable improvement: to say nothing of our reasonable hopes of good cod, in the bay.

VIII. "We have no want of horses; and some are very good, and shapely enough; two ships have been freighted to *Barbadoes* with horses and pipe-staves, since my coming in. Here is also plenty of cow-cattle, and some sheep: the people plow mostly with oxen.

IX. "There are divers plants, that not only the *Indians* tell us, but we have had occasion to prove, by swellings, burnings, cuts, &c., that they are of great

virtue, suddenly curing the patient; and, for smell, I have observed several, especially one, the wild myrtle; the other I know not what to call, but are most fragrant.

X. "The woods are adorned with lovely flowers, for color, greatness, figure and variety. I have seen the gardens of London best stored with that sort of beauty, but think they may be improved by our woods: I have sent a few to a person of quality this year, for a trial.

"Thus much of the *country;* next, of the *natives,* or *aborigines.*

XI. "The *natives,* I shall consider, in their persons, language, manners, religion and government with my sense of their original. For their persons, they are generally tall, straight, well-built, and of singular proportion; they tread strong and clever; and mostly walk with a lofty chin. Of complexion, black, but by design; as the *Gypsies,* in *England.* They grease themselves with bear's fat clarified; and using no defense against sun, or weather, their skins must needs be swarthy. Their eye is little and black, not unlike a straight looked *Jew.* The thick lip, and flat nose, so frequent with the East *Indians* and *blacks,* are not common to them: For I have seen as comely *Europeans* like faces among them, of both, as on your side of the sea; and truly an Italian complexion hath not much more of the white; and the noses of several of them have as much of the *Roman.*

XII. "Their language is lofty, yet narrow; but, like the *Hebrew,* in signification, full; like short-hand, in writing, one word serveth in the place of three, and the rest are supplied by the understanding of the hearer: imperfect in their tenses, wanting in their moods, participles, adverbs, conjunctions, interjections. I have made it my business to understand it, that I might not want an Interpreter, on any occasion; and I must say, that I know not a language spoken, in *Europe,* that hath words of more sweetness, or greatness, in accent and emphasis, than theirs; for instance, *Octocockon, Rancocas, Oricton, Shak, Marion, Poquesien;* all of which are names of places; and have grandeur in them. Of words of sweetness, *Anna,* is mother; *Issimus,* a brother; *Netcap,* friend; *Usqueoret,* very good; *Pane,* bread; *Metsa,* eat; *Matta,* no; *Hatta,* to have; *Payo,* to come; *Sepassen, Passijon,* the names of places; *Tamane, Secane, Menanse, Secatereus,* are the names of persons; if one asks them for anything they have not, they will answer, *Matta ne hatta;* which to translate, is, *not I have;* instead of I have not.

XIII. "Of their customs and manners, there is much to be said; I will begin with children; so soon as they are born, they wash them in water; and while very young, and in cold weather to chuse, they plunge them in the rivers, to harden and embolden them. Having wrapped them in a clout, they lay them on a straight, thin board, a little more than the length and breadth of the child, and swaddle it fast, upon the board, to make it straight; wherefore all *Indians* have flat heads; and thus they carry them at their backs. The children will go, very young, at nine months commonly, they wear only a small clout round their waste, till they are big; if boys, they go a fishing, till ripe for the woods; which is about fifteen; then they hunt; and after having given some proofs of their manhood, by a good return of skins, they may marry; else it is a shame to think of a wife. The girls stay with their mothers, and help to hoe

the ground, plant corn, and carry burdens; and they do well to use them to that young, which they must do when they are old; for the wives are the true servants of the husbands; otherwise the men are very affectionate to them.

XIV. "When the young women are fit for marriage, they wear something upon their heads, for an advertisement, but so, as their faces are hardly to be seen, but when they please. The age, they marry at, if women, is about thirteen, and fourteen; if men seventeen and eighteen; they are rarely elder.

XV. "Their houses are mats, or barks of trees, set on poles, in the fashion of an *English* barn; but out of the power of the winds; for they are hardly higher than a man; they lie on reeds, or grass. In travel they lodge in the woods, about a great fire, with the mantle of dussils, they wear by day, wrapt about them, and a few boughs stuck around them.

XVI. "Their diet is maize, or *Indian* corn, diverse ways prepared; sometimes roasted in the ashes; sometimes beaten and boiled with water; which they call *homine;* they also make cakes, not unpleasant to eat. They have likewise several sorts of beans and pease, that are good nourishment; and the woods and rivers are their *larder.*

XVII. "If an *European* comes to see them, or calls for lodging at their house, or *wigwam,* they give him the best place, and first cut. If they come to visit us, they salute us with an *Itah;* which is as much as to say, *Good be to you,* and set them down; which is mostly on the ground, close to their heels, their legs upright; it may be they speak not a word, but observe all passages. If you give them anything to eat, or drink, well: for they will not ask; and be it little, or much, if it be with kindness, they are well pleased, else they go away sullen, but say nothing.

XVIII. "They are great concealers of their own resentments; brought to it, I believe, by the revenge, that hath been practiced among them. In either of these they are not exceeded by the *Italians.* A tragical instance fell out since I came into the country; a king's daughter, thinking herself slighted by her husband, in suffering another woman to lie down between them, rose up, went out, plucked a root out of the ground, and ate it; upon which she immediately died: and, for which last week, he made an *offering* to her kindred, for atonement, and liberty of marriage; as two others did to the kindred of their wives, that died a natural death. For, till widowers have done so, they must not marry again. Some of the young women are said to take undue liberty before marriage, for a portion; but when married, chaste. When with child they know their husbands no more, till delivered; and during their month, they touch no meat, they eat but with a stick, lest they should defile it; nor do their husbands frequent them, till that time be expired.

XIX. "But, in liberality they excel; nothing is too good for their friend: give them a fine gun, coat, or other thing, it may pass twenty hands before it sticks: light of heart, strong affections, but soon spent. The most merry creatures that live, feast and dance perpetually; they never have much, nor want much: wealth circulateth like the blood; all parts partake; and though none shall want what another hath, yet exact observers of property. Some kings have fold, others presented me with several parcels of land: the pay, or presents I made them, were not hoarded by the particular owners, but the neighboring

kings, and their clans being present, when the goods were brought out, the parties, chiefly concerned, consulted what, and to whom they should give them. To every king then, by the hands of a person for that work appointed, is a proportion sent, so sorted and folded, and with that gravity, that is admirable. Then that king subdivideth it, in like manner, among his dependents, they hardly leaving themselves an equal share with one of their subjects: and be it on such occasions as festivals, or at their common meals, the kings distribute, and to themselves last. They care for little; because they want but little; and the reason is, a little contents them. In this they are sufficiently revenged on us: if they are ignorant of our pleasures, they are also free from our pains. They are not disquieted with bills of lading and exchange, nor preplexed with chancery suits, and exchequer reckonings. We sweat and toil to live, their pleasure feeds them; I mean their hunting, fishing and fowling; and this table is spread everywhere. They eat twice a day, morning and evening; their seats and table are the ground. Since the *Europeans* came into these parts, they are grown great lovers of *strong liquors*, rum especially; and for it exchanged the richest of their skins and furs. If they are heated with liquors, they are restless till they have enough to sleep; that is their cry, *some more, and I will go to sleep;* but, when drunk, one of the most wretched spectacles in the world!

XX. "In sickness, impatient to be cured; and for it, give any thing, especially for their children; to whom they are extremely natnral. They drink, at those times, a *teram*, or decoction of some roots in spring water; and, if they eat any flesh, it must be of the female of any creature. If they die, they bury them with their apparel, be they man or woman; and the nearest of their kin fling in something precious with them, as a token of their love: Their mourning is blacking of their faces; which they continue for a year. They are choice of the graves of their dead; for, lest they should be lost by time, and fall to common use, they pick off the grass, that grows upon them, and heap up the fallen earth, with great care and exactness.

XXI. "These poor people are under a dark night in things relating to *religion*, to be sure the tradition of it: yet they believe a *God* and *immortality*, without the help of metaphysics: for, they say, *There is a Great King that made them, who dwells in a glorious country, to the southward of them; and that the souls of the good shall go thither, where they shall live again.* Their *worship* consists of two parts, *sacrifice* and *cantico*. Their sacrifice is their first fruits; their first and fatest buck they kill, goeth to the fire; where he is all burnt, with a mournful ditty of him, that performeth the ceremony; but with such marvellous fervency, and labour of body, that he will, even, sweat to a foam. The other part is their *cantico*, performed by round dances, sometimes words, sometimes songs, then shouts; two being in the middle, that begin; and, by singing and drumming on a board, direct a chorus. Their postures, in the dance, are very antick and differing, but all keep measure. This is done with equal earnestness and labour, but great appearance of joy. In the fall, when the corn cometh in, they begin to feast one another. There have been two great festivals already; to which all come, that will. I was at one myself: their entertainment was a great seat by a spring, under some shady trees, and twenty bucks, with hot cakes of new corn, both wheat and beans; which they make up in a square

form, in the leaves of the stem, and bake them in the ashes: and after that they fall to dance. But they that go must carry a small present, in their money; it may be six pence; which is made of the bone of a fish: the *black* is, with them, as *gold;* the *white, silver;* they call it *wampum.*

XXII. "Their government is by Kings; which they call *Sachama;* and those by succession, but always of the mother's side. For instance, the children of him, who is now king, will not succeed, but his brother by the mother, or the children of his sister, whose sons (and after them the children of her daughters) will reign; for no woman inherits. The reason, they render for this way of descent, is, that their issue may not be spurious.

XXIII. "Every king hath his council; and that consists of all the old and wise men of his nation; which, perhaps, is two hundred people. Nothing of moment is undertaken, be it war, peace, selling of land, or traffick, without advising with them; and, which is more, with the young men too. It is admirable to consider how powerful the Kings are, and yet how they move by the breath of their people. I have had occasion to be in council with them, upon treaties for land, and to adjust the terms of trade. Their order is thus: The King sits in the middle of an half moon, and hath his council, the old and wise, on each hand; behind them, or at a little distance, sit the younger fry, in the same figure. Having consulted and resolved their business, the King ordered one of them to speak to me: he stood up, came to me, and, in the name of his King, saluted me; then took me by the hand, and told me, 'He was ordered by his King to speak to me; and that now it was not he, but the King, that spoke; because what he should say was the King's mind.'—He first prayed me, 'To excuse them that they had not complied with me, the last time, he feared there might be some fault in the Interpreter, being neither *Indian* nor *English*: besides, it was the *Indian* custom, to deliberate, and take up much time in council, before they resolve; and that, if the young people, and owners of the land had been as ready as he, I had not met with so much delay.'—Having thus introduced his matter, he fell to the bounds of the land, they had agreed to dispose of, and the price; which now is little and dear; that which would have bought twenty miles, not buying two now. During the time, that this person spoke, not a man of them was observed to whisper or smile, the old, grave; the young, reverent, in their deportment. They speak little, but fervently, and with elegance. I have never seen more natural sagacity, considering them without the help (I was going to say, the spoil) of tradition; and he will deserve the name of wise, that outwits them, in any treaty, about a thing, they understand. When the purchase was agreed, great promise passed between us 'of kindness and good neighbourhood, and that the *Indians* and *English* must live in love as long as the sun gave light': Which done, another made a speech to the *Indians,* in the name of all the *Sachamakers,* or Kings; first, to tell them what was done; next, to charge and command them, 'To love the *Christians,* and particularly live in peace with me, and the people under my government; that many Governors had been in the river; but that no Governor had come himself to live and stay here before; and having now such an one, that had treated them well, they should never do him, or his, any wrong.'—At every sentence of which they shouted, and said, *Amen,* in their way.

XXIV. "The justice they have is pecuniary: In case of any wrong, or evil fact, be it murder itself, they atone by feasts, and presents of their *wampum;* which is proportioned to the quality of the offence, or person injured, or of the sex they are of. For in case they kill a woman, they pay double; and the reason they render is, 'That she breedeth children; which men cannot do.' It is rare that they fall out, if sober; and, if drunk, they forgive it, saying, 'It was the *drink,* and not the *man,* that abused them.'

XXV. "We have agreed, that, in all differences between us, *six* of each side shall end the matter. Do not abuse them, but let them have justice, and you win them. The worst is, that they are the worse for the *Christians;* who have propagated their vices, and yielded them tradition for ill, and not for good things. But as low an ebb as these people are at, and as inglorious as their own condition looks, the *Christians* have not outlived *their sight,* with all their pretensions to an higher manifestation. What good, then, might not a good people graft, where there is so distinct a knowledge left between good and evil? I beseech God to incline the hearts of all that come into these parts, to outlive the knowledge of the natives, by a fixt obedience to their greater knowledge of the will of God; for it were miserable, indeed, for us to fall under the just censure of the poor *Indian* conscience, while we make profession of things so far transcending.

XXVI. "For their original, I am ready to believe them of the *Jewish race;* I mean, of the flock of the *ten tribes;* and that, for the following reasons: First, they were to go to a *'land not planted, nor known';* which, to be sure, *Asia* and *Africa* were, if not *Europe;* and he, that intended that extraordinary judgment upon them, might make the passage not uneasy to them, as it is not impossible in itself, from the eastermost parts of *Asia,* to the westermost of *America.* In the next place; I find them of the like countenance, and their children of so lively resemblance, that a man would do himself in *Duke's place,* or *Berry street,* in *London,* when he seeth them. But this is not all; they agree in *rites;* they reckon by *moons;* they offer their *first fruits;* they have a kind of *feast of tabernacles;* they are said to lay their *altar* upon *twelve stones;* their *mourning a year; customs of women,* with many other things, that do not now occur.

"So much for the *natives;* next, the *old planters* will be considered in this relation, before I come to our colony, and the concerns of it.

XXVII. "The first planters, in these parts, were the *Dutch;* and soon after them, the *Swedes* and *Finns.* The *Dutch* applied themselves to *traffick;* the *Swedes* and *Finns* to *husbandry.* There were some disputes between them, some years; the *Dutch* looking upon them, as intruders upon their purchase and possession; which was finally ended in the surrender, made by *John Rizeing,* the *Swedish* Governor, to *Peter Stuyvesant,* Governor for the states of *Holland,* anno 1655.

XXVIII. "The *Dutch* inhabit mostly those parts of the province, that lie upon, or near the *bay;* and the *Swedes,* the *freshes* of the river *Delaware.* There is no need of giving any description of them; who are better known there than here; but they are plain, strong, industrious people; yet have made no great progress, in culture, or propagation, of *fruit trees;* as, if they desired to

have enough, than plenty, or traffick. But, I presume, the *Indians* made them the more careless, by furnishing them with the means of profit, *to wit,* skins and furs, for rum, and such strong liquors. They kindly received me, as well as the *English,* who were few, before the people, concerned with me, came among them. I must needs commend their respect to authority, and kind behavior to the *English;* they do not degenerate from the old friendship, between both kingdoms. As they are people proper and strong of body, so they have fine children, and almost every house full; rare to find one without three or four boys, and as many girls; some, six, seven and eight sons. And I must do them that right; I see few young men more sober and laborious.

XXIX. "The *Dutch* have a meeting place, for religious worship, at *New-castle;* and the *Swedes,* three; one at *Christina,* one at *Tenecum;* and one at *Wicoco,* within half a mile of this town.

XXX. "There rests that I speak of the conditions we are in, and what settlement we have made: in which I will be as short as I can; for I fear, and not without reason, that I have tried your patience with this long story. The country lieth, bounded on the east, by the river and bay of *Delaware,* and *eastern sea;* it hath the advantage of many creeks, or rivers rather, that run into the main river, or bay; some navigable for great ships, some, for small craft. Those of most eminency are, *Christina, Brandywine, Skilpot,* and *Sculkil;* any one of which have room to lay up the royal navy of *England;* there being from four to eight fathom of water.

XXXI. "The lesser creeks, or rivers, yet convenient for sloops and ketches of good burden, are *Lewis, Mespilion, Cedar, Dover, Cranbrook, Feversham* and *Georges,* below; and *Chichester, Chester, Toacawny, Pammapecka, Portquessin, Neshimenck* and *Pennbury,* in the freshes; many lesser, that admit boats and shallops. Our people are mostly settled upon the upper rivers; which are pleasant and sweet, and generally bounded with good land: The planted part of the province and territories is cast into six counties, *Philadelphia, Buckingham, Chester, New-castle, Kent* and *Sussex;* containing about four thousand souls. Two general assemblies have been held, and with such concord and dispatch, that they sat but three weeks; and, at least seventy laws were passed without one dissent, in any material thing. But of this, more hereafter, being yet raw and new, in our gear. However, I cannot forget their singular respect to me, in this infancy of things; who, by their own private expenses, so early considered mine, for the public, as to present me with an impost, upon certain goods imported and exported. Which after my acknowledgement of their affection, I did as freely remit to the province, and the traders to it. And for the well government of the said counties, courts of justice are established in every county, with proper officers, as justices, sheriffs, clerks, constables, &c., which courts are held every two months. But, to prevent *law suits,* there are three *peace makers* chosen by every county court, in the nature of common *arbitrators,* to hear and end differences betwixt man and man. And spring and fall there is an *orphans' court,* in each county to inspect and regulate the affairs of *orphans* and *widows.*

XXXII. "*Philadelphia,* the expectation of those, that are concerned in this province, is, at last, laid out, to the great content of those here, that are any-

ways interested therein. The situation is a neck of land, and lieth between two navigable rivers, *Delaware* and *Sculkill;* whereby it hath two fronts upon the water, each a mile; and two from river to river. *Delaware* is a glorious river; but the *Sculkill,* being an hundred miles boatable above the falls, and its course *north east,* towards the fountain of *Susquehanna* (that tends to the heart of the province, and both sides our own) it is like to be a great part of the settlement of this age. I say little of the town itself, because a platform will be shown you by my agent; in which those who are purchasers of me, will find their names and interests. But this I will say, for the good providence of God, that, of all the many places, I have seen in the world, I remember not one better seated; so that it seems to me to have been appointed for a town, whether we regard the rivers, or the conveniency of the coves, docks, springs, and loftiness and soundness of the land, and the air, held by the people of these parts to be very good. It is advanced, within less than a year, to about four score houses and cottages, such as they are; where merchants and handicrafts are following their vocations, as fast as they can; while the country men are close at their farms, some of them got a little winter corn in the ground last season; and the generality have had an handsome summer-crop, and are preparing for their winter corn. They reaped their barley, this year, in the month called May; the wheat in the month following; so that there is time, in these parts, for another crop of diverse things, before the winter season. We are daily in hopes of shipping, to add to our number; for, blessed be God, here is both room and accommodation for them: The stories of our necessity being either the fear of our friends, or the scare-crows of our enemies: For the greatest hardship, we have suffered, hath been salt meat; which by fowl, in winter, and fish, in summer, together with some poultry, lamb, mutton, veal, and plenty of venison, the best part of the year, hath been made very passable. I bless God, I am fully satisfied with the country and entertainment I got in it: For I find that particular content, which hath always attended me, where God, in his providence, hath made it my place and service to reside. You cannot imagine my station can be, at present, free of more than ordinary business; and, as such, I may say, it is a troublesome work. But the method, things are putting in, will facilitate the charge, and give an easier motion to the administration of affairs. However, as it is some men's duty to plow, some to sow, some to water, and some to reap; so it is the wisdom, as well as the duty, of a man, to yield to the mind of Providence, and chearfully, as well as carefully, embrace and follow the guidance of it.

XXXIII. "For your particular concern, I might entirely refer you to the letters of the President of the society; but this I will venture to say, your provincial settlements, both within and without the town for situation and soil, are without exception. Your city lot is a whole street, and one side of a street, from river to river, containing near one hundred acres, not easily valued; which is besides your four hundred acres, in the city liberties, part of your twenty thousand acres in the country. Your tannery hath such plenty of bark, the saw mill, for timber, and the place of the *glass house,* are so conveniently posted for water carriage, the city *lot,* for a *dock,* and the *whalery,* for a sound and fruitful bank, and the town *Leaves,* by it, to help your people, that, by God's blessing,

the affairs of the society will naturally grow in their reputation and profit. I am sure, I have not turned my back upon any offer, that tended to its prosperity; and though I am ill at projects, I have sometimes put in for a share with her officers, to countenance and advance her interest. You are already informed what is fit for you further to do; whatsoever tends to the promotion of wine, and to the manufacture of linen, in these parts, I cannot but wish you to promote; and the *French* people are most likely, in both respects, to answer that design. To that end I would advise you to send for some thousands of plants out of *France,* with some able *Vinerans,* and people of the other vocation: But because, I believe, you have been entertained with this, and some other profitable subjects by your President, I shall add no more, but to assure you, that I am heartily inclined to advance your just interest, and that you will always find me

"Your kind cordial friend,

"WILLIAM PENN.

"Philadelphia, the 16th, of the sixth month, called August, 1683."

Within two years of the arrival of William Penn, the infant city contained three hundred houses, and the population was estimated to be about twenty-five hundred. It was not his original purpose to return to England at the expiration of this time, but matters had arisen which commanded his personal presence. Lord Baltimore had set up a claim which encroached upon the territory of Penn and he was leaving no stone unturned to urge his demands. He had many influential friends, and in every way he endeavored to enlist them in his cause. Penn, however, was alert and began with ardor the protection of his own interests. It was not his purpose to remain long absent from the colony, and at this time he left with great reluctance. He had been a wise, provident and kind ruler, had won the friendship of the Indians and the regard and respect of all classes of men who came under his rule. Pastorius claims that "he was loved and praised by all men. Even the old, vicious inhabitants recognized that they had never seen such a wise ruler." It was not to be supposed that the community had many of the class referred to by Mr. Pastorius, but he had such an utter hatred for the Dutch and Swedes that he classed them under this general distinction. Penn embarked on a ketch called the "Endeavor," and left his government in the hands of a Council, whose President was Thomas Lloyd. Well pleased with his work, and looking with pride upon the city that he had so well established, he sent to his friends the following farewell letter:

"DEAR FRIENDS:

"My love and my life is to you and with you and no water could quench it nor distance wear it out, nor bring it to an end. I have been with you, cared over you and served you with unfeigned love and you are beloved of me and dear to me beyond utterance. I bless you in the name and power of the Lord and may God bless you with his richness, peace and plenty all the land over. O, that you would eye him in all, through all and above all the works of your hands and let it be your first care how you may glorify God in your undertaking: for to a blessed end are you brought hither and if you see and keep but in

the signs of that Providence your coming, staying and improving will be sanctified, but if any forget God and call not upon His Name in truth he will pour out his plagues upon them and they shall know who it is that judgeth the children of men.

"Oh, now you are come to a quiet land. Provoke not the Lord to trouble it and now liberty and authority are with you and in your hands. Let the government be upon his shoulders, in all your spirits that you may rule for him under whom the princes of this world will one day esteem it their honor to govern and serve in their places. I cannot but say, when these things come mightily upon my mind as the Apostle did of old, what manner of persons ought we to be in all Godly conversation, truly the name and honor of the Lord are deeply concerned in you, as to the discharge of yourselves in your present situations, many eyes being upon you; and remember, that as we have been belied about disowning the true religion, so too, all govern to behold us exemplary and christian in the use of that and not only stop our enemies but minister conviction to many on that account prejudiced. O, that you may see and know that service and do it for the Lord in this your day.

"And though Philadelphia, the virgin settlement of this province, may before thou wert born, what love, what care, what service, and what travail has there been to bring thee forth and preserve thee from such as would abuse and defile thee! O, that thou mayest be kept from the evil that would overwhelm thee; that, faithful to the God of thy mercies, in the life of righteousness, thou mayest be preserved to the end:—my soul prays to God for thee that thou mayest stand in the day of trial and thy children may be blessed of the Lord and thy people saved by his power;—my love to thee has been great and the remembrance of thee affects my heart and my eye! The God of eternal strength keep and preserve thee to his glory and thy peace.

"So dear friends my love again salutes you all. Wish that God's mercy and peace with all the temporal blessings may abound richly among you—so says, so prays your friend and lover in the truth.

"WILLIAM PENN."

From on board the ketch—"Endeavor" the sixth month, 1684.

This letter in this practical age of ours seems in tone somewhat unctuous and sanctimonious but we must bear in mind that it was the vogue of that period to write and speak in that strain.

CHAPTER IV.

PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH. MENNONITES. TUNKERS AND SCHWENKFELDERS. FRANCIS DANIEL PASTORIUS. CONRAD BEISSEL. MONASTERY AT EPHRATA. ANTHONY KLINCKEN. MORAVIANS. FAMOUS INNS. COUNT ZINZENDORF. LUTHERANS. PETER MUHLENBERG. SCOTCH-IRISH.

AT the time Penn returned to England, his province was already occupied by a considerable number of Germans, who in a short time became known as "Pennsylvania Dutch" which appellation they have retained to this very day. The Germans had not taken a very active part in the explorations and discoveries of the new world, they had been occupied at home with their own dissensions, and besides this they were not a sea-faring people as were some of their neighbors. They had, during the period of the Thirty Years' War, as we have already stated, been broken into various sects, the principal of which were the Mennonites, Tunkers and Schwenkfelders, offshoots from the Anabaptists. The Mennonites claimed to be descendants from the Waldenses. Their leader, Simon Menno, after whom they were called, had been a priest in the Roman Church and organized the sect about 1540. They were what were called Mystics or Quietists, and believed with the Quakers in the "inner light." They opposed war, refused to take oaths and to make payment of taxes. They retained some of the sacraments however, among which were baptism and holy communion. One of their peculiar customs was the washing of each others' feet, which custom is in use among their descendants in certain portions of Pennsylvania to this day. They were a thrifty, serious people, given to devotion and worship. Before leaving Germany to find a refuge in the new world, they had been persecuted not only by the Catholics, but also by the Reformed and Lutheran churches. They submitted patiently as it was against their teachings to become militant, and as a last resort they took up their scrip and shallop shell as pilgrims and journeyed to America to establish a settlement in the new land that they might escape further persecution.

Penn had offered inducements to them to come to his province and they journeyed thither in great numbers in 1682, and the following year. They were clannish, as might have been expected, and settled down in the land lying to the northwest of Philadelphia, which is today known as Germantown. They built comfortable little cottages, tilled the ground and raised great quantities of flowers. One of the most prominent men among their leaders was Francis Daniel Pastorius. Upon his arrival he became a school teacher, not only among those of his own faith but also among the Quakers. He was a man of vast information, spoke seven or eight languages fluently and made a study of science, history and philosophy. In his younger years, before overtaken by the spirit of religion, he was a sort of Bohemian who wandered through Europe visiting the different cities and acquiring the languages of the various nations,

but in his wanderings his conscience was suddenly touched by the teachings of a religious fanatic and forthwith he devoted himself to a serious and contemplative life. Pastorius, upon his arrival in America, lived for a while in a cave or hut dug out of the deep shores of the Delaware, supposed to be in the neighborhood of what is Chestnut street today, but after removing to Germantown to take up his home in the midst of his friends, he built a convenient and commodious stone house and devoted most of his time to literary work. The two leading churches in Germantown were the Reformed and the Lutheran and they put forth their best efforts to unite the various sects that sprang out of the Reformation and to join them in one body, but there really was not much accomplished in this direction.

The Tunkers were another sect somewhat like the Mennonites and wore, as the Quakers subsequently did, a distinctive style of dress, which in its main features may be seen even today in some of the counties of the State of Pennsylvania, where the Dunkards reside in numbers. The word Tunker or Dunkard means a dipper, that is one who believes in baptism by immersion. They were also called Tumplers or Dumplers because of the peculiar motions they made in the water during the ceremony of this holy rite.

The men had long beards, wore serious faces and walked with a solemn gait. Like many of the German sects and Quakers, they refused to bear arms, to take oaths or pay taxes. They had grown to considerable numbers in Germany, but the whole sect emigrated between 1719 and 1729. Among their numbers were several men of great ability and vast learning. Many of them, having originally belonged to the Anabaptists, joined in time the Seventh Day Baptists. One of their members, by name Conrad Beissel, a devout Pietist, came to Pennsylvania in 1720 and he thought the religious life might be improved by celibacy and the adoption of a monastic existence. He induced them to make the Sabbath the last day of the week instead of the first and subsequently withdrew from all communication with his friends in the outer world and took up his residence in a cave on the banks of the Cocalico Creek in Lancaster County, where he lived the life of a hermit. The Dunkards, however, not willing to lose his spiritual instruction and guidance, sought him out and three hundred of them formed a monastic community. The settlement soon became known as that of the monastery of Ephrata. The men and women lived in separate habitations. They did not spend their time in idleness, but devoted themselves to manual occupations: they farmed the land, built flour, paper and fulling mills and set up a printing press. The books they published were printed and bound in the best style of art of that day and are much valued by collectors at the present time, not only because of their rarity but also because of their original designs, beautiful illuminations and clear type. They lived on vegetables, slept on wooden benches, used blocks of wood for pillows and attended worship four times in the twenty-four hours. Such a manner of life did not induce to the imparting of health and they became thin and emaciated in appearance. They walked with a slow, steady pace, looking straight forward with their eyes fixed on the ground, their hands often clasped in the attitude of prayer, nor would they turn while in meditation, to give an answer to a question propounded by a stranger. The dress of the men consisted of a shirt, trousers and

waistcoat. Their feet were encased in sandals and in the winter time they wore a long woolen gown which they exchanged for a linen one in summer. The women wore petticoats and the cowls of their gowns covered their faces when going into public. Their sensual affections having been diverted from their natural course, were poured forth, says Gordon, "on the mystic union with the Redeemer." Christ was the bride of one sex and the bridegroom of the other, and often their language of passion was what might be called sensuous and indelicate. This body of Protestant monks and nuns, after a short existence, almost disappeared and entirely so after the Revolution.

The Tunkers and the Mennonites spoke a common tongue and differed so little in their forms of belief that they were able to commingle and live amicably together in one community. They built up a village on both sides of what is now known as Main street, in Germantown. Their houses or cottages were cosy and substantial, and fruit and flowers grew in abundance. They formed a thrifty, prosperous settlement. It was unfortunate that they did not mingle more freely with their English neighbors. They adopted a seal which represented a clover leaf on which were a vine, a stalk of flax and a weaver's spool, with the words *Vinum, linum, textrinum.* It was to the learned Pastorius that they were indebted for this design. He based it upon the fact that most of the members of the community had been weavers in the old country, and cultivators of vineyards.

In this settlement lived a man by the name of Anthony Klincken. By his care and industry he had accumulated quite a sum of money and in his later years he led a life of leisure and devoted himself to the sports of the field and the stream. He was a most ardent sportsman and his larder was always well stored with the best and choicest varieties of game. He is the first man of whom we have any account among the settlers of that early community who indulged in sport for the mere love of it. He frequently journeyed from Germantown to Philadelphia, and he never came without bringing along his gun in order to have a shot at the ducks and water fowl which frequented a famous spatter dock pond on the outskirts of the city in the immediate locality of what we now call Fourth and Market streets.

Germantown in those days was more rural than urban and during the heated term of the year many citizens who could afford it made it a resort for their summer vacation. It became quite popular in this respect, notwithstanding the fact that during July and August mosquitoes and flies swarmed in numbers and made life all but intolerable.

The Tunkers and the Mennonites shortly after having effected their settlement, established schools, and set up a printing press and published a newspaper printed in German. The vast majority of the German settlers made no effort to acquire the use of the English tongue and this kept them separate and distinct as a community and, in a great measure, prevented that familiar intercourse between themselves and their neighbors, that would have obtained had they spoken a common tongue. In some localities of Pennsylvania even today, where live the descendants of the old German settlers, a language is used which is neither English nor German, but known distinctively as Pennsylvania Dutch, and which may be described as a combination of broken English and broken German. It

might be supposed by one unacquainted with the matter that most of these emigrants came from Holland, in view of the fact they were classed under the designation of "Dutch." The truth is, however, that all of them, with few exceptions, came from Germany, from Alsace, Suabia, Saxony and from the Palatinate. They called themselves, in their own tongue, Deutch, which by the English was easily transformed into Dutch. Even today, among some of our citizens, the word "Dutch" is used to include all classes of Germans, irrespective of the fact that they come neither from Holland nor Flanders, the habitat of the true Dutchman. A majority of the Germans who came to Pennsylvania appear to have hailed from the Lower Palatinate on the Rhine, where they suffered persecution, not only from the invasion of the French, but also at the hands of the Lutherans. It was this country that William Penn visited and in which he used his best exertions to induce its downtrodden people to find a refuge from persecution in his new province across the sea.

An interesting class of immigrants were the Schwenkfelders, of whom Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker has given us a learned account. They arrived in the good ship "St. Andrew" in the year of our Lord 1734. They had been shipped to America by the benevolence of some generous merchants in Amsterdam, who sympathizing with their conditions, determined to secure for them if possible an asylum from persecution in the new world. They had suffered untold hardships and had been reduced to poverty while in their native land of Silesia at the hands of both Catholics and Protestants. Their founder was Caspar Schwenkfeld, who was born in 1490, two years before the discovery of America by Columbus. They early espoused the teachings of John Huss, and like many other sects in Germany were opposed to war, to the taking of oaths and to all the sacraments that were held so holy by the Mother Church. Although they had suffered, they had been steadfast in their faith, but the terrible persecutions inflicted upon them had made them secretive and timid, and upon their arrival in this country, in order that they might avoid publicity and not arouse the opposition and antagonism of their neighbors, they met for religious worship in each other's homes. All these sects that came from Germany seem to have had but a slight difference in so far as their faiths were concerned. They were Mystics, Pietists and religious devotees, who in contemplation and meditation sought communion with the living God. Among them were the sects of the Amish, United Brethren, the Labidists, Newmooners, Zions Brueder, and many others too numerous to mention. There were many sects besides these that are well known. They arose, had a brief existence and passed away and their followers fell back into their original faith or were swallowed up by other congregations. Many of the emigrants who came to the province, however, were not identified with any of these sects, among them were to be found not only Deists, but Atheists, and some of the ships that arrived brought Church of England men, Lutherans, Roman Catholics and Huguenots.

We have already said that the Germans who had come to the province of Pennsylvania segregated themselves from the original inhabitants and formed separate and distinct communities. This was unfortunate for the growth and future welfare of the country. It was a long while before they began to mingle with what were termed outsiders. In fact, even today, in some portions of the

State of Pennsylvania, there are communities, direct descendants of these early settlers, separate and distinct from all their surroundings. The people are one unto themselves, dress in a distinctive garb and speak a foreign tongue. After the first settlements were made, however, the Germans and people of other nationalities, began to pour in irrespective of any question of religion or persecution and that tide has been kept up ever since. They came because they heard fair reports of the new world, of its virgin soil that needed only cultivation to make it bloom and blossom like the rose, a land that was rich enough to yield annual harvests of grain and fruit in profusion and where labor could find an abundant reward. Among these people who arrived in numbers so vast were all sorts and classes of men from every section of Europe, and it was feared that their influence would work to the detriment of the state, but, fortunately, as has always been the case up to this time, no matter whence they come the history of the Republic shows that the immigrants have yielded to our conditions rather than our conditions have yielded to them. Under the influence of universal public education, children at least of the second generation are nationalized and become American in sentiment.

The German emigrants who came early to the province did not as a class settle in the towns, but being agriculturists, penetrated into the interior of the country to find good farms and in a short time they spread over all that part of Pennsylvania just east of the Susquehanna. They were prudent, skilled and thrifty farmers for those times, and were economical and frugal to a degree. They built rude but comfortable homes. The framework of the houses was made of huge logs covered with clapboards, and in the kitchen, which was the living room, was an immense open fireplace. On a cold winter's night

"When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd blows his nail
And Tom bears logs into the hall
And milk comes frozen home in pail"

there is no sight more cheerful than a great hearth piled with blazing logs, and around such a fireplace the farmer and his family after their frugal supper would gather to crack nuts, eat apples, tell stories, recount the news of the day and watch the flames leap up the chimney, until the old Dutch clock in the corner struck the hour of nine. They also built commodious barns in which to garner the grain and the products of the soil; and stables and pens to protect the horses, cattle, sheep and swine from the inclement winter weather. Even to this day through Lebanon, York, and Lancaster Counties, the big red barns, bursting with fullness, give proof of the Dutch farmer's thrift and industry and that the land under his tilling is still rich and fruitful.

One of the finest breed of draft horses ever developed in this country came from a locality called Conestoga, near Lancaster. Perhaps there is not in the world a horse better adapted to farming purposes. The name Conestoga is also applied to the farm wagons used by these early settlers. These wagons were srongly and solidly built and were covered with a great white canvas roof stretched over hickory bows. Even to this day they may be seen occasionally in

certain sections of the state, but their general use has long since been supplanted by the railroads. They were, however, once more brought into requisition when, in later days, the great tide of emigration poured into the far west across the prairies and over the Rockies. The wagon then was given the poetic designation of prairie schooners, and not inappropriately, for its white top in midst of a vast plain closely resembled a sail at sea.

In the early days of the province it was the only means for the transportation of freight and farm products between the country and the city. Loaded with turkeys, chickens, eggs, butter and country provisions of all kinds, it traveled weekly to market. When loaded, the canvas cover of the wagon was closed at both ends by drawing strings or ropes. The team, in many instances, when the roads were heavy and the distance to be traveled great, consisted of four horses while the driver rode on the tongue near horse. Often extending above the hames of each horse was an iron bow holding bells, which not only gave forth a merry jingle, but also frightened the wild beasts that might be lurking by the wayside. The arrival of the team at every village was a great event. The horses were rubbed down, fed and watered and given a rest before again starting on their route. In the meantime, the driver in the tap room, drank his glass of toddy and gathered the news of the day, and in turn informed the eager listeners of all the events that had happened in his neighborhood since his last visit. The great highway in those days, uniting the western settlements with the city of Philadelphia was the Lancaster Turnpike, a fairly well constructed road. As population increased, Conestoga wagons, stage coaches and private conveyances of all kinds gave it a business air. There was plenty of provision for both man and beast, for, it is said, that there were sixty-two taverns between Philadelphia and Lancaster, that is one every mile of the distance. The best kept Inn among the whole number, however, was that at Paoli, and here were entertained at different times, many of the most distinguished men of the Nation.

One of the most interesting class of settlers was the Moravians. The sect was originally known under the title of Unitas Fratrum. They arose in Bohemia and the neighboring province of Moravia, nearly a century before the Mennonites were organized. The sect grew with amazing speed and at the advent of Luther they had made such inroads into the Mother Church, that they were vastly in the majority in the two states of Bohemia and Moravia. A persecution, however, was begun against them and carried on so pitilessly and so relentlessly, that the sect was greatly reduced in numbers, and in some localities almost exterminated. The followers were scattered throughout Poland, Hungary, Transylvania, Russia and Silesia and were gradually growing weaker until Count Zinzendorf, in 1722, by his endeavors and preaching revived the old faith. They were a mystic, emotional people, and affected with the spirit of Pietism. One of their characteristic features was a deep love for music and the hymns which they used in their services were not only weird but grandly devotional. Even to this day their churches in Bethlehem and throughout Northampton County hold Easter Services of a most peculiar character, but which at the same time are most impressive. They began to arrive in America in 1734. A number of them settled in Georgia on some land which had been offered to the Schwenk-

felders; the latter, however, preferred coming to Pennsylvania. Subsequently the Moravians were called upon by the province of Georgia to take up arms against the Spaniards but declining to be involved in war, they abandoned their early settlements and found their way to Pennsylvania in 1739 and settled near Nazareth, on the Lehigh river. This was one of the Penn Manors, one of those old fiefs of the English Crown which required the proprietor to deliver annually a red rose at the Castle of Windsor. In 1741, the whole settlement moved to Bethlehem, which town in time became, as it were, the metropolis of their church in America. Here it was that they introduced their communal system. The Church held the title to all the lands and gathered all the results of the combined labor of the community, and in turn made provision for the maintenance of the people by providing for them the necessities of life. Schools were established for the children and protection given to those inhabitants who were maimed, sick or overtaken by old age. Houses were provided for the bachelors, as well as for the single women and still others for the widows. I do not find that any provision was made for the widowers. So thrifty and enterprising was the community that it acquired the ownership of one or two ships, commanded by Moravian captains, which vessels conveyed from the old world to the new all emigrants who desired to join the settlement.

The Moravians carried on a number of trades most successfully. They had button mills, grist mills, saw mills, tanneries and potteries, and when not actually engaged in their vocations, spent their time in an effort to reform and convert the Indians.

In 1741, Count Zinzendorf came to Pennsylvania and remained here for a little over a year. He visited Philadelphia and Germantown and made several excursions among the red men, penetrated into the wilderness, and was one of the first white men whose eyes rested on the beauties of the valley of Wyoming.

The Moravians were noted for their good, wholesome cooking and during the colonial days their inns had a world-wide reputation. The main road leading from Philadelphia to Boston passed through Bethlehem and that brought many travelers to the town. It was a relay station for the stages travelling between the cities. Many colonial taverns had a great reputation, but there were none that equalled those of the Moravians. At Nazareth "The Rose" and "The Crown" were noted for their accommodations, but "The Sun" at Bethlehem, which was under the direct management of the church, was without an equal in the country. Even foreigners who came here temporarily and visited the inn spoke of it in the highest terms. When a traveller arrived, his horse was at once taken to the stable and his luggage carried to his apartments, which consisted generally of a sitting room, with two bed chambers. He was supplied with a servant to look specially after his wants and was given a private key to come and go at his own desire. The Moravians were not prohibitionists and their cellars were filled with the best brands of wine, especially Madeira, which was a very popular drink at that day. The table was supplied with game and fresh vegetables of great variety, while the home-made pastry is said to have been unexcelled. Venison steaks were broiled on a spit over a blazing wood fire and served on hot plates. The Bellevue-Stratford may have finer and more delicate entrées and more luxurious appointments and surroundings, but it is a

grave question whether it could furnish a meal that would be more appetizing to a hungry man. The most prominent men of the nation stopped at these inns and enjoyed their generous hospitality. Lafayette nursed his wounds after the battle of Brandywine, in Bethlehem. These hostelries were delightful resorts in the summer season, and it became fashionable in time for tired denizens of the city to spend their vacations here. They were most cozy and comfortable, too, in the bleak and stormy days of winter, when great open fires blazed in the hearths. These inns were renowned for their hospitality and the stranger at the hands of the host always received a kindly welcome.

"Whoe'er has travelled life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
Must sigh to think he still hath found
His warmest welcome at an inn."

Many passengers travelling by stage would stop at these inns over night, sometimes for several days to rest and break the monotony of a long ride, for it was no easy task to journey in a crowded stage for hours at a stretch, especially when the road was heavy or the weather hot or inclement.

It is in the counties of Northampton and Lehigh, where are to be found today many of the descendants of the Moravians, that Pennsylvania Dutch can be heard spoken in its purity. Even many of those that use English speak it with a peculiar accent, and much amusement is afforded the passengers on the railroads as the brakemen call out at the stations "Bass," "Nazares" and "Beslehem," meaning Bath, Nazareth and Bethlehem.

Many Lutherans had come into the province on the tide of immigration, and in 1742 Peter Muhlenberg arrived. He began to strengthen the congregations, of which there were only about two in the province. He instituted a propaganda, but in his inroads upon the sects he encountered, as might have been expected, strenuous opposition, for it must be borne in mind that many of the Germans who had come over to Pennsylvania in the early days had been persecuted by the Lutheran Church. They mistrusted Muhlenberg and charged him with all sorts of crimes and wicked intentions. Not to be dismayed, however, he kept boldly at his work, and succeeded after strenuous efforts, in establishing a Lutheran Church in this country. In fact, he had arrived in time to save a few congregations from utter disintegration. Muhlenberg, although mistrusted by his German brethren, was a man of education, broad and liberal in his views and of the highest character and integrity. He became one of the distinguished generals of the Revolution, and during the war, while addressing his congregation upon the subject of patriotism, threw off his clerical gown and appeared in full regimentals, and bade the congregation good-bye as he started forth to take charge of his command.

In 1595, under the reign of Elizabeth, a terrible insurrection broke out in Ireland. From the date of the partial conquest by Henry II., the condition of that island had been distressing and deplorable. The chiefs of the different clans or tribes waged constant war among themselves, but when Elizabeth undertook to impose upon the natives the Protestant religion, the people at once united their

forces, and fought with a determination that could have been induced only by religious zeal. Things went from bad to worse and in the northern part of the island a war of extermination began, so cruel and so merciless that the Queen herself declared that if the work of destruction were continued there would be nothing left of her kingdom but ashes and corpses. At last, after a vigorous and bloody warfare, when the people were reduced to the verge of starvation, Ireland submitted to England's rule.

In the conflict between England and Ireland, the greater part of the province of Ulster which had rebelled against Elizabeth's power, had been seized by the Crown and the land owners evicted. In order to hold a check upon the malcontents of the rest of the island, King James I., of England, and VI. of Scotland, granted the lands which had been seized by Elizabeth to his Presbyterian subjects both in England and Scotland, the requisite for the title being that the holder should be an unqualified Protestant. The city of London established a settlement called Londonderry, and it was at once occupied by English and Scotch immigrants. In this way Protestantism was firmly and finally established in the north of Ireland. These settlers in time were recognized and designated distinctively as Scotch-Irish. During the commonwealth of Cromwell, the confiscation of Irish lands was continued and many Englishmen were induced to emigrate and settle upon the lands so confiscated. These people have been known in Ireland ever since as Ulstermen, but are known to us under the common appellation of Scotch-Irish.

The Scotch-Irish were the exponents of Calvinism, and when Charles I. came to the throne of England, he endeavored to compel them to conform to the rites of the Church of England. While he was enforcing this attempt, the native Irish arose and made a determined effort to expel the Scotch-Irish, and in the conflict many thousands were killed. Being between two fires, the native Irish on one side and the persecution of Charles I. on the other, many Scotch-Irish emigrated to America. Some went to Maryland, some went to Virginia, and, in fact, they were to be found among all the provinces of the new world. The greater portion of them, however, migrated to Pennsylvania. Some settled on the Lehigh, some went into Bucks and some into Lancaster County, but the greater portion settled in what is now known as the Cumberland Valley.

The Scotch-Irish poured into the province and seized the land without permission of the proprietor, exercising a sort of squatter sovereignty. They differed from the Quakers in that they were willing to fight for their liberty, and they looked upon them with a sort of contempt, as a non-resisting class of men who would suffer an insult rather than resent it. Having been compelled to defend their possessions in Ireland, they brought with them the same spirit of warfare to the new land. They were a hardy, brave, hot-headed race, easily won by kindness, but ready to resent, even to the death, an affront or insult. They were warm in their friendships, but unforgiving and relentless in their enmities. They were well fitted for the sturdy and perilous life of frontiersmen. They hated the Indians at the start, and did not hesitate to take every advantage of them. Being in constant dread of attacks from the redmen they looked upon them as their natural foes. In his youth, the Scotch-Irishman was trained in the bearing of arms, and he became as expert in the use of the rifle as Daniel Boone

or Davy Crockett. The Scotch-Irishman was clannish and he enjoyed nothing more than the society of his friends and neighbors. His sports were rude, and consisted of foot-racing, wrestling, shin-kicking and rough and tumble fighting. In his contests, however, he used as a weapon his fists and was not given to the sly and cowardly use of the dirk or stiletto. In personal combats one of the favorite amusements was to gouge out the eye of an opponent with the thumb. A wedding was a great event in the settlement, and generally ended in a grand drinking bout, after the groom had been laid at the side of the bride. From the very beginning the Scotch-Irish had been subjected to Indian ambuscades and they were kept constantly on the *qui vive,* fearing a sudden attack. In the harvest season, when the Indians were on the war-path, scouts guarded the toilers in the fields, whose rifles stacked, were close at hand to be seized at a moment's notice. Their religion was almost as severe as their characters. They were devoted followers of Calvin and Knox and nothing suited them better than long sermons, dwelling on the vindictiveness of an unforgiving God. They believed in the doctrine of predestination and that Adam was predestined to fall and with him the whole human race and that only those who were elected to salvation by an omnipotent God would be saved. If a man were predestined to destruction, no matter how good his deeds or how correct his life, he was damned for all time. This was the doctrine of election, preached by Jonathan Edwards and which, to use the language of his followers, predestined an infant not a span long to the tortures of hell. They argued that God, being omniscient, knew all things from the beginning of time to the end thereof, and whatever He had foreordained was sure to come to pass. It was hard to find, however, in those days, a Scotch-Irishman who did not believe that he was elected to salvation. Severe and bitter as this creed appears, it helped to form the character of some of the ablest men this country had ever produced.

During the Revolution they ardently espoused the American cause and it was their boast that not a Tory could be found among them. In 1794, during Washington's second term of office, the government imposed a revenue tax upon the manufacture of whiskey. The rough, Scotch-Irish backwoodsmen were extensively engaged in the distillation of large quantities of liquor. The distillers, or whiskey producers, refused to pay the tax so imposed and resisted the officers of the government in the matter of its collection. One officer sent to collect the tax was tarred and feathered, while another received a heavy flogging with beech rods. An army of frontiersmen was organized and all men were called on to stand in defense of their rights and to resist what was called the tyranny of the new government. The rebellion continued for three years, when at last Washington decided upon strenuous measures, and without further ado sent an army of fifteen thousand men to compel obedience to the law. In face of so large a force, the insurgents laid down their arms. Thus ended the well-known Whiskey Rebellion, of Pennsylvania.

For fifteen or twenty years immediately succeeding the landing of Penn, the Welsh in great numbers poured into the province. The great majority were Quakers. They were given a section of land lying west of Philadelphia, consisting of forty thousand acres. For a long while they maintained the use of their own

tongue, but as the population increased all traces of it disappeared and, unlike their German brethren, they were absorbed in the community. For some distance on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, the names given to the different stations remind us of their early settlements; such as Merion, Haverford, Tredyffrin, Berwyn, Radnor, Bryn Mawr, Cynwyd and St. Davids, this last having been named after the patron saint of Wales.

We have briefly sketched the many classes of emigrants that came to form the settlement of the province: Dutch, Swedes, English, Welsh, Germans, and Scotch-Irish, and it was out of this melting pot, using the language of Israel Zangwill, that we developed the influence and the greatness of Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER V.

PENN RETURNS TO THE PROVINCE. THE TOWN STRICKEN WITH YELLOW FEVER. COLONEL ROBERT QUARRY APPOINTED JUDGE OF THE ADMIRALTY. DAVID LLOYD ANTAGONIZED BOTH PENN AND QUARRY. PENN'S LIFE AT PENNSBURY. PENN SAILS FOR ENGLAND. PENN DENOUNCED FOR HIS INTIMACY WITH THE COURT. LANDING OF THE DUKE OF MONMOUTH IN ENGLAND. THOMAS LLOYD, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL, GOVERNED THE PROVINCE WITH AN EYE SINGLE TO THE INTEREST OF THE PROPRIETOR. THOMAS LLOYD RESIGNS. JOHN BLACKWELL SUCCEEDS LLOYD. PENN NAMES THOMAS LLOYD DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA AND WILLIAM MARKHAM DEPUTY GOVERNOR IN THE TERRITORIES. THE CITY NOTWITHSTANDING POLITICAL CONTENTION MAKES RAPID PROGRESS. VOLUNTEER FIRE SYSTEM. MARKET PLACE THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN.

ON September 13, 1699, Penn left Cowes in the Isle of Wight on the ship "Canterbury." His visit to England had not accomplished much in the way of a final settlement of the controversy between him and Lord Baltimore. On his voyage to America he was accompanied by his wife and his daughter just coming into womanhood, Letitia or "Tishe" as she was affectionately called by her father. Penn's first wife, who had been such a comfort and support to him in all his anxieties and cares, had died in 1694, leaving three children surviving her. His second wife was Hannah Callowhill, the daughter of Thomas Callowhill, a merchant in Bristol. After a long and dreary voyage of three months, the ship at last reached Chester. The proprietor was given a hearty welcome and a cannon was discharged in honor of his arrival, which was so badly worked, however, that it tore off the hand of a gunner. Penn, on reaching the city, became the guest of Edward Shippen for upwards of a month, he then removed to the Slate Roof House, which was rented from Samuel Carpenter and which stood on Second street, above Walnut.

The winter was a sad one, for the town in the preceding summer had been visited for the first time by an epidemic called the "Barbadoes Distemper," but which in truth was the Yellow Fever. Two hundred and fifty persons were stricken by this disorder and passed away in a few months. This was a heavy draft upon the still comparatively small community, seven or eight deaths a day being the average of the mortality. Almost every family was visited by the dreadful scourge and medicine in its primitive stage could find no remedy to assuage the pest. Quarantine and sanitary regulations were unknown as practiced today and when applied offered but little resistance to the plague. It was the first visit of those recurring epidemics that were to find their culmination in the dreadful attack of 1793.

Coming out of the winter, the epidemic again increased in violence, for the summer was an exceedingly hot one, which necessitated the immediate interment of the dead. Funeral corteges passed almost hourly through the city;

preservatives were unknown and burials were made in many cases the day the patient died. It was the custom in those days for the funerals to be largely attended and this necessarily spread the disease and increased the number of the stricken.

Thomas Story, in his journal in describing this distemper wrote: "Great was the fear that fell upon all flesh * * * * every face gathered paleness and many hearts were humbled and countenances fallen and sunk as such that waited every moment to be summoned to the bar and numbered to the grave."

Shortly before the arrival of Penn in this country, came one Colonel Robert Quarry, who was appointed in London—Judge of the Admiralty, an officer whose duty it was to adjudicate all questions arising as to the collection of Crown revenues. His commission extended over the provinces of New York and Pennsylvania. For some reason or other he seemed to take a special dislike to Penn and constantly lodged charges of mal-administration against him and the officials of the province. He in every way too, antagonized the Quakers and seemed to delight in keeping up a constant irritation. David Lloyd, also became a thorn in the side of William Penn. He organized a Democratic party and did everything in his power to thwart the measures of Quarry, the Royal Government Official, and to bring him under the contempt of the common people. Penn, with his patient, compromising spirit, endeavored in every possible way to reconcile the existing differences, but without much avail. In 1700, he and his family removed from the city to Pennsbury, to enjoy the rest and the delights of a country life. Although the mansion as we have described it was sumptuously furnished and had appearance and atmosphere of a grand old baronial hall, still it was in truth in a wild country, far removed from neighbors and those social features that make rural life so pleasurable. His wife and daughter, missing the intercourse and companionship of congenial friends, began to complain of their isolation. The place was difficult of access and it was no light task to travel from the city, a distance of twenty miles, over rough roads to make a short visit, and we have no account of week-end parties being entertained by the ladies.

In a pamphlet published in London in 1703, a description is given of the royal state that surrounded Penn at Pennsbury. "The gate of his house or palace," says the writer, "is always guarded with a Janissary armed with a varnished club nearly ten feet long, crowned with a large silver head embossed and chased as a hieroglyphic of its Master's pride. There are certain days in the week appointed for audience, and as for the rest you must keep your distance. His *corps de garde* generally consists of seven or eight of his chief magistrates both ecclesiastical and civil, which always attend him and sometimes there are more. When he perambulates the city one bare-headed, with a long white wand over his shoulder in imitation of the Lord Marshal of England, marches gradually before him and his train, and sometimes proclamation is made to clear the way."

As time ran Penn's wife and daughter grew more dissatisfied and insisted upon sailing for Europe. This gave the proprietor great worriment of mind for he was in love with his province and he thought to make his country life in time an ideal one but his hopes had vanished and in a fit of anguish he wrote

to a friend: "I cannot prevail on my wife to stay and still less with "Tishe," I know not what to do." His enemies were working against his interest too in Europe and Lord Baltimore was using his influence in every way to support his claim. There had been an agreement made before Penn came to America between him and Lord Baltimore, providing for a full settlement of their differences, but it was of no enduring value and Baltimore would not live up to his word or to his promises. At last Penn, annoyed by the importunities of his wife and daughter and worried by the condition of his affairs in the old country, made up his mind to sail for England. "I confess," he said, "I cannot think of such a voyage without great reluctancy of mind, having promised myself the quietness of a wilderness. That I might stay so long at least with you as to render everybody entirely easy and safe, for my heart is among you as well as my body, whatever some people may please to think, and no unkindness or disappointment shall (with submission to God's providence) ever be able to alter my love to the country and resolution to return and settle with my posterity in it. But having reason to believe I can at this time best serve you and myself on that side of the water, neither the rudeness of the season nor the tender circumstances of my family can overrule my intention to undertake it."

A sea voyage, from the old world to the new or from the new world to the old, in those days was no easy undertaking, it was fraught with great danger because of its length and the character and capacity of the vessel. One was almost certain in the period required to make the voayge, to meet several severe storms. To be three months upon the ocean, most of the time tossed about in a cockle-shell meeting tempest after tempest, was anything but agreeable to a man not accustomed to a seafaring life, but fortunately in this instance the ship which carried Penn and his family, the "American," made the voyage in the surprisingly short time of four weeks. The Pilgrims were four months on the ocean before they reached Plymouth; the ship that brought Pastorius across the water met adverse head winds and was frequently driven out of its course, encountered storm after storm and waves mountain high constantly swept its deck, while a terrific gale snapped the foremast. The passengers, about eighty in number, were sick every minute of the time and it did look as if the vessel were doomed to destruction, but at last it safely rode into port after a voyage of ten long weeks. Lafayette on his first voyage to this country was eight weeks on the sea.

Shortly after the arrival of Penn in England, Charles II. died and the crown passed to his brother, the Duke of York, who ascended the throne as James II. Charles had secretly espoused the Roman Catholic creed, but James openly confessed the faith, and his conduct greatly offended the vast majority of the English people, and, after a reign of two years, he was compelled to abandon the throne and hasten to France to place himself under the protection of his royal cousin, Louis XIV. During this religious controversy between the King and his subjects, Penn kept up his intimacy with the Court, and had frequent interviews with the King. In fact, his conduct was so severely criticized that he was charged with being a Jesuit in disguise, with having been bred at St. Omers, a Catholic college, with having been given a dispensation by Rome to marry, and with having performed Mass at Whitehall, St. James and other

places. His denials were most positive and emphatic, but they did not set at rest the public mind, and Penn was looked upon by many people as a courtier and at heart a supporter of the Papacy. There was, perhaps, in that agitated condition of the public mind a reason for this suspicion, for he was on most intimate terms with the Court and could secure at all times the ear and attention of the King. He could often obtain an audience with his royal master while even more important and distinguished citizens had to cool their heels in the antechamber, impatiently waiting to be admitted to the presence of His Majesty.

At this time the unexpected landing of the Duke of Monmouth, the natural son of Charles II., in an attempt to seize the throne, threw England into a temporary convulsion, but William of Orange, who had married the daughter of James II., compelled James to abdicate and to relinquish all claim to the throne and the crown. It might be supposed that Penn, the Quaker, would have had as much influence at the Court under a Protestant as under a Roman Catholic king, but such was not the case. He was looked upon as an intimate friend and supporter of James II., and in order to answer this charge he deemed it advisable to state that he loved his country and the Protestant religion above his life and had never acted against either, that King James had always been his friend and his father's friend and that in gratitude he himself was the King's forever. This reply, both tolerant and courageous, ought to have settled the question and allayed suspicion, but a letter from James to Penn about this time was discovered by the government and the worthy Quaker while waiting in Whitehall was arrested and at once brought before the Privy Council. The dethroned king, in the letter had asked for his assistance, and when Penn was interrogated as to why this assistance was requested, he answered that he did not know but supposed that King James would have been glad to have had his aid in the matter of restitution, but that he could not help his monarch to recover the throne because of his loyalty to the Protestant religion. Then, with a spirit born of courage, a reflex of his true character, he added that he had loved King James in his prosperity and did not find it in his heart to hate him in his adversity, that he loved him for many favors conferred upon him, but that he could not join with him in what concerned the state of the kingdom. After a close and rigid examination, Penn was discharged, there having been found nothing in his answer nor his explanation that would warrant his commitment. Although he was personally relieved from custody, he was held under bond.

During all this time, Penn kept an eye constantly upon his province and hoped that the time was close at hand when he would be able to return to it. "There is nothing my soul craves more for in this world, next to my dear family's life," he wrote, "than that I may see poor Pennsylvania again." The colony was rapidly advancing and increasing in population, but the conduct of Penn while in England, apparently coquetting with the deposed Stuarts, gave great offence to many of the colonists and in a great measure injured his popularity and weakened his influence.

Thomas Lloyd, President of the Council, was a man of great ability and exercised his authority with an eye single to the interests of the province. He was born in Wales, was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, and the colony was

fortunate in having so able a man to help in its development. His administration, notwithstanding his ability, was a stormy one, and he longed for the arrival of Penn, but at last, being discouraged and dissatisfied with the course of events, he resigned his position and the government was given into the hands of a deputy named John Blackwell. Of John Blackwell, Penn wrote to the five commissioners, "For your ease I have appointed one that is not a Friend, but a brave, sober, wise man. He married old General Lambert's daughter, was Treasurer to the Commonwealth army in England, Scotland and Ireland. * * * * Let him see what he can do awhile. I have ordered him to confer in private with you and square himself by your advice. If he do not please you he shall be set aside." At the time of his appointment, Blackwell was a resident of New England. He was not a Quaker, but by profession a soldier and proud of the title which his military career had conferred upon him. He was an obstinate, arbitrary fellow and did not seek to acquire popularity by wise and conservative action that would have so aided him in advancing the interests of the province. He arrived in Philadelphia, in December, 1688. He made a failure of his administration from the start, and after considerable strife and contention with both citizens and officials, begged to be relieved of his post. In writing to Penn, he said among other things, "The climate is overhot for my constitution and age and the hosts of mosquitoes are worse than of armed men. I hope by the first travelling season you will come and dismiss me." His wish was not gratified at once, but after a year's delay he was reeved of his position and Thomas Lloyd was once more elected President of the Council. He had bitterly fought Blackwell during his administration, and took great pains in pointing out his shortcomings. About this time party spirit was beginning to develop in the province.

In 1692, Penn made Thomas Lloyd Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania, and William Markham Deputy Governor in the Territories, that is the three counties of Delaware. These frequent changes in the government worked to the detriment of the province. In a year's time the system of government had been altered six times.

The City of Philadelphia, notwithstanding the contention in the matter of political administration, was spreading out in every direction. To the south were the villages of Wicaco, Passyunk and Moyamensing, while to the north the District of Northern Liberties, and the Townships of Dublin, Oxford, Byberry, Moreland and Frankford were developing rapidly. The Friends still had a commanding influence, and were building substantial meeting houses and exercising a great influence for good on the morals of the community. They took special care in the matter of the instruction of the young, and taught them not only the rudiments of education, but the immorality of laying wagers and of betting on horse races. Flirtations and attendance upon young ladies, without honorable intentions, were discouraged. It was urged that the marriage ceremony should be simple and without ostentation. They also strongly opposed the use of ardent drink and began a propaganda against the institution of slavery.

In 1695, the Church of England purchased land for the erection of a suit-

able temple of worship, which eventually resulted in the erection of Christ Church.

The growth of the city necessitated the introduction of a method for the extinguishment of fires. Already there had been several conflagrations, and a volunteer fire department was organized. Many of the houses were frame and these wooden structures were increasing in numbers. In 1697, each householder, under a penalty of a fine, was to keep a "swab" at least twelve or fourteen feet long, as also two leathern buckets to be ready at hand in case of fire. The swabs were made of material that would hold great quantities of water, and after they were soaked they were placed upon the roofs and cornices that were already burning, and upon the roofs and cornices that were in danger of ignition. It was a very primitive method as compared with present fire systems, but it seems to have been pretty effective, and indeed often prevented the spread of what otherwise would have been very dangerous fires. At the cry of "Fire" the inhabitants in the immediate neighborhood of the conflagration threw their buckets out of the windows to the pavement below, to be used by citizens who volunteered their services. The buckets were usually made of leather and marked with the name of the owner. The people formed themselves into lines or chains, passing buckets from the pump to the building that was in flames, while another line returned the empty buckets. Frequently large hooks were used, with a rope attached to them, to tear down buildings in the line of the fire which were in danger of being burned.

Wood instead of coal was, of course, used for the purposes of cooking and heating. In consequence, large accumulations of soot gathered in the flue and in a high wind this would take fire and blaze out of the top of the chimney. In fact, most of the fires were caused in this way and this gave a vocation to a class of men and boys who were designated as chimney sweeps.

The market place was the centre of town life and it was located originally at the intersection of High and Front streets. About 1693 it was removed to Second street. The market house was covered with a roof, opened both sides and filled with stalls upon which were displayed the farm and garden products which were for sale. The stalls were on both sides and the avenue in the middle was for the use of pedestrians and buyers. There was a bell house at the end of each market, occupied by a clerk and the ringing of the bell announced the opening of business. The markets were opened from six to seven o'clock in the morning in the summer, and from eight to nine in the winter. All classes met here, farmers, hucksters, pedlers and housewives. Indians brought in their berries, roots, maize, skins and wicker baskets, while the truckers from Jersey and from the Neck exposed their fresh vegetables for sale and the farmers from the western districts of the province offered at a cheap figure, chickens, ducks, eggs and butter.

CHAPTER VI.

CONTENTION BETWEEN PENN AND LORD BALTIMORE IN RELATION TO THE BOUNDARY LINES BETWEEN PENNSYLVANIA AND MARYLAND. VIRGINIA'S CLAIM TO A PORTION OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA. CONNECTICUT SEIZES AND SETTLES THE WYOMING VALLEY. PENN GIVES A CHARTER TO THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. NIGHT WATCH ESTABLISHED. DEATH OF WILLIAM PENN. CHARACTER OF WILLIAM PENN.

FROM the very beginning of the province there were disputes as to the boundary lines between Pennsylvania and the neighboring colonies. These disputes were with Maryland on the south, Connecticut on the north, and Virginia on the west, and it was years before final settlements were made. The claims were resisted by the Penns at every point but always with a fair, just and equitable spirit and were ultimately settled in accordance with a compromise that originally would have been agreed to by William Penn himself. Had the claimants been successful, Pennsylvania today would be a strip of land only about 70 miles in width and 240 in length, and would not include the cities of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

The first contest arose between Maryland and Pennsylvania, and it was this contest that necessitated the presence of Penn in England. Had it not been for the Baltimore claims, Penn unquestionably would have remained several years longer in the province of Pennsylvania until he had the city well organized and well founded. Lord Baltimore claimed territory that covered at least one half of the province of Pennsylvania. The original charter which the crown granted to William Penn, his heirs and assigns, conveyed "all that tract or parts of land in America, with the islands therein contained, as the same is bounded on the east by Delaware River from 12 miles distant northward of Newcastle town unto the three and 40th degree of latitude, if the said river doth extend so far northward. But if the said river shall not extend so far northward then by the said river, so far as it doth extend, and from the head of the said river the eastern bounds are to be determined by a meridian line to be drawn from the head of the said river unto the said 43rd degree. The said land to extend westward 5 degrees of longitude, to be computed from the said eastern bounds and the said lands to be bounded on the north by the beginning of the three and 40th degree of northern latitude and on the south by a circle drawn at 12 miles distant from Newcastle northward and westward unto the beginning of the 40th degree of northern latitude and then by a straight line westward to the limits of longitude above mentioned."

On the other hand the charter granted to Lord Baltimore provided that "his province should run northward along the ocean unto that part of Delaware Bay on the north which lieth unto the 40th degree of northern latitude." This language is not sufficiently explicit to set aside all controversy, for an interpretation can easily be given to it which brought his territory into and covered by

the entire 40th degree of latitude on the north. In tracing the lines of his grant Baltimore took as a landmark on the south, Watkin's Point, a cape on the eastern shore of Maryland extending into the Chesapeake Bay opposite the mouth of the Potomac River, lying in the 38th degree of latitude. From this point he ran his line eastward to the coast and then proceeding northward stopped at the end of the 40th degree of latitude, a short distance north of Philadelphia, and from this point it ran directly west, then south and east to the place of beginning. His warrant for going so far north was the language of his charter which provided that "his province should run northward along the ocean unto that part of Delaware Bay on the north which lieth under the 40th degree of north latitude." He contended that the language "under the 40th degree" reached to the end of and included the said degree, whereas the Penns contended that it meant next to or adjoining the beginning of the said degree, in other words, lying under the same but not included within the same. Under the Penn grant it will be seen that the southern line of Pennsylvania was marked by the beginning of the 40th degree of latitude. This unfortunately overlapped the original charter of the Baltimores and included the greater portion of the state of Maryland as well as the city of Baltimore, and left under the Baltimore grant only a small portion comparatively of what Lord Baltimore considered his original possessions.

The language of the Maryland grant, marked the end of the 40th degree of latitude as the northern line of the same. It does not seem reasonable that these lines were correct under the two grants, for they conflicted unquestionably with each other and the Penns were always willing, in view of the language of the two charters, to settle the matter by compromise. It was natural that disputes in relation to the boundaries of territory should arise at that time for there were no accurate surveys such as have been made since and in granting the charters the authorities had to depend in a great measure upon the maps that had been drawn by the early explorers and navigators. Captain John Smith had made two maps but they were of Virginia and New England. He had never ascended Delaware Bay and the intervening section of country between Virginia and New England had not been explored, and it does look as if there had been a mistake made in the Penn grant in fixing the southern boundary line at the beginning of the 40th degree as well as a mistake in the fixing of the northern boundary line of Maryland at the end of the same degree. Here was an entire degree of latitude in dispute, its ending being claimed as the northern limitation of Maryland and its beginning as the southern limitaton of Pennsylvania. The language of Penn's Charter also involved the matter by the following language: "That the province should be bounded on the south by a circle drawn at 12 miles distant from Newcastle northward and westward at the beginning of the 40th degree of latitude." It is difficult to understand what this means unless we give it the interpretation that evidently was given to it at the time the ultimate compromise was made.

When Penn reached England he had an interview with Lord Baltimore and although the meeting is described as having been cordial his Lordship gave no intimation of surrendering his claim and evidenced no spirit of compromise and the contest was continued. The opinions of the most learned and dis-

tinguished lawyers of England were sought by both parties and strange to say these eminent gentlemen in every instance gave an opinion in accordance with the desires and wishes of their clients. No compromise being possible in that direction there was nothing left to do but to submit the matter to the Privy Council and here long and learned arguments were made, pro and con, and judgments entered in favor of the Penns. But Lord Baltimore with a spirit of no surrender resorted to delay and chicanery of every sort and brought into play the ingenuity of his lawyers to hold the matter in abeyance. The controversy extended out into years and still the parties seemed to be as far away from settlement as ever. At last, however, an agreement was entered into between the proprietors of the two provinces, and it was stipulated that the boundaries of Pennsylvania and Maryland should be settled by drawing a line between the same that was to be located fifteen miles south of the parallel passing along South street in Philadelphia, which then was the most southerly portion of the city. This line was to continue to the western limits of the province but no sooner was the contract executed than Baltimore doubtless regretting his action again began to resort to every device to delay a final settlement of the matter. After every effort had been made to induce the Maryland proprietors to comply with their agreement, suit was brought on the contract in a Court of Equity. Up to this time the question of boundary disputes could alone be decided by the Privy Council they having exclusive jurisdiction in such matters, but unfortunately in so far as the Penns were concerned they seem to have had no power to enforce their findings. But a contract having been entered into between the contestants the Court of Equity had jurisdiction and a Bill was filed requesting the aid of the Chancellor and praying the Court to direct specific performance of the contract. Upon further delay a day was fixed for the hearing of the facts in the case and after an argument a Decree was entered, directing the Baltimores to carry out the provisions of the agreement, but they still defied the order of the Court and no settlement was had for a period of ten years. At the end of that time, however, light seemed to dawn upon the minds of the Baltimores, or the proprietors of Maryland and they agreed to enter into another contract, virtually a repetition of the original one. Commissioners were appointed to confer upon the matter. Pennsylvania selected James Hamilton, Richard Peters, Reverend Doctor Ewing, William Allen, William Coleman, Thomas Willing, Benjamin Chew and Edward Shippen, Jr. These were some of the most distinguished men of the province, but they moved too slowly to satisfy the proprietors, and in 1763 two English surveyors and astronomers, Mason and Dixon, were brought over to fix, by actual survey, the line of demarcation, drawing it from the circle surrounding Newcastle that had been referred to in the original grant to the Penns, in a direct line to the western borders of the province. They spent four years upon the task, and cut a pathway through the wilderness, 24 feet wide. They placed stones at regular distances apart, marking one side with the coat of arms of the Baltimores, and the other with the coat of arms of the Penns. The Indians, however, were alert and watched the work of these white men with curious interest. They grew suspicious and threatened violence. They could not understand what was meant by cutting so wide a swath through the woods, nor could they understand the use of the instruments

of the surveying party, with which the white men seemed to be communicating, not only by day but also by night, with the stars and the planets. The Penns used their influence with the Chiefs of the tribes, however, and the work although delayed for a time was again begun, but it was found too perilous a task to continue. Many of the workmen engaged in digging, cutting and surveying were terrified by the threats of the Redmen, threw down their tools and deserted. When Mason and Dixon were about fifty miles from the western border of Pennsylvania they were compelled to abandon further operations; the line, however, which they marked still remains to this day and defines the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland.

From the very beginning of this dispute the Penns had shown a spirit of compromise and were willing to have the matter settled by fair and just arbitration, but the Baltimores were relentless in their opposition and did everything in their power to thwart the matter of settlement. The final compromise, however, was just and equitable, and it was one from the very beginning which the Penns would have agreed to without any hesitation. In view of the contradictory language in both charters it was just the sort of settlement that should have been made and justice in the end won her cause, and every Pennsylvanian today is indebted to the Penns for their persistence, courage and determination in securing that which made Pennsylvania a great empire instead of a mere narrow stretch of territory.

When the Maryland suit was disposed of, Virginia laid claim to that portion of Pennsylvania which lay between the last stone on the Mason and Dixon line and Pennsylvania's western border, Virginia taking it for granted that the last stone set up on the Mason and Dixon line marked the extreme western boundary of Pennsylvania. There was no reason for this assumption because the surveyors would have gone further, all the way to the western limits of the province of Pennsylvania, which western limits were clearly defined in the grant to Penn, had it not been that they were stopped in their work by the threatening attitude of the Indians, and they ceased their work only when it was dangerous to pursue it further. These distinguished surveyors had been employed to fix the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, not between Virginia and Pennsylvania, for there had been no contest in the matter of a dividing line between these two provinces. Virginia in her claim drew a line northward from the last stone on Mason and Dixon's line to a point about the middle of the 41st degree and then west to the western boundary line of Pennsylvania and then south and east to the place of beginning. This tract of land included the early settlement which eventually was to become the city of Pittsburgh.

It was a mere piece of arrogance and spoliation on the part of Virginia, for she based her right to seize this territory on the ground that she was a Royal Province and that as such she had a right to claim and appropriate all contiguous lands that were unoccupied. There was no right nor justice in her claim. Her purpose to erect a Fort at the junction of the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers to prevent the advance of the French was not objected to by the proprietors of Pennsylvania, but her seizure of the land was bitterly opposed and her conduct created great contention between her citizens and those of Pennsylvania and in the struggles that ensued blood was shed and lives were lost. It

was not until 1779 that the question was finally settled. Virginia was compelled to surrender all claims, Mason and Dixon's line was extended westward to the boundaries of the state of Pennsylvania and the contested land then became for all time the part of the territory of this state.

The third dispute in relation to boundary lines was a claim put forth by Connecticut to the upper half of the province of Pennsylvania, including that portion of the territory known as the 42nd degree of latitude. If the reader will take a map of the United States he will find that Connecticut is bounded on the north by Massachusetts, on the south by Long Island Sound and on the west by New York and that she lies in the 42nd degree of latitude, as does the upper part of the state of Pennsylvania. The charter granted to Connecticut in 1662 fixed her eastern boundary as Narragansett Bay and extended her dominion westward to the Pacific Ocean. There was, however, a proviso in the charter which excepted from this grant any portions of territory then possessed or inhabited by any other Christian Prince or State. This, of course, precluded her from occupying any portion of the province of New York or as it was then called the New Netherlands, but leaping over this intervening space, between her and Pennsylvania, she claimed that her territory under the original grant extended from the western boundary of New York and swept across the continent all the way to the Pacific Ocean, or as it was then called the South Sea.

Connecticut received her charter many years before Pennsylvania and when the grant was made to the latter province there was no resistance upon the part of Connecticut; nor did she claim that she had been deprived of any portion of her territory nor that there was any encroachment upon her rights. For years, by her silence, she gave her acquiescence and it seems never to have entered her mind that she had been deprived of any portion of her territory until some of her hardy settlers, in their explorations penetrated the wilderness and came suddenly upon the Wyoming Valley, one of the most beautiful sections of this country. It was then in its primeval state and had not been scarred by the white man's axe. Its hillsides were covered with forests and through the valley ran a great river like a silver thread. So delighted and entranced were the explorers with the beautiful vista spread out around and before them that they carried the news home to their settlement and aroused the cupidity of their friends and neighbors. Their accounts, however, were considered so extravagant in relation to the beauty and fertility of the land that the story was looked upon with suspicion. Other explorers, however, brought back a confirmation of the first reports and a corporation was organized called the Susquehanna Company, whose purpose it was to induce and promote settlements in the valley. They moved slowly and with business judgment and as a first step to strengthen their claim they sent a deputation of citizens to attend the Council of the Six Nations held at Albany in 1754 to effect, if possible, a purchase from the Indians and secure a title to the said territory. Pennsylvania having heard that such a conference would be held, sent as commissioners to represent her interests, John and Richard Penn, Benjamin Franklin and Isaac Norris. The Yankees, however, overcame all the resistance offered by the Pennsylvanians and by the tempting offer of £2000 of the current money of New York induced the Indians to give a title to the said Susquehanna Company. It was not, however, until eight years

after this purchase that the first settlement of the land in question was made by people from Connecticut. At this time 200 farmers and their families journeyed to the Valley, built their huts and began to till the soil. They were allowed to reap the first crop but after they had garnered the harvest the Indians suddenly swooped down upon them, killed and scalped about twenty of the men and compelled the rest of the settlers, men, women and children, to flee through the fields and over the mountains to find a refuge in New England. Some of them, however, took a temporary habitation and shelter in Easton. This terrible massacre greatly disheartened the officers of the Susquehanna Company and for years no further attempts at settlement were made. In the meantime, however, the Penn family, fearing that the purchase at Albany by the Susquehanna Company would weaken their title opened up negotiations with the Indian tribes and finally succeeded in securing an agreement. They purchased some of the land outright and induced the Indians to agree that they would not dispose of any land in their possession without giving the Penns the first chance to purchase. The Indians in truth had not much respect for an option and perhaps did not fully understand the meaning of the term for they did not hesitate to sell twice over or oftener any lands they had previously sold, provided they could find a purchaser or a higher bidder. The original sale by the Six Nations to the Susquehanna Company had been made on the ground that the Indians who occupied the soil of Wyoming were vassals and under the rule and dominion of the said Six Nations, and the Penns in order to weaken the position of the Susquehanna Company negotiated with the Chiefs of the different tribes in that confederation. The Chiefs were invited to Philadelphia, were feasted and toasted and tempted, and so successful were the Penns in their cajolery that as a final result the Indians not only rescinded the sale to the Susquehanna Company but selected several of the Chiefs of the Six Nations to travel to Hartford and openly disclaim the sale that had been made to the Susquehanna Company. In 1768, a council was held at Fort Stanwix and in final confirmation of the conference held at Philadelphia a title was given of the disputed land to the Penns. As the matter now stood, the Penns thought they occupied an invulnerable position. The original grant in 1681 by Charles II. had given them the land and in the charter its boundary lines were clearly defined. Further than this the Penns had strengthened their position in securing a title from the Indians for whatever that was worth.

There is another phase to this question that must not be overlooked. The charter granted to Penn, his heirs and assigns, was many years after the charter had been given to Connecticut. If there was any question about the land having belonged to Connecticut it was settled when the King gave his last grant, for the King in those days differed from a private individual in such matters. The individual who made a sale of land and passed title was bound by his act for all time and was estopped from making any further grant. The Indian title gave only the right to build a hut, to till the soil, to shoot and hunt and fish; it was in the nature of an incorporeal hereditament. The Red Man's title did not give absolute ownership to the land itself, as does an English deed "*ad coelum et ad infernos.*"

The matter of Connecticut occupancy could easily have been settled by the emigrants of that colony by negotiating for the use and ownership of the land

with the Penns, but this they would not do. They were not willing to lose their identity as Yankees. They wanted the land to be considered a part of Connecticut itself and they had no intention of becoming citizens of another colony, or, in other words, of becoming Pennsylvanians. The position they took, and their determination to exercise the right of squatter sovereignty, as did the Scotch-Irish in the western part of the province, provoked a conflict that lasted for upwards of thirty years and caused some little bloodshed. It was not until some time after the revolution that the disputed titles were settled. It must be borne in mind that the contest waged by the people of Connecticut was not against Pennsylvania, but against the Penns themselves, the proprietors of the province. In fact many Pennsylvanians sympathized with the settlers from Connecticut, and Captain Lazarus Stewart, a resident of Pennsylvania, became the aider and abettor of the Connecticut invaders. The conflicts between the inhabitants of Connecticut and the Penns was called the Pennamite Wars. In order to maintain possession of their lands against the inroads of the strangers, the Penns leased one hundred acres of the valley for seven years to Amos Ogden, Charles Stewart and John Jennings on condition that they would defend the land against all intruders.

Amos Ogden came from New Jersey, was an Indian trader, a backwoodsman of experience and in every way fitted for his task. In February, 1769, the Susquehanna Company sent forty men into the Wyoming Valley, to be followed afterwards by twice as many more. They were given land by the said Company and provided with £200 of Connecticut currency to enable them to purchase farming tools and weapons, on condition that they would defend the valley against all intrusion upon the part of the Pennsylvanians. Their leader was Colonel Zebulon Butler. He was a veteran of the French and Indian Wars, a man of courage and resources, well fitted for the work he had in hand. When the forty invaders from Connecticut reached the valley they found they had been forestalled by the Penns, and that the Penn representatives had already established a Trading Post with the Indians and were in possession of the valley. Ogden had but a small force with him to repel the invaders, his command not exceeding ten men able to bear arms, but he fortified himself as well as possible under the circumstances and made every preparation to meet the attack of the invaders. The little army of Yankees lay siege to the fort, threw out their pickets, and prevented Ogden's men from shooting deer and cutting wood, thus depriving the besieged of food and fuel. Ogden, being greatly outnumbered, saw that it was only a question of time when he would have to surrender, and he suggested a conference and a discussion. His proposition was accepted, and three men from Connecticut came to the Block House to argue as they supposed the terms of surrender. John Jennings, one of the leaders of the Pennsylvania contingency, sheriff of Northampton County, placed at once the three messengers under arrest and escorted them to jail at Easton. After a hearing before a justice of the peace, the three prisoners were released on bail, and without delay they marched back to join their companions in Wyoming. Jennings, with the authority of his office of Sheriff, summoned at once the posse of Northampton County, and started in pursuit of the men who had been released on bail, but now having a superior force, he not only arrested the three men but all their companions, about forty in

number, and marched them through the woods, a distance of sixty miles and lodged them in the jail at Easton. Upon application they were all released on bail and hurried back to Wyoming with more determination than ever to settle in what they called this Paradise. Additional settlers from Connecticut poured in and the numbers were increased to upwards of three hundred. Building a strong stockade they were in a position now to defy Jennings and his posse. Jennings, himself, upon reconnoitering the ground, was of an opinion that the forces were too large for him to handle and he reported to the proprietor that he could not raise sufficient men to constitute a posse that would be able to oust the invaders. In fact he got but little assistance from the people in the County of Northampton, because many of the residents sympathized with the Connecticut settlers and were anxious to have them as neighbors. It was not the land of Pennsylvania, not the land of the province that was being seized by invaders, but the property of the proprietors, and the inhabitants of Northampton were anxious to have the land settled, believing that the presence of the Yankees would increase the value of land in that locality. Matters ran on, a conference was held by representatives of Connecticut with representatives of the Penns, but no conclusion was reached, and Ogden again was authorized to organize a body of men, drive the intruders from the valley and seize the lands already occupied by them. Ogden once more raised a little army, and strengthened it by the addition of an iron four pound cannon, a piece of artillery, however, that does not seem to have been of much service in this mimic warfare except to make the wilderness resound with its booming. The Connecticut settlers were under the command of Captain Durkee. Ogden was alert, however, and when Captain Durkee was off his guard, suddenly took him prisoner. He was put in irons and sent post haste to Philadelphia. Ogden was in the command of fifty men, forming a sort of advance guard, and Jennings had under his command the main body. When these forces united, the enemy without further ado, surrendered. Some of the leaders were retained as prisoners and the balance of the community were sent back to Connecticut. Seventeen had been left in charge of the settlement to reap the harvest, but as soon as those who had been sent to Connecticut disappeared, all property was destroyed including the crops, and the group of men who had been left behind to garner the harvest, were compelled to follow their companions into Connecticut. It looked now as if Pennsylvania was free from the invaders, and Ogden hastened to Philadelphia to report the success of his enterprise.

But about this time, trouble arose in another direction and an unexpected one. Captain Lazarus Stewart, of whom we have already spoken, at the head of a number of Lancastrians, formed an alliance with some Connecticut people. He invaded the valley and compelled the surrender of the small garrison that had been left behind by Ogden to guard the Fort. The surrender included the capture of the little four-pound piece of artillery. Stewart restored Wyoming to the Susquehanna Company, and the Connecticut settlers, believing that the field was open, once more began an invasion. Ogden was again in the field and Captain Durkee, who had been sent to Philadelphia in irons, suddenly returned and with a force decided to attack Ogden who, inactive, was apparently waiting for reinforcements. As the little Connecticut army was

marching forward, confident of victory, with flags flying and drums beating, Ogden suddenly gave a command and at the head of his troops rushed out with all his men and seized the assailants. So sudden was his attack that he took by complete surprise the Connecticut troops, and in the struggle one man of the Connecticut army was killed and several wounded. Ogden now retired to the Fort and his enemies decided to starve him out. Day after day the siege continued, and Durkee's army, with the aid of the four-pounder, gradually approached the Fort and succeeded in cutting off Ogden from his supplies. Ogden, finding that matters were growing serious, sent a messenger to Philadelphia begging for reinforcements, but as they did not come the old hero was at last compelled to withdraw. He retreated from the valley and once more Wyoming was in possession of the Connecticut settlers. Captain Ogden, however, after raising an army of one hundred and fifty men, started once more to the scene of action. He moved quietly, cautiously and gave no signs of his approach but suddenly appeared in the Valley while the settlers were at work upon their farms, and before they could rally in defence, most of them were in custody. A large part of the population was sent to Easton jail and the rest that escaped fled to Fort Durkee. Ogden at once started for the Fort, and when he reached it a conflict took place which was very short and decisive. At this time blood was shed, for several of the Connecticut men were killed and a number wounded and all the property of the settlers was destroyed. Ogden was again successful and looked with confidence into the future, as he boastfully told the Penns that there were no men left in Connecticut with courage enough to become trespassers.

Captain Lazarus Stewart, however, once more appeared upon the scene and surprised and captured the Pennsylvania garrison one morning before sun-break. Ogden's services were again called into requisition and with a hundred men he entered the valley, appeared suddenly at Fort Durkee and called upon the garrison to surrender. His order not being complied with, he made an attack upon the fort but was repulsed. Stewart, however, seems to have lost heart in the enterprise, and was not willing to risk another attack led by so brave a captain, and during the night he and his followers abandoned the fort and fled over the mountains. A few months after the flight of Stewart, the Connecticut people again appeared on the scene, this time with a force of one hundred and fifty men, and they laid siege to the fort occupied by Ogden and his troops. In this invasion the Connecticut settlers were led by Zebulon Butler, a soldier of greater courage and of far greater experience than any of the Connecticut captains that had preceded him. Butler, with the skill of an able soldier, completely surrounded the fort and cut off every avenue of escape. Ogden, however, was determined, if possible, to reach Philadelphia, lay the facts before the proprietors and secure reinforcements. The method he adopted to reach succor was dangerous to the extreme, but it was the only one left. Taking off his clothes, tying them up in a bundle with his hat on top, he entered the river at midnight and floated down the stream with a string in his mouth towing his clothing. The moving body was discovered by the sentinels and a fire was opened at once and every bullet struck the bundle. Ogden's face being on a level with the water, could not be seen and he suc-

ceeded at last in reaching a place of safety, where he rapidly put on his clothes and started on his way to Philadelphia, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles which he walked in three days. When he reached the city of Philadelphia his earnest appeals induced reinforcements and a certain Captain Dick started forth with a small command which was to be followed by a larger body of troops. Butler, however, having heard that reinforcements were coming, pressed his siege with vigor, and about the middle of August, 1771, the garrison surrendered and articles of capitulation were signed.

The Penns having been driven from the valley, negotiations were opened with Governor Trumble of Connecticut to see if the matter could not be settled in some way by compromise, but the Governor replied that this was not a question between Connecticut and Pennsylvania but between the Susquehanna Company and the Penns who were the proprietors of the land in question. A year passed and the Penns made no further attempt to regain their property. So confident was the Susquehanna Company in the position it occupied, that it named the valley Westmoreland and constituted it part of Litchfield County, Connecticut, and the settlers had the audacity to petition the Connecticut Legislature to demand forty thousand dollars damages from Pennsylvania for the losses they had sustained in their contest to secure that which did not belong to them. The Penns having been entirely excluded from the valley, the Connecticut settlers poured in in numbers and occupied the land in every direction and established a settlement at Muncie.

About this time appeared upon the scene an Irishman named Plunkett, a sort of adventurer. He took up arms in favor of the Penns, and thought, no doubt, he was the man destined to restore the valley to the original proprietors. With an army of seven hundred men, he invaded the territory, but Zebulon Butler with about half the force of Plunkett, succeeded in putting him to flight. It was a great victory for Connecticut and seemed to the settlers to be the end of the bloody strife that had continued for a period of thirty years.

Connecticut was wrong in the position she took in the beginning. The territory clearly, under the grant to Penn, belonged to him, his heirs and assigns. Its boundaries were clearly defined. There was no question of a mistake as to latitudes, as in the Baltimore grant. The charter to Penn was known to the people of Connecticut and they were familiar with the boundary lines of the province. For years they acquiesced in the charter and thus strengthened the Penn title to the land. It was only when they looked upon the valley of the Wyoming with eyes of cupidity that they were seized with a desire to obtain it. Its beauty, fertility and situation had entranced them and they seized the land without any right to its possession simply because they wanted it, and they poured into the valley against the protests of the owners and exercised the right of squatter sovereignty. After the Revolution ended, the land was no longer the private property of a family but was the part of a sovereign state and it was necessary that the question should be finally and definitely settled as to what were the boundaries of that state. In 1782, Commissioners were appointed by Connecticut and Pennsylvania, who opened their sessions November 2, at Trenton, New Jersey, and after trial and argument the Court was unanimously of the opinion that Connecticut had no right to the lands in con-

troversy, "that the jurisdiction and preëmption of all the territory lying within the charter of Pennsylvania and now claimed by the state of Connecticut do, of right belong to the state of Pennsylvania." Many years after the Revolution the question of disputed ownership affected the titles of the land, and there was much litigation over the same and it was not until the Confirming Act of 1787 that the rights of all parties were clearly defined.

For believers in the doctrine of non-resistance, the Penns battled for their rights with a spirit, that though it may not have been consistent with their teachings, was, nevertheless, truly war-like.

Before Penn's departure from America, he had given to the city, under his hand and broad seal on the twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1701, being the thirteenth year of the reign of King William III. over England, Scotland, France and Ireland, a charter to the city of Philadelphia. It provided for a Mayor, a Recorder, eight Aldermen and twelve Common Councilmen. The first mayor under the new charter was Edward Shippen, while Thomas Story was the recorder.

It was during Penn's second visit that a night watch was established for the city. That is, the Council appointed an officer "to go round ye town with a small bell in ye night time and give notice of ye time of ye night and ye weather and if any disorders or dangers happen by fire or otherwise, in ye night to acquaint ye constable."

These watchmen carried tall painted staves, at the top of which were fastened perforated tin lanterns holding a candle, the light from which was so dim that it only intensified the darkness. It was their custom, too, to call out the hours of the night and the conditions of the weather, as "twelve o'clock and a moonlight night," "four o'clock and a cloudy morning." If there was any special news that reached the city after the watchman began to patrol his beat and after the citizens had retired and which was considered of public importance, it was his duty to announce the information. For instance, after the surrender of the British at Yorktown, the voices of the watchmen called out the hour and then added "and Cornwallis is taken." It may easily be imagined that upon the announcement of such information the patriotic citizens, in their nightcaps, would raise the windows and many rush to the doors to inquire as to the details and then after retiring to their beds await impatiently for daylight for confirmation of the glorious news.

Why the watchman carried a bell it is hard to say. Surely it was not to give timely warning, as it undoubtedly did, to thieves, highwaymen or burglars that they might escape the clutches of the law. The ringing of the bell, no doubt, was to show that the policeman was on guard, traversing his beat and that he was protecting the property and peace of the city. The "drowsy charm" of his bell was

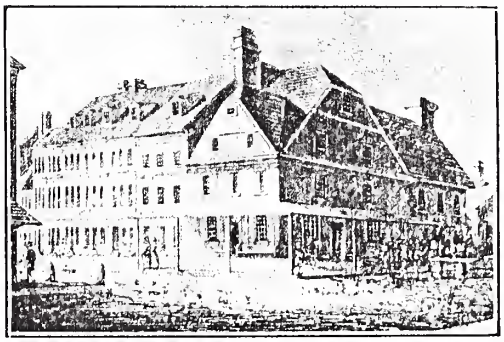
"To bless the doors from nightly harm,"

and to give to the citizens that sense of security that comes from the knowledge that the watch is on guard.

There were numerous inns of all kinds in the city and on market days

they were crowded with farmers and country people. "The Plume of Feathers" on Second street, "The Pewter Platter" on Front street, the "Crooked Billet," the "Star and Garter," the "Three Tuns," the "White Horse," "Boat and Oars" were all well known taverns where lodging and meals could be had at comparatively cheap figures. The tippling houses or ordinaries as they were called, were under the direct surveillance of the police and if the customers grew too jolly or lingered at the bar too late they were ordered home by the watch on the beat.

The Coffee House had but recently made its appearance in London and it became a resort for the well-to-do and fashionable. Every man of the upper and middle classes went to his particular Coffee House, not only to sip the delicious beverage made from the beans from Araby, which was considered a great luxury, but also to hear and discuss the news of the day. A man was known by his Coffee House as a man of the world today is known by his club. The Coffee House had become so popular a feature in Englnd that one was established in Front street, near Walnut, in this city, and was quite a resort for the well-to-do.



The Old London Coffee House, 1754. Corner of Front and Walnut Streets.

Shops of all kinds, too, were increasing in number and they were known by signs rather than by the names of their proprietors. Good olives and capers could be bought at "The Sign of the Crown," all kinds of gloves were sold at "The Lion and Glove." This was following the general custom of England, where Macaulay says the signs were used because the houses were not numbered. Furthermore, he adds, few, comparatively, could read and it was necessary therefore to use marks which the most ignorant could understand. These painted signs gave a gay and grotesque aspect to the streets. The walk from Charing Cross to Whitechapel lay through an endless succession of Saracens' Heads, Royal Oaks, Blue Bears and Golden Lambs, which disappeared when they were no longer required for the direction of the common people. English manners and customs obtained to a far greater degree in Pennsylvania than any other province, thus showing that English influence predominated here.

At the beginning of the province the purpose of the proprietor had been in every way to inspire a spirit of toleration and to secure religious liberty, not for one sect but for all sects, but unfortunately this spirit did not long continue, at least from a Catholic point of view, for in January, 1706, while Penn was in England, an Act was passed which prescribed an oath to be taken by the Assemblymen before entering upon the discharge of their duties. The declaration of Christian belief was in the following words:

"I, A. B., do sincerely promise and solemnly declare before God and the world that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Queen Anne. And I

do solemnly profess and declare that I do from my heart abhor, detest and renounce as impious and heretical that damnable doctrine and position that princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope of any authority of the See of Rome may be deposed or murdered by their subjects or any other whatsoever. And I do declare that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate hath or ought to have any power, jurisdiction, superiority, preeminence or authority ecclesiastical or spiritual within the realm of England or the dominions thereunto belonging.

"And I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare that I do believe in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ, at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever. And that the Invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other saint and the sacrifice of the mass as they are now used in the church of Rome are superstitious and idolatrous.

"And I do solemnly in the presence of God, profess, testify and declare that I do make this declaration and every part thereof in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me as they are commonly understood by the English Protestants. Without any evasion, equivocation or mental reservation whatsoever and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope or any other authority or person whatsoever; or without any hope of any such dispensation from any person or authority whatsoever; or without thinking that I am or may be acquitted before God or man or absolved of this declaration or any part thereof although the Pope or any other person or persons or power whatsoever should dispense with or annul the same or declare that it was null and void from the beginning.

"And I, A. B., profess faith in God and the Father and in Jesus Christ his eternal Son, the true God and in the Holy Spirit, one God blessed forevermore. And do acknowledge the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by Divine inspiration."

The careful reading of this intolerant declaration shows that the eligibility of the Assemblyman depended more upon what he did not believe than what he did believe. The early charter rights as to liberty of conscience in religion provided that officers of the government should profess a belief in Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world, and this proviso was continued under the charter given by William Penn to Philadelphia, in 1701. The Act of 1706, however, goes much further and perhaps its passage was induced by the fact that William Penn himself was too closely allied with the Stuarts.

Governor Gookin seemed to act at times without any judgment, almost equalling the conduct in office of his predecessor, young John Evans. He greatly antagonized the Quakers by insisting upon an oath being taken instead of an affirmation. This resulted in throwing the government into the hands of the non-Quaker element. Gookin, however, at last was dismissed and in turn was succeeded by Sir William Keith, a man of parts and of understanding. He was not a Quaker but a soldier, with the rank of Colonel, and proud of the distinction his title gave him. It does seem remarkable that every man sent out by the Penns from England to govern the province of Pennsyl-

vania was a soldier and whose religious views were in direct opposition to the principles taught by the Quakers. The new Governor was not only a military man, but a member of the Church of England.

Penn was now gradually approaching his end. His life had been embittered by many disappointments. His "Holy Experiment" had turned out to be a successful project but it had involved him in debt and he was reduced almost to bankruptcy. He had sold much of his land in the province at too cheap a figure, and it did not make a sufficient return for his outlay. "O, Pennsylvania, what hast thou cost me!" he exclaimed. "About Thirty Thousand Pounds more than I ever got by it, two hazardous and most fatiguing voyages, my straits and slavery here and my child sold almost. * * * * In short, I must sell all or be undone and disgraced into the bargain." Many of his friends in America whom he had befriended turned against him. Especially was this so in the case of David Lloyd, who from a friend had turned out to be a bitter antagonist, and in order to secure success in his political battles resorted to schemes to injure the reputation and influence of the proprietor. A man named Ford to whom Penn had entrusted the care of his English and Irish estates, ran him into debt by his careless management and extravagance, and it did not end here, for at the death of Ford his widow had Penn arrested while he was attending a meeting in Grace Church Street in London. The bailiff seized him forcibly and would have taken him from the building without further ado had it not been for the intervention of his friends, who promised that he should be placed in custody at the termination of the services. He was confined in the Fleet Prison for nine months and although there was no foundation for the suit, he was not released until his friends raised a sufficient sum to compromise with the Ford attorneys. He had been suspected, abused and even charged with playing the part of a hypocrite. Of his children by the first wife, none remained but Letitia, and she had married a man for whom Penn had a personal dislike. William Penn, Jr., a son by the second marriage, had disgraced himself and his family by a riotous course of living. He was a reprobate, and although married and the father of children, no home ties held him in check, his dissipation continued and to the end he gave his father great anxiety and subjected him to deep humiliation. Penn's mind had gradually given way under the burden of his cares, and at last, July 3, 1718, at the age of seventy-four years, he died peacefully and was laid at rest.

William Penn may be truly classed among the great men of the world. He was more of a philosopher than a politician. Unfortunately, he was not a good judge of men. He was too confiding, and when he was once impressed and formed a friendship it was hard to break, even after he ought to have been convinced that he had been deceived. His trusting nature was often taken advantage of by scheming and unscrupulous men whom he had assisted and befriended. He was tolerant in spirit, bore suffering bravely and the human kindness in his heart was never soured by persecution. He looked upon all men as his brothers and his whole purpose in life was to benefit humanity. His character, when carefully examined and weighed, may reveal its weak features and show some flaws, yet, taking all in all, its kindness, its benevolence, its tolerance and its wisdom make it truly great and every Pennsylvanian has

reason to be proud of the founder of his State. "Wise or fortunate is the prince," observes Edward Gibbon, "who connects his own reputation with the honor and interest of a perpetual order of men."

Thomas Proud, in his "History of Pennsylvania," says that William Penn may be styled "the parent of his province, in that he not only planted it with industry and virtue, and endowed it with a generous and excellent constitution, but with unremitted care and assiduity he also cherished it with the best and most affectionate advice and instruction, tending more effectually to fix the bond of love and affection between him and his people upon the most certain and lasting foundation which is the best preservative against all disorders: —He treated them as beloved children, while they regarded him as a tender father." Edmund Burke declared that "Penn as a legislator, deserves immortal thanks from the whole world."

Voltaire was so much impressed with the reports he heard concerning the toleration of the government of Pennsylvania and the contentment and happiness of the people, that, in a spirit of enthusiasm, he exclaimed, "Their colony is as flourishing as their morals have been pure. Philadelphia, or the city of the brothers, their capital, is one of the most beautiful cities in the universe. These new citizens are not all primitives or Quakers: half of them are Germans, Swedes and people of other countries who form seventeen religions. The primitives who govern, regard all these strangers as their brothers." Continuing in the same strain, he further remarks, "I love the Quakers. Yes, if the sea did not cause me unsupportable sickness, it would be in thy bosom, Pennsylvania, that I would finish the remainder of my career, if there is any remainder. Thou art situated at the fortieth degree in a climate most mild and favorable, thy fields are fertile, thy houses commodiously built, thy inhabitants industrious, thy manufactories esteemed. Unbroken peace reigns among thy citizens, prisons are almost unknown and there has been but a single example of a man banished from the country."

CHAPTER VII.

PENN'S WILL. KEITH NAMED GOVERNOR. DAVID LLOYD. JAMES LOGAN. HIS CHARACTER. REDEMPTIONERS. MAJOR PATRICK GORDON. CONDITIONS OF PHILADELPHIA. CUSTOMS OF THE DAY. MICHAEL WELFARE. GEORGE WHITEFIELD. ANDREW HAMILTON. TRIAL OF JOHN PETER ZENGER. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. HIS CHARACTER. HIS DEATH.

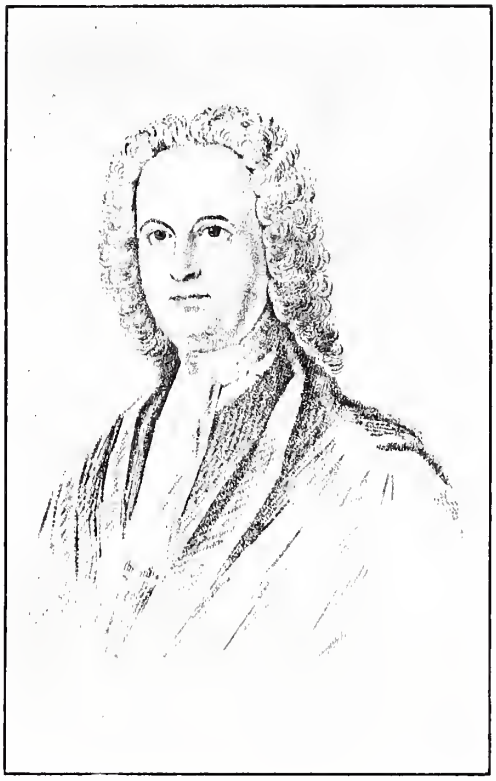
BY the death of Penn his wife occupied the feudal office of Lord Proprietor of the province. Under his will, Penn had settled upon the children by his first wife his English and Irish estates, while Pennsylvania was to become the property of the widow and her heirs. This division gave great offence to William Penn, Junior, who himself hoped to become the Lord Proprietor of Pennsylvania. The oldest son by the second wife was known as John, the "American," because he had been born in the Slate Roof House in Philadelphia. William Penn, Junior, attempted to exercise some authority in the province, but the Courts upheld his father's will and he retired to the Continent and died in France about two years after his father, a complete wreck.

The new Governor, with some little ceremony, publicly announced the death of the Lord Proprietor. Keith from the very start succeeded in winning the confidence of the Assembly, and easily obtained the appropriations necessary for a successful administration. He bought a large section of land consisting of about twelve hundred acres, at Horsham in Montgomery County. He built a large stone house which still remains standing and lived in grand style. His estate was called Graeme Park. He owned a number of slaves and had a fine stable of four driving and seven saddle horses. His carriage had the appearance of a coach of state, and attracted much attention as he drove over the road leading from his country seat to the city. Liveried drivers and footmen had not been seen in the province since the days of Penn, and they caused considerable comment. His coming to worship on Sunday was quite an event and people gathered in crowds to watch the arrival of the equipage. He had set aside for himself and his family a special pew in Christ Church known as the Governor's pew.

In politics there had already developed two factions, one led by David Lloyd, Democratic in principle, or what today would be called Progressive, while the Conservative party, loyal to the Proprietors, was led by James Logan.

James Logan, unquestionably at this time, was the most distinguished man in the province. He had had the absolute confidence of William Penn and after the death of the proprietor, obtained that of the widow, Hannah, and a brave and loyal defender of their interests he was at all times. He was the son of a Scotch chaplain, who turned Quaker and in consequence was compelled to go to Ireland where he taught a Latin school. James was born at Lurgan, County Armagh, the twentieth of October, 1674. His intellect was remarkably pre-

cocious, for at thirteen years of age he was familiar with Latin, Greek, and had a fair knowledge of Hebrew. As a boy, he was apprenticed to a linen draper in Dublin, and in his leisure hours devoted himself to study and in addition to his other knowledge acquired a use of the French, Italian and Spanish tongues. Penn was so impressed by the remarkable intellect of the young man that he made him his secretary, and when the Proprietor sailed for America, took him along. Not only was Logan scholarly in his attainments but he had a marked capacity for business and administration. It is hard to tell what his career would have been in European politics; it is reasonable to suppose, however, that he would have been distinguished, but in the politics of Pennsylvania he became from the start, a dominating influence. He was a man of the highest honor and never betrayed the confidence of his great benefactor. For forty years he faithfully guarded the interests of the Penns and resisted all the demagogic attacks made by David Lloyd, as well as the attacks upon the part of the Crown, made by Colonel Quarry. He held a number of offices and discharged the duties of every one with ability. He became Commissioner of Property, a member of the Provincial Council, a Judge of Common Pleas, Mayor of Philadelphia and Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. In the midst of his manifold duties he found time to devote himself to the study of botany and so profound was his knowledge in this department of science, that Linnaeus, the celebrated Swedish botanist, honored him by naming an order of herbs the "Loganiaceae." He also found time to translate into English several of the Latin classics and with the same ease and facility he could have translated an English classic into pure Latin.



JAMES LOGAN.

The factions had able leaders, as it will be seen, and the contest was waged vigorously at every point. Logan maintained strenuously the authority of the Penns; Quarry supported the encroachments of the Crown, and Lloyd protected the interests of the commonalty.

The government was gradually passing out of the hands of the Quakers. Punishment was inflicted for the slightest offenses, especially those against the Crown. Two persons were punished for having spoken contemptuously of King George. One was sentenced to stand under the Court House for one hour on two market days, while the other was sentenced not only to stand in the pillory,

but to be tied to the tail of a cart and paraded through the city. Occasionally men were sent to the gallows, and the English system of giving "benefit of clergy" to the culprit was introduced. It will thus be seen that crimes were increasing, no doubt due to the fact that among the immigrants were found a number of European criminals. The moral influence of the Quakers, however, was abroad, for those citizens who were found tippling in the taverns on Sunday were commanded to disperse and go to some place of public worship. Loud, scolding women were taken before the magistrates and disciplined. Men were not allowed to smoke or swear in the public streets. Parties indulging in brawls were committed by the watch to jail until the following morning.

A class of immigrants were swarming into the province known as German Redemptioners; in other words they were indentured servants who were to serve their masters for a term of years in order to redeem themselves from the charges and expenses incident to their voyage to the new world. These constant arrivals, of what were deemed undesirable immigrants, gave alarm to the conservative citizens and Logan wrote to England in 1717 of these people, "There are divers hundreds arrived here who have not one word of English and bring no credentials with them. The method that we conceive is in no way safe in any colony tho' we hope they may be honest men. * * * * As the number of these strangers has given some uneasiness to the inhabitants here and will increase it if they continue thus their swarms, you will allow it, we hope, proper to be mentioned to you. * * * * This government must have that regard to themselves as not to be too free for the future in making admission easy." This protest, however, did not seem to have much influence, for in 1721 an advertisement read: "Thomas Denham to his good country folks advertiseth that he has some likely servants to dispose of. One hundred Palatines for five years at Ten Pounds per head." These poor creatures presented a motley appearance. Ignorant, unacquainted with the languages that were spoken in the province, for they had a patois that was not understood even by the German residents, they were unable to make known their wants. The men had red caps and when not in their bare feet, wore huge wooden shoes; the women tied strings around their heads to keep the long hair out of their eyes while their clothing was of the commonest texture. There was a suspicion that many of these Redemptioners were convicts that the Old World was dumping upon our shores, but be that as it may it was not long before these poor creatures were swallowed up in the progress and general development of the country, and have left no visible sign of their existence.

Governor Keith managed adroitly to keep in touch with the Assembly, and at the same time gave no offence to the proprietors, and he might have gone on indefinitely in his rule, for he was a keen politician, had it not been for the fact that in 1723, forming an alliance with David Lloyd, he undertook to dismiss James Logan as Secretary of the Provincial Council. Logan not being willing to submit to this arbitrary act upon the part of the Governor and his allies, took a hasty voyage to England and laid his case before Hannah Penn. She sided with the Secretary and gave him a letter to be in turn handed to the Governor, advising the latter, in no uncertain terms, of his duties. Keith however, confident of his power, ignored the directions and instructions of

Hannah Penn, and, forming a compact with David Lloyd, waged a war against James Logan over a question of Constitutional right concerning the power of the Council as a law making body. Keith, in a final effort to recover his power, endeavored to arouse the people to revolt against proprietary rule. In this rebellious move he was not assisted by David Lloyd, and he sustained a signal defeat. He had been living at a fast pace, had involved himself hopelessly in debt and finally had to abandon his estate and broad acres at Horsham and flee to England. Here he met with further reverses and spent his last days imprisoned as a debtor in the Old Bailey. When he took his departure he had to leave the province so hurriedly that he was unable to take his wife with him, and Lady Keith remained in Philadelphia for the balance of her days. She resided in a small wooden house on Third Street between Market and Arch Streets, with an old woman as her only companion. At times she was reduced to want and it was as much as she could do to secure the bare necessaries of life. When she died she was buried in a quiet manner in Christ's Church yard, in the shadow of the building wherein as first lady of the province she had worshipped in state.

The new Governor was Major Patrick Gordon, who arrived in Philadelphia on June 22, 1726.

The population of Philadelphia at the close of the Keith administration was between eight and nine thousand. The city still was in a primitive condition and her outskirts in some directions were covered with forests, and there were several instances of wild beasts making their appearance in the suburbs. The streets were not paved, except around the Court House. The black man was held in bondage and the Redemptioners from the Palatine were still bound to their masters by a term of service. The Quakers as a class, at this period, were not opposed to slavery for many of them owned slaves, nor were they opposed to the use of liquor, for the well-to-do had their cellars filled with the best brands of imported wines and liquors, and so far as beer was concerned they favored its manufacture as a cheap and common beverage, provided it was not made of molasses instead of malt. It was not until they saw the cruelty and inhumanity of slavery and the evils resulting from the abuse of liquor, that they became ardent Abolitionists and Prohibitionists.

The costumes of the day were most elaborate as compared with the present standard. Even the Quakers had not yet adopted the brown and the drab garb, nor the stiff brimmed hat which subsequently distinguished them. Well dressed men wore wigs and shoe buckles and bright colored coats and waistcoats. Ruffled shirt bosoms were not uncommon and lace cuffs half covered the hands. Knee breeches and low shoes were worn and to be ultra-fashionable, men carried canes with tassels dangling at the top. The women dressed in gay colors and "gaudy figured or striped calicoes and stuffs." As a sample of the cost of living, we might state that beef, mutton and veal sold at 3½d. per pound, bacon at 7 and venison at 2d. per pound. From these figures it looks as if bacon were considered more of a delicacy than either beef or mutton. Fish and game, of course, were in abundance and comparatively cheap, although it did look at the time as if the ruthless slaughter of the game and the wholesale capture of the fish continued the supply would be exhausted,

for there were pot fishers and gunners then as there are in the present days and game laws were passed and the close season for hunting was extended. Paper money was in circulation, but, strange to say, notwithstanding its depreciation as compared with sterling money, wages did not increase nor did the price of living.

It was about this time that a wave of religious fervor swept over the country. Revivals were started and itinerant preachers harangued the multitude wherever a crowd could be collected. Michael Welfare, who hailed from Conestoga, came to the city "in the habit of a pilgrim," his hat of linen, his beard at full length and a long staff in his hand. He called the people from their sins and declared that he had been delegated by God to reclaim the city from its sin. He spoke in the market house from a butcher's stall, or in any public place where he could get the ear of the people. One of these itinerants stalked into a Quaker meeting carrying a bladder filled with juice of the pokeberry in one hand and a sword in the other and while addressing the assembled worshippers, suddenly ran the blade through the bladder, sprinkling the squirting juice over the clothes of several of the Quakers and then in a loud voice exclaimed, "Thus shall God shed the blood of those persons who enslave their fellow-man."

There were many of these wild enthusiasts, who went through the land endeavoring to convert sinners and have them flee from the wrath to come, but the greatest of these itinerant preachers was George Whitefield. He was an exhorter of force and eloquence and had a voice that could be heard distinctly a mile away, and which was capable of expressing every emotion of the human heart. He claimed that the whole world was his parish and he undertook the task of reclaiming all men from their sins. He came to Philadelphia in November, 1739, and reached the city about eleven o'clock at night after having ridden on horseback a distance of sixty miles. He held his meetings at all hours of the day and people flocked into the city from every section of the surrounding country, for his great reputation as a preacher had preceded him. It made no difference whether he spoke in a hall or in the open air, for his voice would carry any distance and he could modulate it to suit any place or locality, indoors or out. He must have had a remarkable magnetic influence over an assemblage of people for he could sway them at his will. At times they were wrought up almost to a state of frenzy and would cry for help: then again many would roll upon the floors as if stricken by a fit, writhing the body, wringing the hands and shrieking for mercy. Whenever he appeared upon the streets, he was followed by great crowds of people, which the sinner or the unreclaimed called "Whitefield's Mob." His great inducing power to conversion was that if the people did not repent at once, they would go to Hell and his description of the tortures of those condemned to everlasting punishment, was not only graphic but terrifying. Often when visiting the outlying districts of the city he would be accompanied by a cavalcade of horsemen, who sang hymns and psalms and made the air resound as they passed through the woods or travelled along the highway. Franklin, the philosopher, was evidently not much affected by preaching so wild and violent and in speaking of the revival he said, "It seemed if all the

world were growing religious, for one could not walk through Philadelphia in the evening without hearing psalms sung in the different families of every street." There were a number of understudies who rose up under this spirit of revival, but they could only mimic Whitefield's gestures and paraphrase his burning sentences.

Governor Gordon died in August, 1736, at the age of seventy-three, and for two years James Logan, who was President of the Council, was virtually the Governor of the province. Colonel George Thomas, another soldier, was appointed to succeed Gordon, but his name not having been confirmed by the Crown, he did not reach the province until 1738.

Two of the most distinguished men in the province at this time were Andrew Hamilton and Benjamin Franklin. Andrew Hamilton came from the eastern shore of Maryland. He was a lawyer by profession and in time became the leader of the Pennsylvania bar, and may be called the first of that great line of lawyers that brought such distinction to Philadelphia. It was his argument in the trial of John Peter Zenger, in the state of New York, that gave a new interpretation and a new meaning to the law of libel. Zenger was the publisher of a New York weekly journal, and in 1734 had criticised most severely several acts of the legislature and attacked some of the most prominent officials in the province. Not only were his papers burned by the common hangman beneath the pillory in the public square, but he was personally indicted for publishing writings tending to sedition and faction. His counsel had filed exceptions to the commissions of the judges who were about to try the case, and for his audacity, and contumacy in daring to question the jurisdiction of the court, he was indefinitely suspended. Zenger, being deprived of his counsel, was now in a bad plight and in his desperation, he called upon Andrew Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, to represent his case. This great lawyer, advanced in years, had virtually retired from active practice, but believing that the case was one of public importance, he unhesitatingly accepted the brief. On the trial, while the Attorney General was examining the witnesses, Hamilton arose and admitted that his client had both printed and published the articles in the newspapers set forth in the bill of indictment. This admission having been made by the counsel for the prisoner at the bar, the Attorney General, turning to the court, said as the defendant has confessed the printing and publishing of these libels, there is nothing left for the jury to do but to find a verdict for the King. "For even supposing the libels were true the law says they are none the less libelous for that, nay, indeed the law says their being true is an aggravation of the crime." In other words, the greater the truth the greater the libel. Mr. Hamilton, however, in answer said, "No, Mr. Attorney, it is not the bare printing and publication of a paper that will make a libel. You must go further before you can make out a case against my client, and charge him with being a libeler, for the words themselves in the publication must be libelous, that is false, scandalous and seditious. If the words cannot be so proved, then no case has been made out against the defendant." The Attorney General cited case after case in support of his position, but was met at every turn adroitly by his able adversary who denounced them as Star Chamber cases, and even when the Court ruled that they were still law, Mr. Hamilton

still contended for his view, until the Court sternly interposed by saying that he would not be permitted to argue against the findings of the Court and admonished him to use the Court "with good manners." Turning then from the Court, the lawyer appealed in a most impassioned way to the jury, urging that it was not libelous to complain of the conduct of men who in public life gave bad administration. Time and again the Court interrupted the argument, but the courageous counsel still held on to his view that the jury were the judges of the law and of the facts. The Court finally said, "No, Mr. Hamilton, the jury may find that Zenger printed and published those papers and leave it to the Court to judge whether they are libelous. You know this is very common. It is in the nature of a special verdict where the jury leaves the matter of law to the Court." "I know the jury may do so," replied Mr. Hamilton, "but I also contend that they may do otherwise. I know they have the right, beyond dispute, to determine both the law and the fact and where they do not doubt of the law they ought to do so. This leaving it to the judgment of the Court whether the words are libelous or not, in effect renders juries useless." The Court then suggested that it would reserve the point of law and leave the question of fact to the jury, and the point reserved could subsequently be argued before a full bench. Mr. Hamilton made an impassioned appeal to the jury, which deeply impressed them, for after the charge of the Court in which the Judge admonished the jury not to be misled by the eloquence of the learned advocate, the jury retired and in a short time rendered a verdict of not guilty. It was the first great argument and the first great victory won in this country for the freedom of the press.

Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in the year 1706. He was the youngest son and fifteenth child of a family of seventeen children. His father was a tallow chandler and soap boiler and the boy was early apprenticed to the trade, for at the end of one year's schooling he was employed in dipping candles and setting wicks, but even at that early age and under those disadvantageous circumstances, he found time to devote himself to a course of reading and among the books that fell into his hands were Bunyan, De Foe and Plutarch. Becoming disgusted with his monotonous work, he was placed under his brother who was a printer, to learn the art of typesetting. Desiring to make a start in the world, he decided to go to the city of Philadelphia, believing that away from his father's roof and thrown upon his own resources he would have a better chance to build his fortune. This was in the year 1723 when he was a lad but seventeen years of age. Without informing his relatives of his purpose, he boarded a vessel bound for New York and journeyed on foot and by stage coach the rest of the distance. He had but a few silver pieces in his purse and but one change of clothing, which he carried stuffed into his pockets. He was without friends, without influence and without even a letter of recommendation, and five hundred miles from home, a stranger in a strange land. The little runaway must truly have felt the loneliness of his situation, but Franklin even as a boy, was not one who would surrender to despair. Stopping in a baker shop, he purchased two rolls, one of which he carried under his arm, and the other he munched as he leisurely walked up High Street taking a survey of the town. The story goes that at this time, in passing a house, he

saw standing upon the steps the young lady, Miss Deborah Reed, who was to become his wife and it is said she was much amused at the appearance of the husky country lad who ate his breakfast while he strolled.

Philadelphia, at this time, had a population of about ten thousand souls. It was the principal and most important city in all the colonies, had an industrious people, a growing prosperity, commercial importance and afforded an opportunity for a man of the industry and resourcefulness of a Franklin. It was not long before he arose in the estimation of the people because of his industry, thrift, frugality and public spirit. He set up a printing press, opened a shop for the manufacture of lamp black and ink, dealt in rags, sold soap and live geese feathers, and in time became a well-known printer, editor, publisher, bookseller, bookbinder and stationer. During these early years he devoted his leisure to the acquisition of knowledge and acquired a use of the French, Spanish and Italian tongues.. Taking an active and prominent part in political affairs, he became a Burgess, Justice of the Peace, Clerk of the General Assembly and Postmaster General. No meeting was called to consider any public question that he was not there to give his views and support and as a rule, because of his prominence as a citizen, he was called upon to take the chair and act as presiding officer. Franklin was practical in all things, and it was his natural simplicity that made him most impressive. He was just the character of man that was needed in the development of a young settlement, and it is safe to say without fear of contradiction, that had it not been for his energy and progressive views, the city would not have made the advance it did. Not only did he devote himself to practical affairs, but he gave also much time to the consideration of scientific subjects. He had at all times an inquiring and inquisitive mind, and when he noticed that the fur on a cat's back, when stroked the wrong way on a winter's night would send out electric sparks, he at once asked himself whether or not these sparks were the same as the flashes of lightning we see in the heavens. His experiment to test this question was a very simple one, for in a summer shower he sent up a kite in the suburbs of the city and fastened a door key at the end of the string. When the lightning flashed and came in contact with the kite, he touched his knuckle to the key, and got a slight shock and saw the spark. This seems all very simple to us today, but in those times it was entirely new and it made him famous the wide world over and he looked out into the future with a prophetic vision when he said, "There are no bounds to the force man may raise and use in the electrical way." He saw then, perhaps more than any one else, the many uses to which this mighty fluid could be applied.

In his early days, eager for information and mental development, he established what was called "The Junto," a debating club which met at taverns or at the homes of the members once a week. Among the members of this association was Thomas Godfrey who invented an instrument by which a ship's latitude and longitude at sea could be fixed, and which great invention was subsequently stolen by a man named Hadley, an instrument maker in London and sold under the name of Hadley's Quadrant. These young men, members of "The Junto," considered almost every question of the day, political, scientific, literary and educational and from their efforts came the Philadelphia Library,

in 1731. Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Hopkinson, William Parsons, Philip Syng, Jr., Thomas Godfrey, Anthony Nicholas, Thomas Cadwalader, John Jones, Jr., Robert Grace and Isaac Pendleton were elected Directors. The beginning was a very humble one, for books they secured were lodged in the house of one of the members, Mr. Robert Grace, and they remained there until other quarters could be found. "This," declared Franklin, "is the mother of all the North American subscription libraries."

Another institution with which he was prominently connected was the

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

From a rare print presented to the Franklin National Bank by Samuel T. Bodine.

American Philosophical Society. It was the result of a circular published by Franklin, entitled, "A Proposal for the Promoting Useful Knowledge among the British Plantations in America." The society was to extend throughout all the colonies, and they were to correspond with each other.

Franklin, too, was mainly instrumental in having chartered the College, Academy and Charitable school of Philadelphia, which subsequently became the University of Pennsylvania. He also forwarded the institution known as the Pennsylvania Hospital, which was chartered in 1751. In fact, as we read the history of the past, there seems to have been nothing of importance in those days in which he did not take a leading part. The paving of the side-

walks, the lighting of the streets, the organization of a fire brigade, the installation of a useful nightwatch, all were promoted by him. Before his arrival houses were cold until he gave them stoves, and chimneys smoked until he suggested a method of relief. From the garret where, as a boy, he read and studied, from the shop where he dipped candles and set wicks, to the royal *salon* at Versailles, where he bore with simple dignity the office of ambassador of the new republic, he was the same in his simplicity of character. With the eye of a sage, he looked into the world quite through the thoughts of men, studied their motives and fathomed their purposes. Unspoiled by flattery, no eminence made him dizzy, no success made him haughty, no disappointment depressed him. He was not deeply learned, for he had had no early educational advantages, but he was a practical man with good common sense, not a poet, not an orator, but possessed of a natural wisdom that was greater even than the gift of genius. He always kept his head, he seems never to have lost his balance.

His literary style was expressive, lucid and simple. "It has," says Lord Jeffrey, "all the vigor and even conciseness of Swift without any of his harshness. It is in no degree more flowery, yet both elegant and lively." So great a master was he of pure English, that when the question of selecting a member of the Congress to write the Declaration of Independence was considered, he might have been chosen instead of Jefferson to pen that immortal document had it not been for the fact that the staid and serious old Puritan, John Adams, opposed his selection for fear he would insert one of his jokes or bits of humor. Although witty, he was not a trifler, for, like Lincoln, his wit was always in season, and was used "to point a moral or adorn a tale." After the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, seriously remarked, "We must all hang together." "Yes," said Franklin in sombre jest, "if we do not, we shall all hang separately."

During the French and Indian war, when the convention of the colonies was to be held at Albany to consider means for common defence, he published in the Pennsylvania Gazette, a cartoon representing a snake cut into pieces, each piece representing a colony, over which were written the words "Unite or Die." This did more to create a sentiment of union among the colonists than half a hundred wordy and frantic appeals. He could express a truth in epigrammatic form and it became an axiom or life lesson. His proverbs were short, vivid texts. They were the truth expressed in simple phrase. He could compress his thought into the smallest possible compass, but the compression, instead of making the meaning dim or obscure, only simplified and illumined it. "Poor Richard's Almanac" was filled with wise sayings and although it is said by his detractors that many of them were ancient saws and taken from foreign sources without acknowledgment, it will be admitted, after a close comparison, that his sayings were simpler and wiser than even those of the writers or sages who originally suggested them. To be sure they were jewels when he found them, but he gave them a recutting and a new setting, and they shone with greater beauty and brilliancy. Poor Richard's sayings became as current as the coin of the realm, and were adopted as rules of life. What can be more suggestive or so easily understood as "Sloth eats more than rust," "A

fat kitchen, a lean will," "A plowman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees," "The eye of a master can do more than both his hands," "Plow deep while sluggards sleep." In a flash more meaning is conveyed than in a ponderous sermon. "Poor Richard's Almanac" was found in the cottage of the plowman as well as in the boudoir of the lady of fashion. It became a household book, and gave information on all practical subjects, from the relief of the toothache to the prognostication of the weather. There was not a farmhouse in the province where the almanac could not be found hanging at the chimney place ready for consultation as to the proper time and conditions for the plowing of the land, the sowing of the seed and the cutting of the grain.

Franklin's arrival in France during the American Revolution, created the greatest enthusiasm among that sensation-loving people. As the ambassador of the young republic, he was most warmly and enthusiastically received. The door of every fashionable and literary *salon* was thrown open, and his reception at Court was most cordial. He was made a member of the learned and scientific societies of the kingdom. He was feted, feasted and toasted and his name became a household word throughout all France. "His name," says John Adams, "was familiar to government and people, king and courtiers, nobility, clergy and philosophers as well as to plebeians, to such a degree that there was scarcely a peasant, or a citizen, or valet de chambre, a coachman or footman, a ladies' chambermaid or a scullion in the kitchen who was not familiar with it and who did not consider him a friend to human kind." He seemed to the Parisians like an old philosopher who had stepped out of the history of the past, his heavy shoes, his iron-rimmed spectacles, his homely, rusty brown suit and his long hair falling upon his shoulders made his appearance striking and picturesque, and he never appeared upon the streets of Paris that he was not treated with regard and respect. The great philosopher, Auguste Comte, in his enthusiastic admiration declared that, "If he had been living when Franklin was in Paris, he would have followed him through the streets and kissed the hem of his home-spun overcoat made by Deborah." It was mainly through his efforts that France was secured as an ally for the American colonies, in the War of Independence. Franklin was not what may be termed a religious man. He was not a sectarian in any sense of the word. His faith was not circumscribed by any creed and if the truth be told, his mind was much tinctured by the writings and teachings of the French philosophers, but it must not be forgotten that he introduced a motion for daily prayers in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, saying: "I have lived a long time and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of this truth, that God governs in the affairs of men, and if a sparrow cannot fall without His notice, is it probable an empire can rise without His aid?"

We have given but a brief sketch of this remarkable man, who made so deep an impression upon his times and especially upon the growth and development of his adopted city. A man to have risen, by his own exertions, from so humble a station must necessarily have had great qualities of mind and heart and present day detraction cannot deprive him of the honors he won. We have traced his career briefly from the humblest beginnings until he became recognized as one of the leading diplomats and statesmen of his time. This poor lad, a mere waif, who came to

a strange city without money, friends or influence, rose to such distinction that when he died his body was carried to the tomb with every honor a sorrowing people could show and with that reverence that only real merit wins. The Governor and the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania were among the pall-bearers, all the officers of the government, National, State and Municipal, followed his body to the grave, and twenty thousand of the common people, from whom he sprang and whose interests were dear to him at all times, attended and witnessed the ceremony of his burial. Learned men the wide world over, paid honor to his memory and when the sad news of his death was announced in the National Assembly of France, the Abbe Siéyès, President of the body, was instructed to address a letter of condolence to the Congress of the United States, and Mirabeau, ascending the Tribune, pronounced the following beautiful eulogium: "Franklin is dead. Returned unto the bosom of the Divinity is that genius who freed America and rayed forth upon Europe torrents of light. The sage whom the two worlds alike claim—the man for whom the history of science and the history of empires are disputing, held beyond doubt an elevated rank in the human species. For long enough have political cabinets notified the death of those who were only great in their funeral orations, for long enough has court etiquette proclaimed hypocritical mourning. Nations should only wear mourning for their benefactors. Representatives of nations ought only recommend to their homage the heroes of humanity.

"The Congress has ordained in the fourteen states of the Confederation a mourning of two months for the death of Franklin, and America is acquitting at this very moment that tribute of veneration for one of the Fathers of her Constitution. Would it not be worthy of us to join in that religious act? * * * * Antiquity would have raised altars to that vast and powerful genius who for the advantage of mortals, embracing in his aspirations heaven and earth, knew how to tame tyrants and their thunderbolts. France, enlightened and free, owes at the least an expression of remembrance and regret for one of the greatest men that have ever aided philosophy and liberty.

"I propose that it be decreed that the National Assembly wears mourning for three days for Benjamin Franklin."

CHAPTER VIII.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WARS.

THE struggle between France and England to secure supremacy in America and India involved the whole Continent of Europe in a war that lasted for seventy years and upwards and may be said to have been waged in every quarter of the globe. "Black men fought on the coast of Coromandel and red men scalped each other by the great lakes of North America." In the New World, it was known as the French and Indian War, and extended, with intervals of peace, from 1689 to 1763.

While the English colonists had been getting a firm hold in North America from Maine to Georgia, the French were strongly entrenching themselves in Canada and the neighborhood of the headwaters of the St. Lawrence, and at the same time were making an effort to secure possession of the great valley of the Mississippi. When they attempted to move south from the Canadian line, however, the English colonists objected, contending that they were encroaching upon their territory—territory which had been deeded to them by a treaty with the Iroquois who claimed to be the owners of the valley, they having secured their title from the western Indian tribes. Further than this, the English claimed the right of possession because of their grants from the Crown, their title extending from ocean to ocean, but at this time little was known by English explorers of the vast extent and resources of the western part of the continent. In fact the French explorations had been conducted on a grander and more extensive scale than those of the English, in so far as the great basin of the Mississippi was concerned.

In 1673, Joliet, an adventurous fur trader, and Father Marquette, a Jesuit priest, started forth to discover and navigate the Mississippi, which great body of water the Indians had informed them, lay west of Lake Michigan. Embarking in birch bark canoes, the hardy pioneers paddled slowly up the Fox river to a place called Portage, which today is known as Portage City. Here they were compelled to carry their canoes overland for a distance of about two miles from Fox River to the Wisconsin. Upon reaching the latter stream, they again embarked in their canoes and were borne by the current until it floated them out on the broad and majestic bosom of the upper Mississippi, which at this point extended from shore to shore a distance of two miles. Enchanted by the view and jubilant over the discovery they had made, they bravely launched their canoes and started south. They found the river lined by unbroken wildernesses, except where they came into spaces that were great open prairies. Onward they floated with the current, past the Missouri and the Ohio rivers, and reached the spot where De Soto had crossed the Mississippi one hundred years before. Not resting here any length of time, however, they pushed on and at last reached the Arkansas River, where they had a conference with a tribe of friendly Indians who warned them that it would be most peril-

ous to proceed further south because of the hostile attitude of the red men in that locality. Up to this point it had been easy work to float with the current, but when they turned back they were compelled to battle against the stream. Day after day passed and they made but comparatively little progress and underwent many privations, but they had been sufficiently rewarded for all their labors and the hardships they had undergone by the great discovery they had made. Upon reaching their friends, they made known to them in glowing terms the beauty and magnificence of this great stream running through the whole width of the continent. To be sure they had not reached the mouth of the river, as it originally was their intention to do, but they had gone far enough to be impressed with the importance of the river and the possibilities in the development of the new country.

Six years later than this, that is in 1679, LaSalle, another great French explorer, set out to explore the great valley and after three attempts he was successful in reaching the Gulf, where he set up a wooden cross and claimed the land in the name of the king, and in honor of Louis XIV., called it Louisiana.

All this time the English had been content with developing their settlements in the east. It seems never to have occurred to them how vast were the resources and possibilities of the great country towards the west. The French had been industrious in erecting a line of forts which were to be used in the defence of their possessions. These extended almost from the Lakes to the Gulf itself, but the English colonists, waking up to a realization of what opportunities they had lost, endeavored to reclaim the lands, which had been taken from them.

In the first war, which lasted for eight years, the French and the Indians attacked the colonists in the neighborhood of the Hudson. Marching secretly from Montreal in midwinter, they fell suddenly on the little village of Schenectady, in New York, at midnight, destroyed it by fire and massacred most of the inhabitants. A similar attack was made on Haverhill, in Massachusetts, but not with like success.

Then followed a long interval of peace, when the second war began, which lasted for eleven years. Deerfield, Massachusetts, was reduced to ashes by an attack of French and their Indian allies, and the New England colonists made an expedition against Quebec, which resulted disastrously.

In the third war a force of New England troops, under the command of Colonel Pepperrell, of Maine, assisted by an English fleet captured, in 1745, Louisburg, one of the strongholds of the French. The victory was a signal one and unexpected, for at the start it was thought to be a foolhardy undertaking. In the language of Franklin it was "too hard a nut for their teeth to crack." Peace, however, was soon declared, and under the terms of the treaty, the fortress was returned to the French. The victory had its influence. It gave the Yankees great confidence in their fighting ability, and, further than that, united the English colonies in sentiment as they never had been before.

In 1754, began the fourth and final struggle on this continent between the English and the French, which resulted in the final overthrow of the French

and gave to the English the control of the continent. Pennsylvania became the very centre of this conflict. The French, in order to strengthen their position and to make sure their possession of the great valley of the Mississippi, had built a line of forts from the St. Lawrence to the Ohio. They virtually had in their control the whole Continent west of the Alleghenies. In order to reclaim this rich territory, a wealthy London merchant, in connection with a number of influential Virginians, organized what was called the Ohio Company, in 1748, the purpose of which Company was to induce, foster and assist the settlement of immigrants on the east bank of the upper Ohio. It received a grant of 500,000 acres, in the region that is now embraced by West Virginia and southwestern Pennsylvania. The French, in order to counteract this movement, began the building of a line of rude forts extending southward from Lake Erie to that point where the Allegheny and the Monongahela rivers unite their waters. This point was designated as the "Gateway of the West," and a conflict was at once begun to secure its possessions.

Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, considered it of importance in the first place to send a special messenger to the French Commandant, M. de St. Pierre, stationed at Venango, warning him to desist from further occupancy of the land and to at once abandon the territory. It was not an easy task to bear such a message through a savage and unbroken wilderness for a distance of five hundred miles, over rivers and mountains, and the success of the enterprise would depend upon the courage, the hardihood and the resolution of the messenger. He finally decided to send as his ambassador, a young man of Virginia who was just coming into prominence,—George Washington. He made the journey successfully, had a personal interview with the Commandant, delivered his message and received the reply, which gave no intimation of surrender but evinced in its every word a determination to hold the territory against all comers. It was seen that if the Ohio Company was to retain its possessions of the territory granted to it by the Crown, that it would have to do so by force of arms. It accordingly began the erection of a fort, but before it could complete its work, the French made an attack, seized the half completed building, garrisoned it, and called it Fort Duquesne, in honor of the French Governor of Canada. Washington at once began the building of a small fort which he called Fort Necessity, and which was located about fifty miles south of Fort Duquesne, but the French, still alert, suddenly appeared with an overwhelming force and compelled him to surrender it.

War was now on in earnest and to meet the conditions, the English colonists sent delegates to a convention that met at Albany, to decide upon a course of action. In this convention, it was urged by Benjamin Franklin that the colonists unite for self-protection and a compact was drawn up for this purpose. Among other things, it provided that the Colonies should have a President, appointed by the Crown, and a Council, chosen by the people. It was the first attempt at union and consolidation for a common purpose made by the Colonies of America, but England feared such a combination and the compact was rejected. England, however, to meet the conditions, decided to send over General Braddock with a body of troops, two regiments of English soldiery. They arrived in January, 1755. The arrival of Braddock proved that the

Mother country was in earnest to assist the Colonies and the people were roused to the greatest enthusiasm.

Braddock was a soldier of renown, a stiff, straightlaced martinet and so confident of his knowledge in all that pertained to warfare that he refused to take the advice of Washington and Franklin, who were familiar with the schemes, stratagems and methods of the red-men.

It was decided that three simultaneous expeditions should be undertaken. The first of these was to be conducted by Braddock with the British troops, against Fort Duquesne. Governor Shirley was assigned to the command of the second expedition, which was against the French fort at Niagara. The third was an expedition against Crown Point, to be led by a regiment of Colonial militia. The most important of these, it will be seen, was that directed against Fort Duquesne, in Pennsylvania, for it was the advance position of the French in the valley of the Ohio. Braddock's army started from Virginia, and about the middle of May reached Wills Creek in Pennsylvania. Here a long halt was made in order that horses and wagons might be procured for the conveyance of the supplies and it was mainly through the persuasive eloquence of Benjamin Franklin that the farmers were induced to loan their teams for the purpose, and on the tenth of June the march was again taken up, but the army moved very slowly. This plan of campaign, however, was adopted against the advice of Washington who urgently contended that the delay would be taken advantage of by the French to strengthen and reinforce their position. On the nineteenth of June twelve hundred regulars and officers advanced, leaving the remainder of the body with most of the wagons, under the command of Colonel Dunbar with instructions to follow closely. Braddock, controlled by his European education and experience, still moved very deliberately "halting to level every molehill and to erect bridges over every brook, by which means he was four days in advancing twelve miles." Washington, who was an aide to Braddock, did all that a subordinate officer could do to urge his superior to hasten the march, but the English soldier, confident of his own ability, ignored every suggestion. Had he followed the advice of Washington the expedition, doubtless, would have turned out to be a successful one instead of a disastrous defeat.

About this time Washington was stricken with a fever, was compelled to go to the rear, and was confined to his bed until the day before the battle. He then rejoined the General, but had been so weakened by his sickness that it was almost impossible for him to retain the saddle.

They had now reached a point within fifteen miles of the Fort, and there was no appearance of an enemy, but this was an ominous sign to the young American officer who had had former experiences in Indian fighting. The very silence of the woods to him was oppressive and almost gave assurance that a ruthless enemy was lying in wait to make a sudden attack; the ground, too, with its thick growth of underbrush favored an ambush. The regulars were marching in fine military order, with drums beating and flags flying, and presented an imposing appearance in their brilliant uniforms, but Washington felt confident they were walking into the very jaws of death. Again he implored Braddock to be allowed to send out an advance guard of scouts, but

his prayer was not heeded. On the morning of the ninth of June, the whole army, with its trains, crossed the river in perfect military order. This was but a short distance below the mouth of the Youghiogheny. The British regulars were in high spirits and eager for the fray, as was their Commander. Still not an enemy appeared, and Braddock as he looked into the face of his young and anxious Aide, evinced every feature of confidence. Not a red-skin was in sight and the most profound silence reigned over this unbroken wilderness. About noon of the day the troops had crossed the river they were within ten miles of Fort Duquesne, and this was the second crossing that had to be undertaken, because of an acute bend of the river in that locality. The advance party was under the command of Colonel Gage and consisted of three hundred men, and this was closely followed by a party of two hundred, then came the main body of seven hundred, with the artillery and baggage. After a mile and a half's march, the army entered two ravines. These ravines were covered with trees and long grass, just the locality for an ambuscade, but still no scouts were feeling the army's way, no advance guard was ready to give an alarm. Slowly and leisurely, as if time were of no consequence and precaution no necessity, they entered these valleys of death.

The French, however, were apprised by their Indian scouts of every movement made by the English army, but the Commandant at Fort Duquesne believed that he had a force too small to meet the opposing foe, and was in doubt whether to retreat or to capitulate. It was then that Captain de Beaujue made a proposition to lead a party of French and Indians to assail from an ambuscade the advancing English troops. It was his original purpose to attack the advancing column immediately after it had crossed the river, but his spies brought him in reports that Braddock had forded the stream, and it being too late to follow out his original purpose, Beaujue placed his force in the two ravines between which the English would have to pass on their way to the fort.

When the advance troops, under Gage, had reached the ravines, suddenly, and without a moment's intimation, a volley of musketry was poured into their ranks. This was the first notice of the presence of the enemy, but they were not in sight and the only thing to do was to aim at the spot where the smoke had risen, and the English officer gave the command to fire in that direction. Bullets ploughed up the earth and cut the bark from the trees, but did little damage to the hidden foe. The English troops began to fall back and huddled together in squads in the middle of the road, a living target to the savages in ambush. Volley after volley the French and Indians poured into these ranks and the slaughter was terrific. Captain Beaujue was killed at the first fire of Gage's troops, and Captain Dumas, who was the next officer in rank, rallied the Indians and sent them down the ravine to attack the British on both flanks. He retained his position in front of the English advance with his French and Canadian troops. The Indians, still concealed behind the trees, tall grass and foliage, poured volley after volley into the ranks of the now bewildered and demoralized British soldiers, who, panic-stricken, refused to obey the commands of their officers. If they had been wise enough to take a lesson from the conduct of their enemies, they would have separated and concealed them-

selves behind trees and opened fire, but all their presence of mind seems to have departed. Braddock, in the front of the fray, for he was a brave soldier if not a wise one, insisted upon forming his troops into platoons and waging a battle as if in an open field. The Indians, gaining confidence by the dismay of their enemies, aimed their rifles deliberately and effectively, bringing down a man almost at every shot.

Washington, notwithstanding the fact that his advice had not been taken, rode everywhere in the narrow field occupied by the troops, and endeavored to retrieve the day. His uniform was pierced with four bullets and two horses were shot under him, yet his body was not touched. He was in the very presence of death and it is miraculous how he escaped destruction. An old chief declared that he aimed deliberately at this conspicuous figure and at last desisted, feeling that the man was watched over and protected by the Great Spirit. An eye-witness, who saw Washington in that battle, gives the following description of his conduct: "I saw him take hold of a brass field piece as if it had been a stick. He looked like a fury. He tore the sheet lead from the touch-hole, he placed one hand on the muzzle, the other on the breech: he pulled with this and he pushed with that, and wheeled it around as if it had been nothing. It tore the ground like a barshare. A powder-monkey rushed up with the fire, and then the cannon began to bark, I tell you. They fought and they fought and the Indians began to holla, when the rest of the brass cannon made the bark of the trees fly, and the Indians began to come down. That place they called Rock Hill and they left five hundred men dead on the ground." After passing through such a hail of bullets it does seem as if Providence had spared Washington for a greater cause.

The battle continued for three long hours. Braddock had three horses killed under him, and received a shot through the right arm and the lungs, and was borne from the field. More than half of the British force had been killed or wounded. The Provincials, who had never been trained upon an European battlefield, served as a rear guard to cover the retreat of the Regulars. The loss of the British and Provincial troops had been terrific; of the privates, seven hundred and fourteen were killed, while sixty-three of the eighty-six officers engaged were killed or wounded, but the loss on the other hand, of the French and Indians, was comparatively trifling, it being but forty all told. Many of these were Indians who had ventured out from their ambuscade to scalp their enemies. If they had remained hidden from the foe and resisted the temptation of taking bloody scalps the French loss would not have been as great as it was.

Washington virtually now took charge of the army, conducted the retreat and brought forward the wagons for the conveyance of the wounded. General Braddock died on the night of the thirteenth of July and was buried in his military cloak in the middle of the road. Washington, by the light of a torch, read the impressive funeral service of the English Church over his remains.

The defeat was most complete, for after the overthrow of the army in the advance, the rear division under Colonel Dunbar, became panic stricken, destroyed all the stores, and began a hasty retreat. The battle is not designated by any place as other battles generally are, but is known distinctively in history

as Braddock's Defeat, and should be taken as a warning for all time that no man should refuse advice from those who are in a position to give it. So confident of his own success, proud of the discipline and courage of his army, disregarding all suggestions and relying upon his own judgment, he went down to a demoralizing and humiliating defeat. Fortunately the battle only retarded the final settlement, for ultimately the French were compelled to surrender Fort Duquesne, and were driven to the Canadian border, and the defeat at last was retrieved when on a starlight night in the Autumn of 1759, Wolfe climbed the rocky heights of the Fortress at Quebec.

By the treaty of peace of 1763, France gave up the whole of her possessions in America to England, including all that country lying west of the Ohio in the great valley of the Mississippi, an Empire in itself, the resources and possibilities of which French explorers had been the first to appreciate. France, after a century of war, the expenditure of vast treasure, and the shedding of torrents of blood, retained out of all her territory only the little barren islands, Miquelon and St. Pierre off the coast of Newfoundland, as spots upon which French fishermen were to dry their nets.

The war settled the fact that America was to become the home of an English speaking race.

CHAPTER IX.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY. MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE PEOPLE. DANCING AND SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENTS FAVORITE FEATURES. THEATRES. THE CHURCHES OPPOSE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES. SPORTS OF THE PEOPLE. FISHING, FOWLING, HORSE RACING, FOX HUNTING. MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS. LIGHTING OF STREETS. FURNISHING OF WATER. COUNTRY FAIRS. THE MARKETS. COFFEE HOUSES. STAGE COACHES. SCHOOLS. LIBRARIES. ENGLAND'S WAR WITH SPAIN AND FRANCE. FALL OF QUEBEC. SCOTCH-IRISH. PAXTON BOYS.

THE city at this time was escaping from the moralizing influence of the Quakers and the religious spirit that had obtained under the fervid exhortations of Whitefield. Drinking was almost a universal custom, and the ordinaries were filled with tipplers from early in the morning until late at night. The night watch in his rounds, visiting tavern after tavern, generally got into a state of intoxication before the morning dawned, and festive young men on their way home often in sheer mischief would upset a watch-box with its drunken occupant.

If a person made a visit to a friend it was a cause for comment if the flask and glass were not brought out before his departure. At elections, public celebrations, weddings, christenings, and the laying of corner stones, even of churches, liquor flowed like water. Farmers, while plowing their land, sowing seed, cutting hay or harvesting the grain, always had hidden in a shady place, a jug of whiskey, apple jack, or rum, and frequent draughts were had to encourage the farm hands at their work. As soon as a man rose in the morning he took what was called an "eye-opener," then one after breakfast to give him encouragement for the day's work, then one before dinner as an appetizer, one after dinner to digest the meal, one before and after supper for the same purposes as those that were taken before and after dinner, and upon retiring a "nightcap" was taken to give one pleasant dreams. These were the stated or regular drinks that did not interfere with those taken in the intervals.

Worldly amusements, too, were beginning to be introduced. In 1738, a dancing master announced that he was ready to teach "all sorts of fashionable English and French dances after the newest and politest manner practiced in London, Dublin and Paris." He also offered "to give all young ladies, gentlemen and children that pleased to learn of him the most graceful carriage in dancing and genteel behavior in company that can possibly be given by any dancing master whatever." Amusements and acquirements so light and frivolous were considered not only worldly but useless in the eyes of the Quakers and the ultra-religious, and were most severely condemned, but that did not prevent the young folks from indulging in their frivolities.

In speaking of dancing, no sketch of Philadelphia would be complete with-

out some reference to the famous Assembly. This was not a legislative body, as its name might imply, but simply an association devoted to the innocent diversions of dancing and social entertainment.. It was organized in the winter of 1748 and 1749 by fifty-nine subscribers at 40s. each. In describing one of its meetings, Richard Peters, in a letter to Thomas Penn, said, "By the Governor's encouragement there has been a very handsome Assembly once a fortnight at Andrew Hamilton's house and store, which are tenanted by Mr. Ingliss, which make a set of good rooms for such a purpose." It will be seen that in those early days the dancing halls were in a warehouse. The rooms were lighted by candelabra and by candles placed in sconces attached to the wall, the tallow often dripping, no doubt, on head-dress and shawl as the stately dames and beautiful belles walked through the graceful figures of the minuet. The refreshments were punch and cake. So popular and select did the Assembly become that it was considered a social distinction to receive an invitation from the managers. In those days the only requisites for admission to the chosen circle were respectability and a purse deep enough to pay the subscription price. It was not a question of lineage nor of location of residence. Strange to say, it made no difference whether the invited guest lived north of Market Street or south of it. From these plain and simple beginnings developed a social organization which claims to be one of the most exclusive, seclusive and fashionable of its kind in this country, to which is annexed a genealogical bureau to pass upon the lineage and the eligibility of its members. A tomb stone may be a patent of nobility. It does seem to be in the nature of an assumption for a coterie of people to set themselves up as the elite and chosen in Israel, but such a society is harmless, for while it gives satisfaction to the elect it often gives interest and amusement to the outer world.

In 1749, a music master from England opened a house in Fourth Street and advertised to give lessons upon "the violin, hautboy, German flute, common flute and dulcimer." He would also give lessons at the homes of his pupils if it were so desired, and for a price he would furnish music for balls and other entertainments. In time there also came along a fencing master who advertised to give lessons in sword practice. His art was condemned as a detestable vice and as inducive to strife and bloodshed. There were not many places of public amusement but on some of the streets were side-shows. One enterprising individual had on exhibition "a strange and surprising creature called a mouse, about the bigness of a horse." It had "a face like a mouse, ears like an ass, neck and back like a camel, hind parts like a horse, tail like a rabbit and feet like a heifer." It was said to be able to jump to a height of six feet. Judging from the description given, this must have been a bull moose, but at that time these animals had not grown into public favor so as to be used in distinguishing a political party.

A troop of strolling players visited Philadelphia in 1749. It is thought they gave performances here during the continuance of several months. They were under the direction of two men, Murray and Thomas Kean. It is not known whether the latter was an ancestor of the great Kean who subsequently won such distinction in the theatrical profession. There were also women in the cast, which fact gave rise to much criticism and, in some quarters, to a deal

of condemnation. They produced such plays as "Richard the Third," "The Spanish Friar," "The Beau's Strategem," "Cato," "Busybody," and "The Beggars Opera," not by any means an uninteresting repertoire. Indeed, it was far superior to much of the light, frivolous and indecent trash produced on the modern stage. Towards the close of their engagement, they were invited by the authorities to leave the city, and they shortly afterwards gathered up their effects and journeyed to New York, where they were given a warmer welcome. In 1754, an English company of actors under Lewis Hallam came to the city. They had been travelling in the south, had also given a number of performances in New York and were heralded as a most competent company. They obtained a license from Governor Hamilton, under the promise that nothing "indecent or immoral" should be placed upon the stage. Their first presentation was "The Fair Penitent," followed by a farce called "Miss in Her Teens." The plays were well received, and a number of benefits were given for charitable purposes. The performances took place three times a week, beginning at seven o'clock in the evening, and the prices of seats were 6s. for the boxes, 4s. for the pit, and 2s. 6d. for the gallery. In 1759, under the management of David Douglas, the Hallam Company was reorganized and a new frame building in Southwark was constructed for the sole purpose of theatrical representation, and this may be considered as the first building erected exclusively for dramatic purposes in Philadelphia. The fact of its becoming an established place of amusement aroused the antagonism of the Quakers, the Presbyterians, the Lutherans and the Baptists, and they denounced the theatre as an "inlet to vice and a degeneracy from that conduct in which the people have heretofore proclaimed the favor of God and regard of good men." Against views so narrow the majority of the people protested, the play house remained, had its close and open seasons and gradually became an established institution known as the Southwark Theatre, and was a popular resort until after the Revolution.

Angling has always been a favorite sport, especially from the days of Izaak Walton, the father of the gentle art, but never were there streams where game fish were more abundant than in the waters of Pennsylvania. Especially may this be said of the Schuylkill River. Rock fish or striped bass in the Spring and Fall gave plenty of sport to the ardent fisher. Whether or not the anglers lured the denizens of the deep with artificial bait I have not been able to discover. We today, when fish are so scarce, can hardly imagine the teeming quantities that were to be found in the streams in those early times. A number of the devotees of the rod and line organized a company and built a house for club purposes at the Falls of the Schuylkill, and they named the building Fort St. Davids; the majority of the members were Welsh, hence the name. The house was made of rough logs and was located on the eastern bank of the river. Another fishing society was established in 1732, and was called "The Colony in Schuylkill." Its name was subsequently changed, when the Revolution effected our severance from England, to "The State in Schuylkill." The club house was below the Falls on the western bank of the river, just north of the present Girard Avenue Bridge. When Fairmount Dam was erected, it destroyed fishing in the neighborhood because the fish could not ascend the stream, and so the club house was carried to the eastern side of the river near

Gray's Ferry Bridge. It subsequently removed to Andalusia on the Delaware River. No longer does the site where it is located afford good fishing, and it has simply become a club without a purpose save the giving of shad dinners in season.

Horse racing has always been a favorite amusement among the English speaking people, and in 1766 a Jockey club was formed "to encourage the breeding of good horses and to promote the pleasures of the turf." Purses were offered, prizes were given and entries were made at the Indian Queen, and the races were run in May and September, about the time of the May fairs, when the city was filled with visitors. The track was located in the neighborhood of Centre Square about half a mile from the outskirts of the city.

In 1766, a Fox Hunting Club was formed, and it boasted of having in its kennels "sixteen couple of choice fleet hounds." The whip or the keeper of the hounds, was an old negro named Natt. The cross country run in those days must have been rare sport indeed. Foxes were in plenty and it was seldom the hunters ever went out that they did not strike a scent of old Reynard. There were not so many fences to take as to-day, but there were obstacles enough that served as hurdles to give zest to the sport. The young bloods who followed the hounds had a uniform all their own. They wore dark brown cloth coatees, buff waistcoats, breeches, high boots and black velvet jockey caps. Tuesdays and Fridays were the days they followed the chase. In the early days of the settlement the Chase began from Centre Square, now the spot where the public buildings are located. The club subsequently transferred its hunting ground to Gloucester County, New Jersey, and when it did so it changed its name to the Gloucester Fox Hunting Club.

In 1751, the city had a population of about 15,000 people and there were in the neighborhood of two thousand dwelling houses. The colony numbered about 220,000, and it was estimated by Franklin that one third were Quakers, one third Germans and one third Scotch-Irish. The city had made wonderful strides but did not yet present the appearance of a metropolis. The foot walks were not paved, except in those places where it had been done by individual owners of property. The streets did not have a hard surface and in both summer and winter they were dusty, and in very wet or rainy days they presented the appearance of mud ditches. There was no underground drainage and in stormy weather the surface water gathered in pools. The line of demarkation between the footway and the cartway was a row of posts fixed and standing upright in the ground to keep the wagons from encroaching on the pedestrians. Steps were taken to light the city, for it was with great difficulty that people, after sunset, could, with safety, find their way through the streets, lanes, and alleys of the city. It was provided that a sufficient and convenient number of lamps should be set up. Whale oil was used as an illuminant, and it smoked to such a degree that it obscured the light, and it was not until Franklin suggested a remedy that the lamps were of any practical use. He used four panes of glass instead of a globe, and left the lamp open at the top and bottom to create a draught, but it was at the best a very dim light, and would only burn when the weather was propitious, or, in other words, when the wind was not too high and the rain not too heavy.

The water supply was increased and improved by erecting an additional number of pumps.

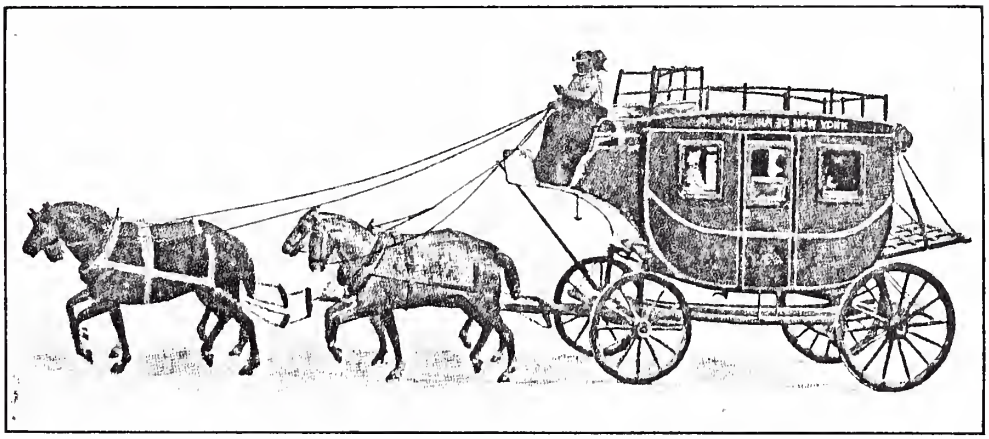
The fairs in May and November were interesting features of Colonial life. They brought to town many people from the adjoining country districts. Men and women travelled on horseback, their baggage tied up in a bundle and fastened to the saddle behind. Public entertainments, in which dancing was indulged, were given in many of the Inns and the young city bloods had great opportunity to carry on flirtations with the country belles. Tumblers, jugglers, clowns, dwarfs and mountebanks amused the people by their performances, while the sharper watched for his victim among the unwary and unsophisticated countrymen. The fairs resembled those held at St. Bartholomew in England and those which we today call our country and agricultural fairs. All sorts of merchandise were exposed for sale, from cheap jewelry to handsome material for women's gowns. At the time of the opening proclamation was made as follows: "Oyez, and silence is commanded while the fair is proclaiming upon pain of imprisonment." The Mayor of the city, in the King's name, strictly charged and commanded all persons trading and negotiating within the fair to keep the King's peace, that no person or persons whatsoever shall presume to set up any booth or stall for the vending of strong liquors, that no person or persons shall presume to bear or carry an unlawful weapon or to gallop or strain horses within the built parts of the city. That if any person shall receive any hurt from another he shall repair to the Mayor and his wrongs shall be redressed. That the fair shall continue three days and no longer, and then, as a grand finale to the proclamation the herald cried out, "God save the King."

The semi-weekly markets were the places where the people congregated in numbers, and a visitor from England, William Black by name, in giving a description of the market place, said: "One may be supplied with every necessary for the support of life," and declared: "it was both extraordinary good and reasonably cheap and could be purchased throughout the entire year." With great delight he seems to have watched the young ladies "traversing the place from stall to stall." Some had their maids behind them bearing baskets to carry home the purchases, others were there to buy a little fresh butter or cottage cheese, for Philadelphia was as famous for her dairy products in those days as she is today, or a dish of green peas, and under such circumstances, they were their own porters. Iron chains were stretched across the street to prevent horses and wagons from interfering with the business of the market. In the summer the market was open from sunrise until ten o'clock and until eleven o'clock during the winter months. The opening and closing were announced by the ringing of a bell. Farmers brought in their produce not only from the surrounding counties but also across the river from Jersey. The markets were such a feature of High Street that the principal thoroughfare in consequence changed its name to its present designation.

Coffee houses were increasing in number, for they had become very popular resorts. In front of the principal one, known as the London, the slave market was stationed, where negroes were constantly exposed for sale.

Stage coach communication was gradually being extended and the time

schedules shortened. In 1752 the trip to New York occupied three days. A boat left the wharf every Wednesday, and on Thursday a stage coach conveyed the passengers from Bordentown to Perth Amboy. Here there was an inn recommended as a house of good entertainment, where the travellers remained over night. In the morning they proceeded to New York by boat. There was still another route by way of New Brunswick and in 1757 stage coaches started from The Sign of the George, at Second and Arch Streets, and from The Death of the Fox, an inn located in Strawberry Alley. These carried the passengers overland to Trenton Ferry. A short time after there was a competing line that ran from Cooper's Ferry, by way of Mount Holly and Sandy Hook. The "Flying Machine," a coach that was drawn by speedy horses, reduced the time between Philadelphia and New York to two days. This conveyance was driven by skillful drivers who gradually reduced the time



STAGE COACH. PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. TIME, TWO DAYS.

to one day and a half. Much of the freight, in fact nearly all of it, conveyed from Philadelphia to the far west was carried on pack-horses, for the roads beyond Lancaster were rough and rocky. Communication with the South, as a rule, was by water.

It was during this period that the Penn Charter School and the Germantown Academy were established, institutions which to this day are classed among the best preparatory schools in the country. Christ and St. Peter's churches were united and placed under the direction of one rector: the old Pine Street Church was completed in 1769 while St. George's was opened for worship by the Methodists in 1769. Lotteries became the common means of raising money for all purposes, religious as well as secular. Christ Church, after receiving its steeple, placed therein a chime of bells, or what was called a ring of eight bells. They were cast at a bell foundry in London and brought to this country by Captain Budden, who generously charged no freight for their transportation, and in recognition of this kindly act, they always rang out merrily upon the arrival of his ship in port. They were put in place by a man in consideration that they should be muffled upon the occasion of his funeral.

The Trustees of the church complied with this request. They were rung not only to call the worhippers to prayer, but also on the evenings preceding the market days. The country folk would gather in numbers before the church and were delighted to hear the melodious sounds that pealed from the steeple in the clouds.

During this period, England became involved in wars with France and Spain which seriously interfered with the trade and commerce of the colonies. Privateersmen were fitted out by private enterprise and preyed upon the shipping of both countries, frequently bringing their prizes into the port of Philadelphia. The city, too, was constantly kept alert by startling rumors that French and Spanish vessels were coming up the Delaware to blockade the port, and, worse than this, to bombard and destroy the city. The river was well guarded and pickets were stationed along the shores to give an alarm in case of danger.

The Indians had never been so troublesome as they were immediately after the defeat of Braddock. By that signal victory their appetites had been whetted and they were eager for blood. They committed outrages in every direction upon the frontiersmen, who called upon the proprietary government for relief from these depredations. The Scotch-Irish had erected forts and blockhouses on the frontier and in a great measure had themselves borne the expense.

About this time, Governor Morris's term of office came to an end, and he was succeeded by Colonel William Denny. Morris had been unpopular as a ruler, but Denny became most obnoxious to the people, for he threatened to billet the King's troops upon the citizens. The price fixed for the keep and board of the soldiers was so low that the inn-keepers declared they would close the doors of their taverns rather than support the Red Coats at so low a figure. At last the matter was settled by the erection of barracks in the Northern Liberties.

The Indians, in the meantime, were carrying on their depredations, and it looked as if they had entered upon a campaign with the intention of exterminating the white settlers in the western portion of the province. Although the fall of Quebec practically ended the French and Indian wars, Pontiac, a brave and able chief of a Michigan tribe, and friendly to the French, formed an alliance with a number of tribes to drive the English out of the whole western country. The plot was betrayed by an Indian girl, who carried the information to the commander of the fort at Detroit. Pontiac had united in his plot most of the tribes except the Iroquois, who refused absolutely to lend him any assistance. Pontiac, a shrewd and an alert warrior, one of the most intelligent of his race, carried on the war for some time, but at last was compelled to surrender, and personally beg for peace.

In all these contests the Scotch-Irish had been appealing for support and supplies from the proprietary government, but the Quakers were opposed to the waging of war and thought they could accomplish more by dealing fairly with the redmen. At last the frontiersmen were so wrought up by the shocking barbarities committed by the Indians that they organized a company of men of Paxton, or Paxtang, and Donegal Townships, in the upper part of Lancaster County. They were known as the "Paxton Boys," and they set forth on a

campaign to massacre the Indians wherever found. The Moravians had established a mission in a village at Conestoga and had endeavored to bring the Indians under a Christianizing influence. At a time when the braves were mostly absent from their settlement, the "Paxton Boys" suddenly fell upon those who remained and wrought great slaughter without discrimination. Men, women and children were shot down in cold blood. A number of the Indians escaped and sought official protection from the town of Lancaster, but when the authorities had placed them in the prison, the "Paxton Boys" broke open its doors and continued their murder of these defenceless creatures. A Moravian minister, named Bernard Adam Grube, sympathizing with the Indians, hastily transferred the survivors to Philadelphia. They were not given a very warm reception by the inhabitants of the city, but were lodged in the Barracks and the Pest-house. The "Paxton Boys," still relentless and vindictive, threatened to march to Philadelphia and complete the slaughter. The conservative element, however, in the city were aroused to action by such threats, and public sympathy was created for the refugees. For several months the city was kept in a constant state of excitement. Rumors floated in from every direction that the "Paxton Boys" were on the march and fully armed, and with as bitter a hatred against the Quakers as the Indians. Every traveller, stage coach and pack team brought in information of the coming of the mob, which, in the excited imagination of the news-bearers, consisted of several thousand persons. The Indians were hastily transferred to New York, and the citizens made every preparation to resist the anticipated attacks of the backwoodsmen. Fortifications were thrown up on all the main roads leading to the city, and every piece of artillery that was available was brought into requisition. Scouts were sent out to report the approach of the enemy, and signals at night were to be given by the ringing of bells and the cries of the watchmen, to arouse the people at a moment's notice. On a Sunday night, after the citizens had retired to their beds, a horseman dashed into the town, his steed white with foam, and announced that the frontiersmen were in close proximity to the city. The people, suddenly aroused, poured out of their homes carrying their firearms, and assembled at the places that had been assigned as rendezvous: but, after all the excitement and confusion, when a true statement of facts was given, it was found that the number of frontiersmen had been greatly exaggerated. There were not more than two hundred on horseback, and these seemed not to be so belligerent as they had been described. They were dressed in their long hunting skirts, wore caps of raccoon or bearskin and carried tomahawks, pistols and rifles. A committee of citizens went out to meet them and confer with them as to their grievances. It took some days for the excitement to subside and for the city to reach once more a normal condition and at last after assurances of assistance were given, the horsemen, without creating any further disturbance, rode back to their homes.

Lancaster County was organized in 1729 and this was followed by the creation of York County in 1749, "westward of Susquehanna and eastward of South Mountain." Cumberland County came next, in 1750, "westward of Susquehanna, northwestward and westward of the County of York." The town of Reading, in Berks County, had been laid out by the Penn family in 1750, and

it soon assumed the proportions of quite a settlement. In 1752, Bucks County was divided, and the northwestern part became what is known as Northampton. The population of these counties was growing quite rapidly and there was a demand for increased representation. Lancaster County had but four representatives, York two, Cumberland two, Berks one and Northampton one, and the Philadelphia representatives were greater in number than all the other counties combined, which gave to the city a dominating influence in the Legislature. This provoked, as may well be imagined, dissensions throughout the province. So earnest were some of the counties in their demands that they threatened to invade Philadelphia and force a compliance with their ideas, but the matter was finally adjusted by a proper system of apportionment.

CHAPTER X.

THE STATE HOUSE AND ITS BELL.

IN the preceding chapter, we had reached the point of time when the State House was ready to receive its bell, and a brief history of these two sacred relics of the nation may not be out of place.

It was in 1729 when the first movement for the erection of a State House was begun. The court house at Second and High streets was not sufficient in capacity and accommodations to answer the purposes of the growing province, and a petition was signed calling for a larger building to be erected in High street, and the Assembly appropriated £2000, to the care of Andrew Hamilton, Thomas Lawrence and Dr. John Kearsley, who were to act as Trustees in the matter of the erection of "a house for the representatives of the freemen of this province to meet and sit in general assembly in the city of Philadelphia."

Andrew Hamilton, the leading lawyer of that day, was the moving spirit in the undertaking and to him must be given the honor of drawing the plans, of having designed and built that simple but impressive historic edifice. In 1730, the Trustees purchased some lots facing Chestnut street between Fifth and Sixth streeets, and in 1732, the entire block on Chestnut street from Fifth to Sixth street, was procured and work was begun upon the edifice at once. The Trustees did not act in common, for Doctor Kearsley opposed strenuously the Chestnut street site and disapproved of Hamilton's plans. John Lawrence from the very beginning seems to have withdrawn from active participation in the enterprise. The whole burden having been thrown upon the shoulders of Andrew Hamilton, he went forward with the work, notwithstanding the opposition of the Doctor and the indifference of Lawrence.

Several years intervened between the laying of the foundation stone and the completion of the lower portion of the building, but in 1736, it was sufficient to answer the purposes of the Assembly and the first meeting was held in that year. The first occupancy of the building was celebrated in the hall of the second story, where a public banquet was held. In 1741, the tower was constructed, upon which the steeple was to be placed, and that occasion was memorialized by another public celebration. Punch and beer flowed like water, in fact we may form some idea of the quantity of the former beverage when it is stated that eight hundred limes were used in its mixing.

The central building, that is the State House without its wings, as designed by Hamilton, is one hundred and seven feet in length and forty-five in width. The first or ground floor is divided into two rooms each forty feet square, with a ceiling twenty feet high. These rooms are divided by a hallway twenty feet in width, extending from north to south through the building to a broad and imposing staircase, leading to the second floor. As you enter from Chestnut street, the room on the left, which is the east side, is the fa-

mous Declaration Chamber, or what is generally known as Independence Hall. The room on the right, which is on the west of the building, was occupied by the Supreme Court of the Province. The long room on the second floor was known as the Banqueting Hall, and was used as we have seen for Colonial entertainments. The east room on this floor was occupied by the clerks of Assembly, and the west room by the Governor's council. This whole building is the same in appearance as it was in the Revolution, it having been restored a few years since by the city of Philadelphia, materially aided by the Philadel-

Old State House, Independence Hall, in Revolutionary Times.

phia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The wings connected with the main building by open arcades were added after the Revolution. One was called the County and the other the City Building.

While still engaged in bringing the work on the main structure to completion, Andrew Hamilton died August 4, 1741. His latter years were embittered by the criticism that was heaped upon him in relation to the work, and he received nothing but blame and censure. Time, however, has given him the praise he failed to obtain during his lifetime, and the building stands as a monument to his taste, ingenuity and ability and also as a model of Colonial architecture. The dimensions of the County and City buildings are the same, each is the counterpart of the other and it is fortunate that Hamilton lived long enough to complete the plans and make the whole structure harmonious in design.

The Congress of the United States occupied the County Building from

the sixth of December, 1790, until the seat of Government was removed to Washington in 1800. Washington was inaugurated in this building for his second term as President of the United States, March 4, 1793, and John Adams was here inaugurated for the same office March 4, 1797. Congress occupied the lower floor and the Senate the second story. The Supreme Court of the United States held its first session on the second floor of the City Building, beginning the first Monday of February, 1791, and continued to sit here until the fifteenth of August, 1800. During this period John Jay, John Rutledge and Oliver Ellsworth, presided as Chief Justices. From May 10, 1775, the Continental Congress sat in the room known as Independence Hall until the close of the Revolution, except during a few months in the winter of 1776 and during the winters of 1777 and 1778, when the city was in the occupation of the British Army. It was in this room that Washington accepted his appointment by Congress as General of the Continental Army, and here, on July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted and that immortal paper was afterwards signed in this room by the delegates. The Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States were adopted and signed in this same chamber July 7, 1778, and here on November 3, 1781, after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, the twenty-four standards that had been taken from the British were laid at the feet of Congress, His Excellency, the Ambassador of France, being present upon that occasion. It was in this room that on September 17, 1787, the Constitution of the United States was adopted.

In the rear of the State House was a large plot of ground which we call to-day Independence Square. It was not much of a pleasure resort for its surface was uneven and not kept in order. It was surrounded by a high wall with a wide and imposing entrance on Walnut street. To the southwest was another large open space which we call Washington Square. It was used as a Potter's field. A number of Hessian soldiers were buried there during the occupancy of Philadelphia by the British and in those seasons when the yellow fever raged it was used as a common burial ground for the poor and unidentified. The graves were frequently rifled by college students, resurrectionists and body-snatchers. To save the dead from these ghouls, a staid eccentric spinster named Leah, a Quakeress by profession, would repair at night to the square and wrapping herself in a blanket would lie down among the graves to guard them from defilement.

The State House, without any question, is the most interesting historical building in this country and that man is dead to every patriotic sentiment who can stand within its walls and recall the events of the past, without being overwhelmed by his emotions. May it ever be the Mecca towards which Pilgrims will wend their way to pay their devotions at the altar of freedom and may no stranger from a foreign land ever stand in the shadow of its ruins and have cause to speak in derision of the instability of republics or of the decadence and the departed glory of a free people. In October, 1751, Isaac Morris, Thomas Leach and Edward Warner were the superintendents of the State House and they wrote to Robert Charles, the Colonial agent in London directing him to procure and ship "a good bell cast by the best workmen" having upon it "well shaped in large letters" these strangely appropriate and pro-

phetic words from the tenth verse of the twenty-fifth chapter of Leviticus, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof." The following inscription was also to be lettered on its side, "By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania for the State House in the city of Philadelphia, 1752." It was to be about two thousand pounds in weight and was to cost about £100. The bell was cast by Thomas Lester of Whitechapel, London, and placed aboard a vessel that regularly ran between Philadelphia and the British capital, called the "Philadelphia Packet." The ship was under the command of Captain Richard Budden. Shortly after the arrival of the bell, the metal was cracked by a stroke of the clapper while it was being tested, and Captain Budden was requested to return it to England, which he refused to do on the ground that it might not be received by the foundrymen who cast it, and thus would be thrown upon his hands a cumbrous and unmerchantable article. Two mechanics in Philadelphia, Pass and Stow, recognized as "ingenious workmen," agreed to recast the bell. They were given the contract and having made a mould of the original, broke it into pieces. The same metal was used, with the addition of an ounce and a half of copper to the pound, which was done to make the bell less brittle. The same form and lettering were preserved, with the exception of the change in the date and the addition of the names, Pass and Stow.

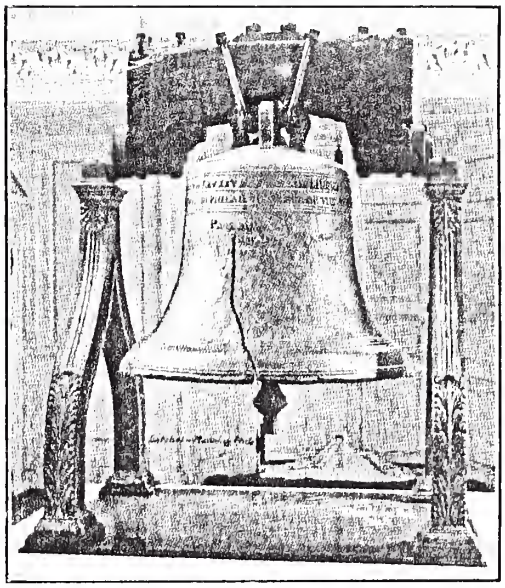
The recasting was done successfully and the bell was hung in the steeple on April 17, 1753. The occasion was observed by appropriate ceremonies and large quantities of lime punch, beer, bread and roast meat were consumed by those who took part in the celebration. Unfortunately, the ingredients in the metal had not been properly mixed, and a few weeks later the bell was taken down and cast over again and was restored to its place where it remained until during the Revolution when it was taken down from its place to prevent its falling into the hands of the British. It was conveyed with the heavy baggage of the army, in a continuous train of seven hundred wagons, guarded by two hundred North Carolina and Virginia soldiers, to Allentown. According to the diary of a resident of Allentown, the wagon conveying the bell broke down in the street and had to be unloaded. Afterwards it found a lodgment in Zion's Church. This famous bell was modeled after one that was cast by order of Henry Third to the memory of Edward the Confessor in the early part of the Thirteenth Century, which was hung in the clock tower of Westminster and was named for a time, St. Edward, but was afterwards designated as the "Great Tom of Westminster."

The bell is twelve feet in circumference around the lip and seven feet six inches around the crown. It is three feet measured from the lip to the crown and two feet three inches over the crown. The length of the clapper is three feet two inches, and the weight of the whole bell is two thousand and eighty pounds.

The ringers of the bell were Edward Kelly, 1753-5; David Edward, 1755-8; Andrew McNair, 1759-76. It fell to McNair's task to ring out the glad news of the proclamation of independence. The last ringer of the bell was Thomas Downing. His term of office extended from 1827-35. He lived in the

steeple and the pipe from his stove protruded through one of the openings. It was while he was the ringer that the bell cracked in 1835.

The life of the bell covers the most interesting periods of our history as a people. It has rejoiced and wept with our fathers, has often rung a paean for our victories and has silently tolled a monody for our defeats. Its tones at times have depressed, and again have inspired. Like an alarm of fire it would shriek into the ears of the people, arousing them to action, and then in tones soft and pathetic it has mourned the deaths of the fathers as they passed one by one away. From its watch tower in the steeple of the old State House, looking down on the world below, it has witnessed the marvelous growth and the wonderful development of the Republic. It saw the rising discontent of the colonists in opposition to the tyranny of the mother country and often called the people together to consider means providing for a redress of grievances. When the Stamp Act went into operation it rang out its muffled notes in a requiem, mourning the death of liberty. It protested against the landing of the tea in Philadelphia, and shrieked in despair when the port of Boston, by order of the Ministry, was closed to the commerce of the world. It proclaimed the Declaration of Independence and rang the glad tidings "throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof," thus fulfilling the prophecy that was moulded upon its surface.



THE LIBERTY BELL. NOW IN INDEPENDENCE HALL.

From Lexington to Yorktown through the long and dreary years of the Revolution, it watched the ebb and flow of the conflict, and at last, in October, 1781, it was roused at midnight from its slumbers by the glad but husky voices of the watchmen in the street below, crying, "Twelve o'clock and Cornwallis is taken." It rejoiced with the return of peace, saw the establishment of our Constitutional form of government, and watched with solicitude the events of the War of 1812.

In 1826, there was a "minor in its carol" for, while rejoicing in the year of jubilee, it was compelled to mourn for the deaths of Adams and Jefferson, two of the last three remaining signers of the Declaration.

In 1835, while the remains of the great and good John Marshall were carried through the city to their place of interment, the bell, in tolling the national loss, cracked its throat never again to speak. Nearly all the great spirits of Revolution had passed away, and its voice broke as if in sorrow. Its work for a season was done.

At this period, the struggle between the sections was growing intense.

Slavery threatened destruction to the Republic. In 1850 the Missouri Compromise was repealed. Silently the old bell watched with sorrow the gathering of the storm that menaced the integrity of the Union. Its sacred associations, its glorious proclamation were forgotten in the din and shock of battle when brother met brother in deadly conflict. It was a trying period during the years of reconstruction, but time and wisdom and love healed the wounds of the Nation, better and brighter days dawned upon the Republic, and then the bell, as if it still had a great mission to perform came out from its resting place, hallowed with sacred memories, and once more united the children of those fathers whom it had so often served, and for whom it had so often spoken. On Friday, January 23, 1885, at 10 A. M., the bell left Philadelphia to take a journey to New Orleans where a great international fair was being held. At every town in which it stopped on its way, there were held great patriotic demonstrations. Church bells rang, cannon boomed and people shouted. Its last stopping place before reaching New Orleans was the town of Beauvoir in Mississippi, the home of the ex-President of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Davis at this time was advanced in years and left a sick bed to welcome the committee. In the course of his speech, which was most patriotic and eloquent, he said, "I believe that the time has come when reason should be substituted for passion, and when men should be able to do justice to each other." Then reverently and with deep emotion, bending his uncovered head and turning to the bell, he said, "Glorious old Bell, the son of a Revolutionary soldier bows in reverence before you." In all the Southern States through which the bell passed the people turned out in droves, and the air fairly throbbed with patriotic fervor. Upon its return to the city of Philadelphia, it was welcomed home as an old friend and the people breathed easier after it was safely placed within the walls of the State House. On this journey it was accompanied by William B. Smith, then Mayor of Philadelphia, and a Committee of Councils.

It did not leave the city again until 1893, when it was carried to the Chicago Exposition. One of the greatest demonstrations on its way West was given at Indianapolis, the last stopping place before entering Chicago, and here ex-President Harrison was orator of the occasion. Twelve thousand children of the common schools gathered to give the old bell welcome, and in the course of Mr. Harrison's remarks, turning to the Committee, he said, "I thank you for the privilege you have given us to see this sacred bell." "This old bell," he said, "was cast originally in England, but it was recast in America. It was when this was done that it clearly and to all the world proclaimed the right of self-government and the equal rights of man, and therein it is a type of what our institutions are doing for the immigrations from all lands who heard its tones over the water a century ago. * * * * The bell itself is here repeating to us through all its silence the great story of the Nation." Upon its arrival at Chicago, a day was set apart for its reception and the demonstration was most patriotic.

The next great international fair held in this country was that at Atlanta in 1895, and on Friday, October 4th of that year, the bell again left Philadelphia. It passed through Baltimore, Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, Roanoke, Bristol, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Dalton and arrived

at Atlanta, Georgia, at 2 P. M. on October 8th. At every crossroad men, women and children flocked in crowds. At some places all business was suspended. Music, eloquence and cheers filled the air. Nothing could have been more sincere than the reception given to the bell in these Southern States. Confederate veterans came out with their battle-rent banners, and fired salutes in honor of its coming. When it reached Atlanta, the streets were thronged with people. The bell itself was literally covered with flowers thrown upon it on its "march through Georgia." As it entered the Fair Grounds at Piedmont Park, it was accompanied by a military procession. The Pennsylvania Building and all the surrounding grounds held exultant crowds of men, women and children who gave the old relic a glorious welcome. It was my privilege to accompany the bell on this trip, and I witnessed scenes never to be forgotten. People came up and reverently took off their hats. It seemed to be the center of attention. The other attractions were all but deserted, while the people flocked and gathered around it. Two thousand school children broke out into song, and the authorities accepted its custody as a sacred trust. Governor Atkinson, in his eloquent remarks said, "That none were more sensible than the people of that State that in their keeping was the most precious relic of the Nation." While on exhibition, it was surrounded by crowds. Boys asked permission to rub coins over its surface for good luck. A blind child was held up and read its inscription with his fingers. One old colored man, with head bowed and uncovered, stopped and uttered a prayer. Such scenes were witnessed day after day. They were by no means uncommon. There was no ceremony during the whole period of the Fair so great in its patriotic demonstration as the reception of the Liberty Bell. So eloquent in its silence, it became as it were, a tie to unite in a common sentiment those sections of the country that had been only a few years back engaged in fratricidal strife.

CHAPTER XI.

ENGLAND'S RESTRICTIVE POLICIES. FAMOUS STAMP ACT OF 1765. THE SHIP ROYAL CHARLOTTE BEARS STAMPS FOR PENNSYLVANIA. ROYAL CHARLOTTE ARRIVES AND HER CAPTAIN IS PLACED UNDER ARREST. ON MAY 20, 1776, NEWS IS RECEIVED OF THE REPEAL OF THE OFFENSIVE LAW. PUBLICATION OF FAMOUS LETTERS OF JOHN DICKINSON. BRITISH MINISTRY STILL PERSISTS IN IMPOSING TAXES ON THE COLONIES. PARLIAMENT ABOLISHED ALL TAXES IN 1770 ON ALL ARTICLES EXCEPT THAT OF TEA. IN 1770 THE SHIP "POLLY" ARRIVED IN PORT. MEETINGS WERE HELD PROTESTING AGAINST THE ARRIVAL OF THE VESSEL. CAPTAIN OF THE "POLLY" IS ARRESTED AND THREATENED WITH DUE PUNISHMENT IF HE ATTEMPTS IN ANY WAY TO UNLOAD HIS CARGO OR TO DISTRIBUTE THE STAMPS. "POLLY" RETURNS TO LONDON. BOSTONIANS THROW A CARGO OF TEA INTO THE HARBOR. BRITISH MINISTRY STILL PERSISTS IN ITS POLICY. GROWTH OF THE CITY AND BUILDING OF HANDSOME RESIDENCES. DELEGATES MEET IN PENNSYLVANIA TO CONSIDER THE CONDUCT OF THE MOTHER COUNTRY. BATTLE OF LEXINGTON. GEORGE WASHINGTON CHOSEN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMIES. LEE OFFERS FAMOUS RESOLUTION IN CONGRESS. RESOLUTION PASSED AND REFERRED TO COMMITTEE. TO FRAME THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

AFTER the French and Indian wars, the loyalty of the colonies for England was most sincere. They had fought her battles for supremacy in America, and had followed her standards through the disastrous campaign of Braddock, and even to the taking of the fortress of Louisberg and the scaling of the Heights of Abraham. A little tact, fair play and just concessions would have kept them for years wedded to the interests of England. General Warren, in one of his eloquent outbursts, declared that Great Britain and the colonies "were like the oak and the clinging ivy," but as time ran on, the Mother Country acted arbitrarily in many instances, and did not treat the colonies with that consideration which they had a right to expect and to demand as her children.

The Boston Massacre, the passage of the Transportation and Quebec Acts, the Navigation Act, Writs of Assistance, Restrictions upon trade, the ruthless, cruel, and zealous enforcement of the revenue laws, the Impressment of Seamen, the Mutiny Act, which, *inter alia,* decreed that the Colonial Assemblies should provide quarters, "with fire, candles, vinegar, salt, bedding, utensils for cooking, beer or cider, and rum" for the support of the troops, the Tea Tax, and the Closing of the Port of Boston were a few of the causes that produced the Revolution.

Besides all this she had dumped upon the shores of the Province of Pennsylvania convicts from her jails, against which conduct the Americans had entered a spirited and an angry protest. The Pennsylvania Gazette, in 1751, sharply stated, in commenting on this matter, "Thou art called our Mother

Country, but what good mother ever sent thieves and villains to accompany her children, to corrupt some with their infectious vices and murder the rest? What good father ever endeavored to spread the plague in his own family? We did not ask fish but thou givest us serpents, and worse than serpents. In what can the British show a more sovereign contempt for us than by emptying their jails in our settlements." Franklin, in a sarcastic mood, to show what he termed our gratitude for the kind acts of the Mother Country, sent a collection of rattlesnakes, which he advised the Minister to introduce into his Majesty's gardens at Kew, "with the hope that they might propagate and increase and they might in time become as beneficial to his Majesty's dominions as the rattlesnake convicts that had been sent to America." England, too, had inaugurated a restrictive policy, and to encourage the importation of pig and bar iron from his Majesty's colonies in America prohibited the erection of any mill or other engine for slitting or rolling iron or any furnace for making steel. Time and again the Ministry in every way had shown a disposition of oppression, forgetting that the inhabitants of America were men of spirit and independence who had come to the new world to find a refuge and who had blazed their way to civilization through a wilderness in order to escape from the tyranny of Europe, and the colonists boldly declared that they would not submit complacently to that tyranny which they had left the old world to avoid. England did not act towards America as if she were an integral part of the British Empire, but as if she were a conquered province.

In 1765, the famous Stamp Act was passed, which required the use of stamps on all kinds of law and commercial papers, such as contracts, deeds and wills and on pamphlets, magazines, almanacs and newspapers. The stamps cost from a half-penny to £10. The tax virtually followed a man from the cradle to the grave, for the stamps were affixed on certificates of birth, on marriage licenses and on burial permits. The measure called forth the strongest opposition. It was strenuously resisted by the colonies on the ground that as they had no representation in the British Parliament they should not be compelled to pay a tax which they had no voice in imposing. At the time of the passing of the obnoxious measure, Franklin was in London, and wrote to a friend in America: "I took every step in my power to prevent the passing of the Act, but the tide was too strong against us. You might as well have hindered the sun setting. That we could not do, but since it is down and it may be long before it rises again, let us make as good a night of it as we can. We can still light candles. Frugality and industry will go a great way towards indemnifying us. Idleness and pride tax with a heavier hand than Kings and Parliaments. If we get rid of the former we can easily bear the latter."

On October 10, 1765, a public meeting was called to consider what action should be taken when the ship "Royal Charlotte," bearing stamps for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, should reach Philadelphia. A man by the name of John Hughes, a member of the Assembly, had been chosen by the English government to distribute the stamps throughout the Province and the three lower counties. His name had been suggested by Franklin to the British Minister as a proper person to whom to entrust such business, but when Hughes showed a willingness to accept the office there was a public demonstration

against him and he was burned in effigy. In view of so violent an outburst of popular indignation, he thought it advisable to keep within doors, but he gave no intimation of resigning the position. Franklin, too, at this time fell under public disapprobation, and even his loyalty in some quarters was doubted because of the fact that he had suggested the name of Hughes and virtually stood sponsor for him and for a time it required all the ingenuity and skill of the wise old man to recover popular esteem. The British Minister must have caught him napping, for it was one of his few political mistakes.

When the "Royal Charlotte" arrived she was escorted by the British sloop-of-war "Sardine." It was a day of great excitement. Bells throughout the city were muffled and tolled, flags were flung at half-mast and a procession of men and boys wearing crepe, slowly and solemnly followed a drum corps of negroes playing the Dead March, as if attending the funeral of Liberty. So threatening did the people become in their attitude that it was deemed advisable to transfer the stamps from the "Royal Charlotte" to her companion the "Sardine," thus placing them under the protection of the guns of a man-of-war. The people, to meet the conditions, resolved to practice economy in every direction, not to use imported goods in domestic industries, and if possible to be self-sustaining in their manufactures. Men and women wore homespun clothes and even went so far as to abstain from drinking any foreign beers or wines. Everything was done to avoid the use of the stamps. Even the almanacs for 1766 were published six months in advance that the editors might escape the payment of the tax.

America, however, during this period, was not without friends in the English Parliament, among whom were Chatham, Barré, Conway, Burke and Fox. They strenuously opposed the imposition of the tax, claiming it was not only unwise but unjust. "The gentleman tells us," said Chatham, in an eloquent outbursts, "America is obstinate; America is almost in open rebellion. I rejoice that America has resisted. Three millions of people so dead to all the feelings of liberty as voluntarily to submit to be slaves would have been fit instruments to make slaves of the rest."

Other vessels arrived bearing stamps, but there was no effort made to distribute them for as each ship came to anchor the stamps were immediately transferred to the "Sardine."

At last there was received, on May 20, 1766, news of the repeal of the offensive law. It was brought into port by the brig "Minerva." Citizens soon gathered in great crowds, summoned by the ringing of bells, the Act was publicly read and the town went wild with delight. The officer who had brought the glad tidings was escorted with honor to the Coffee House, toasted and cheered, and presented with the freedom of the city. A public dinner was given at the State House and even the Captain of the "Sardine" was invited as a guest. Toasts were drunk to the health of the King, the Queen, to the House of Parliament and above all to the "glorious and immortal" Mr. Pitt. At hight, bonfires blazed throughout the city, and the citizens drank copiously of beer and continued the festivities until the morning dawned. Even Franklin, under the general jubilation, once more came back into public estimation and there were many toasts proposed to our "worthy and faithful agent."

Under such demonstrations and avowals of loyalty for the relief given, it might be supposed that the English government would change its conduct, but this was not the case, for it did not in the slightest degree relinquish its right to impose a tax, and on June 29, 1767, Parliament passed a law levying duties on paper, glass, painters' colors, lead and tea imported into America. Again a wave of excitement swept over the people and all their loyalty in a moment was wafted away. About this time, John Dickinson published his famous "Letters of a Farmer in the State of Pennsylvania to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies." They created the most profound impression upon the minds of the people and laid the facts of the case so clearly before them that there was no escape from his logic. "Those," he said, "who are taxed without their own consent, expressed by themselves or by their representatives, are slaves. We are taxed without our own consent, expressed by ourselves or our representatives; we are, therefore, slaves."

The British Ministry still persisted that it had a right to impose a tax upon the colonies, on the ground that the colonies were a part of the British Empire, and it was their duty to share with the Mother Country the expenses incident to government, but in order to appease the colonies, the Ministry, in 1769, reduced all the taxes five sixths. This reduction did not satisfy the minds of the colonists, for it was not the amount of the tax they were protesting against, but the right of Parliament to impose it.

At this time Colonel Barré, in a most eloquent speech in the House of Commons, said: "I prophesied, on passing the Stamp Act in 1765, what would happen thereon, and now, in March, 1769, I fear I can prophecy further troubles. That, if the people are made desperate, finding no remedy from Parliament, the whole Continent will be in arms immediately, and perhaps those provinces lost to England forever."

In the spring of 1770, in order to quiet the discontent in America Parliament abolished all the taxes, with the exception of the tax upon tea, which remained at 3d. a pound. This reduction made no change in the attitude of the colonies. It was not the amount of the tax they were contending against, but the right of the British Government, without giving representation to the colonies, to impose it. In fact, the reduction of the tax to a minimum was only in the nature of a bribe. A principle was at stake, and it seemed impossible to have the British Government understand that it was not the amount of the tax that was the question in controversy, but the right to impose it.

Every effort was made to introduce tea into the Province, but without success. The people were alert and watched every vessel that came up the river. Of course, during this time smuggling was carried on extensively, and the English authorities were put to their wits' ends to prevent the landing of the smuggled articles. One night, the Custom House officers, when a brig and a pilot boat came stealing up the Delaware, boarded the incoming vessels, opened the hatches of the brig and found concealed in the hold between thirty-five and forty boxes of tea, some claret and a little gin. The Revenue schooner seized the prize and proceeded up the river, but being obliged to anchor near Red Bank because of low water, the officers were surprised by the approach of another vessel which came straight on and refused to heed the warning

"keep off." Suddenly thirty men with blackened faces sprang on board the Revenue vessel, threw the officers and sailors into the hold, ran her upon a bar, cut the rigging and sails and released the boat containing the tea. This "outrage" so offended the British Government, that it insisted upon the capture and prosecution of all those who had taken a hand in the affair, but the personality of the participants was so carefully concealed that no trace could be found leading to the identification of the conspirators. It is believed that many of them were well-known merchants of the city.

The East India Company, in 1773, had accumulated in its storehouses in London and Holland some millions of pounds of tea, which they held ready for shipment when the circumstances should appear more favorable. The British Government determined to aid the company in the matter of the introduction of the tea into the colonies, and a number of cargoes were sent across the water.

The tea consigned to Philadelphia was shipped in a vessel called "Polly" under the command of Captain Ayres. When news was brought to the city that the vessel was coming up the river, a meeting was called in the State House yard, on December 27, 1773. Speeches were made by prominent citizens and it was resolved that the ship "Polly" should not be permitted to land her cargo. This was the largest public meeting that had ever been held at any one place in Philadelphia. It was carefully computed that about eight thousand people were assembled in the Square. A committee for tarring and feathering the Captain was organized, and public warning was given to the Delaware pilots that they would be summarily dealt with if in any way they directed the course of the incoming British ships bearing their hated cargoes. When the "Polly" arrived, Captain Ayres was invited to come ashore and was told in positive terms that his ship would not be allowed to unload the tea and deliver to the consignees. "What think you, Captain," said the chairman of the committee, "of a halter round your neck, ten gallons of tar decanted on your pate, with the feathers of a dozen wild geese laid over that to enliven your appearance? Only think seriously of this and fly to the place whence you came. Fly without hesitation, and above all, dear Captain, let us advise you to fly without the wild goose feathers." He was informed that the people would not have "the detestable tea funneled down their throats with Parliament's duty mixed with it." At this meeting it was declared that no power on earth had a right to tax the colonies without their consent. A vast concourse of people escorted the Captain to the wharf, when he was directed to board his vessel and leave the port without further delay. Seeing that it was useless to ask for time he then and there set sail from the foot of Arch street, where his boat lay at anchor, and proceeded down the river on his way to "Old Rotterdam Place in Leadenhall Street, London."

It was on December 16, that Boston had thrown her tea into the harbor, and this news was brought by the famous Paul Revere, who had ridden on horseback all the way from the Yankee town. He arrived in Philadelphia on December 26, the day before the meeting was held in the State House yard, and, of course the information he brought greatly increased the excitement and aroused the courage of the people. Boston, having destroyed $100,000

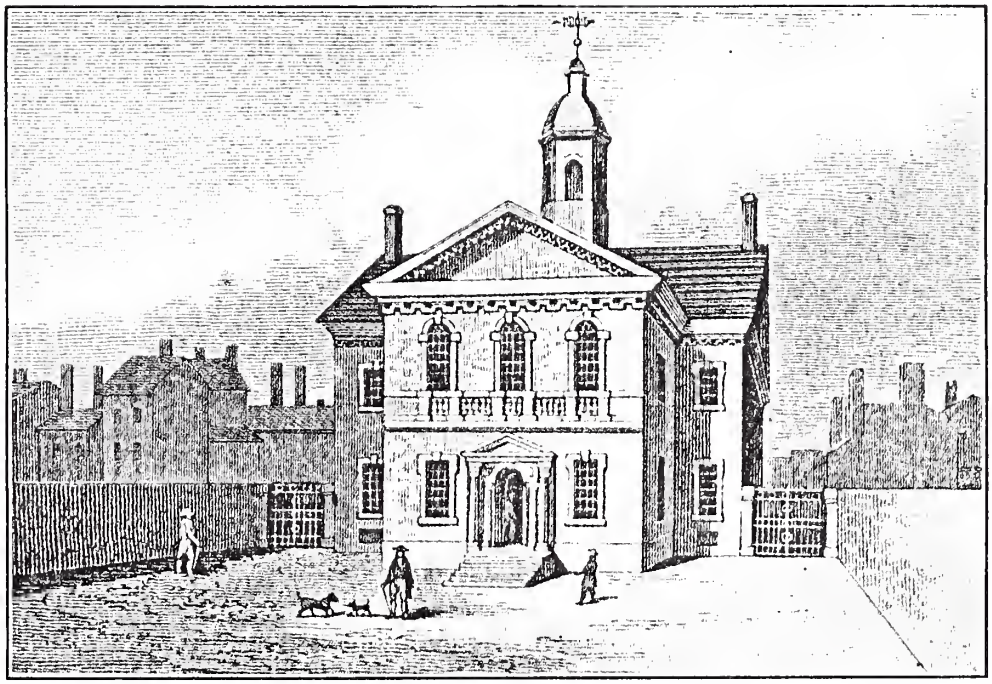
worth of tea by throwing the chests into the sea, Parliament retaliated by closing her port against the commerce of the world. This news was brought to the city again by the celebrated messenger, Paul Revere, and during his stay here he requested an expression of the popular feeling on the subject, so that Massachusetts would know better what to do under the circumstances. A meeting was called in the City Tavern, where resolutions were adopted which, while "recommending prudence and moderation" gave every assurance to Boston that Philadelphia would stand by her in the cause of American Liberty, and large contributions were raised to relieve the distress in the New England town.

In a letter written by Horace Walpole to Horace Mann, in February, 1774, that keen observer wrote: "We have no news public or private, but there is an ostrich egg laid in America where the Bostonians have canted three hundred chests of tea in the ocean, for they would not drink tea with our Parliament. I think England will be conquered some day in New England or Bengal."

The conduct of the colonies produced the greatest sensation in England, and Lord Chatham, in the House of Commons, alluding to the Boston Port Bill, said: "You must repeal these Acts, and you will repeal them. I pledge myself to it that you will repeal them. I stake my reputation on it. I will consent to be taken for an idiot if they are not finally repealed." "I am against repealing this last Act of Parliament," cried Lord North, "securing to us a revenue out of America. I will never think of repealing it until I see America prostrate at my feet." "To effect this," replied Barré, "is not so easy as you may imagine. The Americans are strenuous, respectable, a hardy and free people, but, were it ever so easy, does any friend to his country really wish to see America thus humbled, in such a situation, which would serve only as a monument of your arrogance and folly." Charles James Fox earnestly exclaimed, "If you persist in your right to tax the Americans, you will force them into open rebellion." "We are now in great difficulties," said Dowdeswell, "let us do justice before it is too late." In answer to these appeals for justice and for fair play, the British Ministry boasted that "with ten thousand regulars we can march through the Continent and bring Boston on its knees, and terrify the rest of America by the example."

Matters had reached such a pitch that the colonies were convinced they should prepare for a common defence. The whole country was aflame, and the eloquent words of Samuel Adams, James Otis and Patrick Henry rang in the ears of the people, arousing them to action. "There is no longer any room for hope," cried Patrick Henry, "we must fight." Committees of correspondents had prepared the way for a general conference, and in 1774 a Continental Congress, the first ever held in America, met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia. The spirit of that Congress, though calm, was most determined, and in an appeal addressed to the people of Great Britain, it said: "Permit us to be as free as yourselves and we will ever esteem a union with you to be our greatest glory and our greatest happiness. We will ever be ready to contribute all in our power to the welfare of the Empire. We will consider your enemies our enemies, your interests as our own. If you are determined that your Ministers shall sport wantonly with the rights of mankind—if neither the voice

of justice, dictates of the law, principles of the Constitution nor the suggestions of humanity shall restrain your hands from shedding blood in such an impious cause—we must then tell you that we will never submit to be hewers of wood or drawers of water for any Ministry or nation in the world." There is no intimation in this appeal, even between the lines, that evinces a desire to separate from the Mother Country. She had but to treat the colonies with fair and due consideration to hold and retain their loyalty and affection. "Your glory is our glory. Your happiness is our happiness. Your welfare is our welfare. Your enemies are our enemies. Your interests are our inter-



CARPENTER'S HALL. MEETING PLACE OF THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

ests," is language that cannot be misunderstood. There is no room for misinterpretation and it should have aroused a tender response in the hearts of the British people.

The following speech by Edmund Burke is in like strain: "My hold in the colonies is in the close affection which grows from common names, from kindred blood, from similar privileges and equal protection. These are ties which though light as air, are strong as links of iron. Let the colonies always keep the idea of their several rights associated with your government and they will cling and grapple to you, and no force under heaven will be of power to tear them from their allegiance. But let it be once understood that your government may be one thing and their privileges another—that these two things must exist without any mutual relation—the cement is gone, the cohesion is loosened, and everything hastens to decay and dissolution."

At the time of the opening of the Revolution, Philadelphia had a popula-

tion of from twenty to twenty-five thousand people. It was famous, too, for its mansions, many of which were not only commodious but elegant, and their interiors, if we may believe the comments of distinguished visiting strangers, were furnished with marked taste.

Franklin's home was located in the block between Third and Fourth streets, north of Chestnut street. The Masters house, which was described as "magnificent," stood on the south side of Market street between Fifth and Sixth streets, and it became the home of Washington when he lived in Philadelphia as President of the United States. Joseph Galloway, who was recognized as a leader in society and who, in the Revolution became a pronounced Tory, occupied a house in the neighborhood of Sixth and Market streets. Archibald McCall, the leading East India merchant of those days, lived at the corner of Second and Union streets. Then there were three handsome houses occupied by leaders of society, Thomas Williams, Mrs. Byrd, of Westover, and Mrs. Samuel Powell, which ran south between Third and Fourth streets from Willing's Alley to Spruce street. The Cadwallader mansion was on Second street, and was described by John Adams as a "grand and elegant house." The Shippens lived on Fourth street, Anthony Duché at Third and Pine streets, William Logan, a son of the great James Logan, on Second street. There were many other residences of brick and stone occupied by the successful merchants of the city, and altogether Philadelphia presented an air of prosperity far surpassing that of any other city in the colonies. The outlying country districts, too, were dotted with comfortable seats, which, in some instances, were maintained as permanent rural residences, and in other cases as summer homes of the well-to-do. "Belmont," the country seat of the Peters', was described by a French traveller as a "tasty little box on the most enchanting spot that nature can embellish, and besides the variegated beauties of the rural banks of the Schuylkill, commands the Delaware and the shipping mounting and descending it. From whence is the most romantic ride up the river to the Falls, in which the opposite bank is likewise seen beautifully interspersed with the country houses of the opulent citizens of the Capital." Then there were the "Woodlands," "Whitby Hall," "Harriton" and "Lansdowne," most pretentious mansions, and occupied by the Hamiltons, the Coultas, the Harrisons and the Penns, respectively. The Lardners had a country seat at Tacony and the Wahns one to the east of Frankford, the Chews one in Germantown, while in the southern portion of Philadelphia, in Moyamensing and Passyunk there were a number of fine estates, among which was Wharton's "Walnut Grove," where was held in the days of the Revolution, the "Meschianza." When the delegates to the Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, the distinguished men among them were entertained by the leading families, and John Adams, in letters to his wife, could not find adjectives sufficient to describe the elegance of the interior of the homes and the sumptuous banquets that were spread and at the time of his departure it was with regret that he turned his back on "the happy, the peaceful, the elegant, the hospitable and polite city of Philadelphia." Time and again did he refer in his diary to the "splendid and the mighty feasts" that he had seen spread in those homes. No doubt, salt oysters from their native beds, the canvas back and the delicate meat of the diamond back terrapin,

from the eastern shore of Maryland, were to be found in the list of delicacies. In fact, everything that the stream, the field, the farm, the garden and the dairy could supply was of the first order, while the pastry was unsurpassed and the wines were of the rarest vintages.

The fine arts, too, were beginning to be appreciated. The time had been when this was not the case, for in one instance a well known citizen, on his return from Europe had brought with him a cast of a famous Venus, and when he placed it in position in his parlor, it gave such offence to his staid and sombre neighbors that he was compelled to conceal it from public view, and it was only shown to those who professed to have a taste for art and were not shocked by the nudity of the figure. Most of the furniture in the mansions of the opulent was imported from Europe and was chaste and correct in style.

Clothes, too, except among the Quakers, were of the latest cut and in some cases came from the shops of England, fashioned by tailors and haberdashers whose boast was that they were makers to His Majesty, the King, and to the Prince of Wales. In fact, so expensive and elegant was the dress of both ladies and gentlemen at the receptions given to the visiting delegates that John Adams refers to the wearers as "the nobles of Philadelphia." The men wore coats and waistcoats of the most brilliant colors, knee breeches, silk stockings, pumps with silver buckles and ruffled shirts, while the women were models of the latest fashions. In truth, a ball room in one of the handsome residences of Philadelphia in those times closely resembled a salon at Versailles in the days of Louis XIV.

When John Hancock came to Philadelphia to preside as President over the deliberations of the first Congress, he wore a scarlet coat and cocked hat, with a black cockade, and Thomas Jefferson, notwithstanding his democratic views, and his objection to ostentatious display, wore, upon a state occasion, a long waisted white cloth coat, scarlet breeches and vest, a cocked hat, shoes and buckles and white silk hose.

Watches were in common use among the well-to-do, but were generally made of silver. The chains were steel and silver, or else fobs were worn. A gold watch was an exception. Bridge spectacles, or those that were held in place by nipping the nose, were introduced at an early day, and it was not until some years afterwards that temple spectacles came into use. Snuff boxes, many of them made of precious metals, were quite the vogue. Quitasols, or parasols, were carried by ladies to keep off rain as well as to protect against the heat of the sun. Umbrellas, too, at this date were introduced. Dr. John Morgan, a leader in fashion, is said to have been the first man who had the temerity to carry one in public, although he divides the distinction with Dr. Chancellor and the Reverend Mr. Duché. Of course such an innovation was subjected to the ridicule of men and boys, but the umbrella was soon found to be so useful an article that even the gibes of rowdies could not prevent its general introduction. When, however, umbrellas were carried in the summer season to ward off the rays of the sun, the bearers were denounced as being effeminate. Mr. Bingham, on his return from the West Indies, says Watson, was attended when he went abroad by a Mulatto boy bearing his umbrella, but

his example was not followed, and he soon himself abandoned the custom. The umbrellas were clumsy articles as compared with what are in use to-day. They were made of oiled linen of various colors, and stretched over rattan sticks. Prior to their introduction, small capes were used in some instances in rainy weather which were thrown over the shoulders, but as a rule men faced the storms without any artificial protection.

On April 24, 1775, at five o'clock in the evening, a messenger dashed into the town bearing news from Massachusetts that "On Wednesday morning, April 19th, near ten of the clock, a brigade consisting of about a thousand or twelve hundred men landed at Cambridge and marched to Lexington, where they found a company of our colony militia in arms, upon whom they fired without any provocation whatever, killed six and wounded four others." The bearer of these tidings was Trail or Israel Bissell who was sent out from Massachusetts and "charged to alarm the country quite to Connecticut" and all persons were desired to furnish him with fresh horses as they might be needed. The news from Massachusetts created the greatest excitement in the city and it came at a time when the delegates were arriving to attend the sessions of the Second Continental Congress. It was the first shot that had been fired, and the first blood that had been shed in the cause of independence and it proved the truth of Josiah Quincy's prediction, when he said at a meeting assembled in Boston, in 1774: "We are not to hope that we will end this controversy without the sharpest, sharpest conflicts. We are not to flatter ourselves that popular resolves, popular harangues, popular acclamations and popular vapor will vanquish our foes. Let us weigh and consider before we advance to those measures which must bring on the most trying and terrible struggle this country ever saw." The hour had come for the fulfillment of that prediction. The first scene of the drama was set on Lexington Green in Massachusetts, seventy sturdy yeomen, described in English accounts as "a rabble in calico frocks, with fowling pieces," stood face to face with a thousand British regulars. A flash of musketry, and eighteen of the yeomen lay weltering in their blood. The shot which broke the quiet of that April morn was heard around the world, and marked the dawn of an era in human freedom.

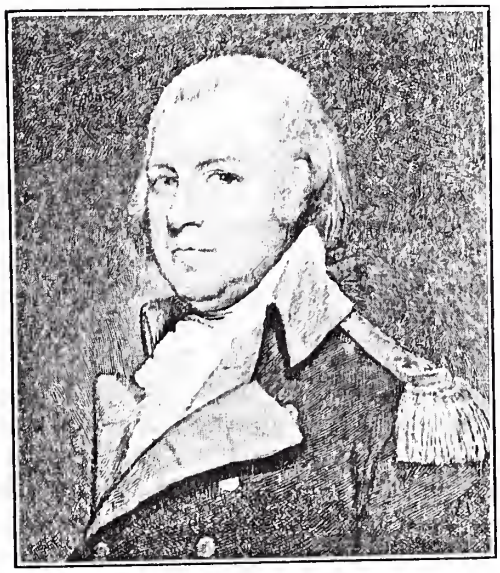
When the news reached Philadelphia, a banquet was being held at which Robert Morris was presiding. When the herald entered the hall, there was so much excitement created that the guests upset the table. The bells tolled, and men and boys paraded the streets throughout the night, and in the morning a great mass meeting was held in the State House yard, at which meeting the people resolved that they would bind themselves together for defence. Early in May, Benjamin Franklin arrived from England, where he, at every point, had protected the interests of the colonies. He was given a glorious welcome, and proclaimed as the hero of two continents.

A number of delegates from Virginia, the Carolinas, and Maryland rode up from the South in a cavalcade and having been met by a body of troops were given an escort into the city amidst the general enthusiasm. A few days later the delegates from New England, and also from New York began to arrive and were given a like reception. As they came into the city all the bells began to ring and chime, people lined the sidewalks and gave a hearty welcome

to the distinguished visitors. Of course, the Massachusetts men were especially honored and received with an ovation, because upon the soil of that colony had been shed the first blood of the Revolution.

Upon the assembling of the Congress, its first act was to choose one of its members, George Washington, of Virginia, to be Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Armies. He assumed command of the troops and hastened at once to the seat of war.

Early in 1776, Congress "recommended to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs had been established, to adopt such government as that in the opinion of the majority of the people will best conduce to the happiness of their State in particular and America in general." Under this resolution, a new state government in Pennsylvania was established and the Assembly superseded.



Richard Henry Lee.

On June 6th, 1776, in the Continental Congress, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, offered a resolution, which was seconded by John Adams, of Massachusetts, "That these united colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved." This was the first positive act on the part of the delegates looking to the severance of all connection with the Mother Country. Even as late as 1775, Jefferson said expressly: "We have not raised armies with designs of separating from Great Britain and establishing independent states. Necessity has not driven us yet to that desperate measure." Even Washington, when he took command of the Army at Cambridge, had not made up his mind that the object of the war was to be the independence of the colonies, and the Assembly of Pennsylvania had actually passed a resolution instructing its delegates and forbidding them to favor a separation from Great Britain. At first the colonies were struggling against oppression and tyranny, with no intention of severing the tie that bound America to England. Whenever the colonists opposed a measure, it was designated as a Ministerial Measure, they felt that the great body of the English people were their friends and they did not believe that the King was unjust to them nor in any way antagonistic to their interests, and they always insisted upon, and frequently exercised their right of petition to him directly and personally. They were deceived in so far as his friendly interest in them was concerned, for the King was the very head and centre of the scheme of American taxa-

tion. But now the colonists had taken the final step and had decided to sever all connection with the Mother Country.

Lee's resolution of June sixth, in favor of independence was passed on the second day of July, 1776, and referring to this fact in a letter to his wife, dated July third, John Adams said: "The second day of July, 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forevermore." The second of July was not chosen, however, as the National Anniversary, but the fourth of July, which was the day when the Declaration of Independence was adopted.

A committtee to frame a declaration of independence was named, consisting of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia; Benjamin Franklin, of Pennsylvania: Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, and Robert Livingstone, of New York. Upon consultation, they all gave their views and opinions in the framing of this important document, but the task of preparing the paper was assigned personally to Thomas Jefferson. At this time Jefferson lived in the second story of a brick building belonging to a German bricklayer named Graff, situated at the southwest corner of Seventh and Market streets. The great statesman only slept here and walked down to the City Tavern, located on Second street above Walnut, for his meals. The house at Seventh and Market streets was on the outskirts of the built-up section of the city, and was in a quiet and retired neighborhood, and here it was that the immortal Declaration of Independence was written. The site at Seventh and Market streets is now occupied by a bank, on the outer wall of which is a brass or bronze tablet announcing the fact that it was in the building formerly located on this site that the Declaration was penned. It was unfortunate that there was not enough public spirit in the city to have removed the building, so rich in its associations, to Fairmount Park, as was done in the case of the Penn house. The building was of the Colonial style of architecture, its material was sound and could easily have been taken down and set up elsewhere and thus could have been preserved one of the great relics of the Revolution.

CHAPTER XII.

THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA ON THE FOURTH OF JULY IN THE SUMMER OF 1776. PASSAGE OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. PUBLIC READING OF THE SAID DECLARATION ON JULY 8TH. BRITISH DRIVEN FROM BOSTON. BATTLE OF LONG ISLAND. RETREAT OF THE AMERICAN ARMY. FORTIFICATION OF WEST POINT. BATTLE OF TRENTON. GENERAL HOWE INVADES PENNSYLVANIA. THE BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE. BRITISH ENTER PHILADELPHIA. BATTLE OF KEGS. WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE IN WINTER QUARTERS. MESCHIANZA. GREAT SUFFERING AMONG THE AMERICAN TROOPS. FARMERS WERE NOT ALLOWED TO TRADE WITH THE CITY AND PROVISIONS WERE AT AN EXORBITANT HEIGHT. LYDIA DARRAGH. OUTBREAK OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. CLINTON HAVING BEEN NAMED THE SUCCESSOR OF HOWE TOOK HIS DEPARTURE FROM THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA. BENEDICT ARNOLD MADE MILITARY COMMANDANT OF THE CITY. THE SURRENDER OF YORKTOWN.

LET us imagine, gentle reader, that we are strangers visiting Philadelphia in the summer of 1776, or, to be more particular, on Thursday, the fourth day of July of that year. We have spent the night at the City Tavern, on Second street above Walnut, which has the reputation of being one of the best inns in the country. The weather is hot and sultry, but the hotel being located in close proximity to the Delaware, the cool breezes from the river made the temperature bearable during the night, although the mosquitoes were almost intolerable. Leaving the hotel, we stroll up Second street to High, which is the principal thoroughfare of the city.

It is an eventful period in the history of the colonies for they have already taken up arms against the Mother Country, and their representatives are in session in the State House holding under discussion the all-important question of making a declaration of freedom. There is nothing in the city to show that anything unusual is happening or about to happen. The stores are open and their goods displayed in an attractive manner, young ladies wearing dainty summer gowns, and carrying reticules, are out for a morning's shopping, while the ubiquitous "boy, with satchel, and shining morning face, (creeps) like snail unwillingly to school." The blacksmith's anvil resounds under the stroke of his hammer, the hucksters cry their wares and the chimney sweeps announce their coming with a song all their own. Great Conestoga wagons burdened with their freight, the bells on their horses ringing merrily, come rumbling along, while occasionally may be seen a stage coach with its weary and travel-stained passengers and jaded horses, arriving in town after a long journey. Vehicles of all kinds go to and fro, raising at times great clouds of dust, for the streets are not paved except in some localities. A few soldiers mingle with the people and give color to the scene, while the drums beating and the fife squealing at the recruiting stations are the only indications that war is in the land.

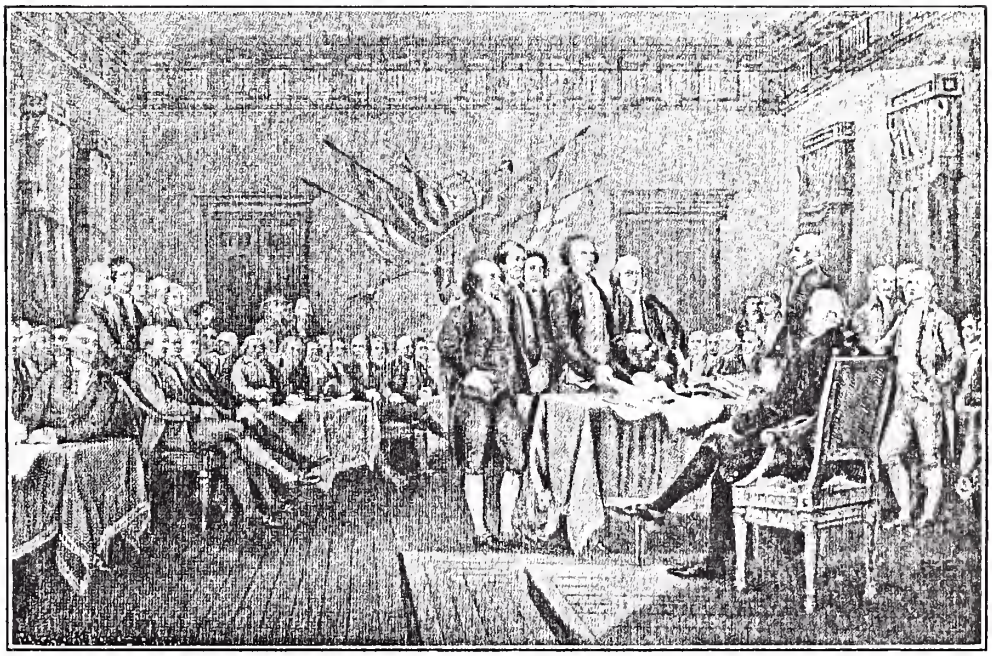
In our saunterings through the town, we come at last to the State House. A number of people are gathered around its main entrance, while others are scattered in groups over the pavement, but there is no semblance of what might be called a crowd. The tailor is there, having left his shop in charge of his boy, while he ran around the corner to hear the news; the cobbler is there, with last in hand; and the wheelwright who has left his forge; as well as the mechanic with his leathern apron. The wiseacre, too, is there, who is always found in such gatherings, giving his views upon the public questions of the day. The doctor, who has left his chaise at the curb, and the lawyer with brief in hand, have stopped for a moment to ask if any decision has yet been reached. There is no excitement, there are no exultant crowds; the people wait in quiet expectation, although anxious for the news from the hall. The State House bell rings out the hours as they pass, but still no announcement is made of the deliberations. As the day wears on the heat increases, all the windows of the Hall are open, and occasionally from the street may be had a glimpse of the distinguished men, as they move about the Hall, or stand at the windows to catch a breath of air. Often, too, their voices may be heard in earnest debate. The doors of the hall are closed, for the Congress is in executive session. As nightfall approaches, news at last comes that the Declaration, after heated and vehement controversy, has been adopted. There is no little flaxen haired, blue eyed boy to announce the glad tidings, and run up the stair-case shouting to the bellman in the tower, "Ring! Grandpa, ring!" Unfortunately, that story only finds itself in romance. Nor did the bell itself at this time ring out the glad tidings to the world. The representatives, deeply impressed with their day's work, emerge from the hall, wend their way to their respective homes and lodgings, and the people who have gathered in the immediate neighborhood, quietly disperse. And we, gentle reader, we who in imagination have witnessed the scenes just described, will retire to our rooms at the Hotel.

It was a day big with events, and so solemn in its import that it did not induce to a spirit of exultation. The Declaration, as it has been said was "merely the assignment of reasons for an act which had been previously determined upon," that is, the passage of the resolution of Lee severed connection with the Mother Country, and the Declaration merely set forth those reasons that impelled the separation. Be that as it may, the Declaration was the announcement to the world of the action of the colonies, and was one of the most important papers ever issued and signed by a deliberative Assembly.

It was not until high noon Monday, the eighth of July, that the paper was publicly read, and Colonel John Nixon was chosen for that important task. A large crowd assembled in the State House yard, which was composed for the most part of apprentices, journeymen and idle loungers. We can picture them in their shirt-sleeves, knee breeches and queues, forming, as "Debby" Morris describes, a motley assemblage. From her patrician point of view, she declares that but few of the leading citizens and men of distinction were to be found in the multitude. She stood at the fence of her father's house, which was located at the southeast corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, and heard distinctly the voice of Colonel Nixon as he read the all-important document. The reader was in full regimentals, and stood on a wooden platform, which

was high above the ground and which had been used by the American Philosophical Society in its observation of the transit of Venus, in 1769, and read with a loud voice and with distinctive emphasis the living words of that immortal paper. In the night bonfires were lighted and the bells of the city rang out in joyful acclaim, the State House bell enunciating the inscription upon its side: "Proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

Although the Declaration was adopted on Thursday, the fourth of July, it was not signed until some time afterwards, in fact several of the members



SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. APPROVED JULY 4TH, 1776. SIGNED THE FOLLOWING AUGUST 2ND.

did not append their signatures until the following August. A number of the delegates, refusing to sign, were supplanted by others, and some delegates signed the paper who were not representatives in the Congress at the time of the passage of the Declaration. The members who represented Pennsylvania in the Congress at the time of the adoption of the Declaration were Robert Morris, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, John Dickinson, James Wilson, Charles Humphreys, Edward Willing, Thomas Willing and Andrew Allen. Of these men Benjamin Franklin, John Morton and James Wilson voted in favor of the Declaration. Robert Morris thought it was premature, but subsequently signed it. Dickinson and Humphreys voted against it and the others absented themselves from the sessions. After the changes were made in the complexion of the representation, the signers were Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson and George Ross.

The British having been driven from Boston, they determined to strike their next blow at New York, thus hoping to secure a position that would separate the New England colonists from those south of New York, thus preventing them from rendering assistance to each other. The battle of Long Island resulted in the defeat and the retreat of the American army, and Washington led his forces up the east side of the Hudson River, intending to fortify West Point, as the principal strategic position in that portion of the country. Washington, however, unable to hold his ground against Cornwallis was compelled to retreat. He left a large portion of his army under the command of General Charles Lee, and when he was sorely pressed by the enemy, he sent for Lee's assistance, but for some reason or other that officer disobeyed the command.

Washington, compelled to abandon Fort Lee, retreated through New Jersey, with the intention of preventing if possible the capture of Philadelphia by the British troops. Not long after Washington had reached Pennsylvania he crossed the Delaware River to Trenton, and on Christmas night, 1776, in face of a severe snow storm, with an army of less than twenty-five hundred men, surprised a body of Hessian soldiers, took one thousand prisoners, and seized a large quantity of arms and ammunition. All this was done with scarce the loss of a man. The victory was so complete and so unexpected that it revived the hope and renewed the courage of the despairing Americans. Washington so impressed Frederick the Great with his skillful manoeuvering that the old King declared it was not excelled by any like campaign in modern warfare.

About this time the terms of enlistment were expiring and Washington, unfortunately, was without the money that was needed to pay the soldiers for their services. Congress had issued vast volumes of paper money, but it became utterly worthless and so low did it fall in purchasing value that to describe a thing as useless was to say it was not worth a Continental. In this extremity, Washington communicated with Robert Morris, in Philadelphia, and implored him to raise, if possible, fifty thousand dollars in hard cash. The appeal was so earnest and the peril so great that Morris, early on New Year's morning of 1777, travelled from door to door among his rich and patriotic neighbors, and before daylight, collected the amount needed by Washington. It was at once forwarded to headquarters and saved the army from disorganization. After obtaining a victory over Cornwallis at Princeton, the Americans went into winter quarters at Morristown, New Jersey. After the Battle of Monmouth, the Hessian prisoners, under guard, were brought to the city of Philadelphia, and Watson, in his "Annals," states that an elderly gentleman who saw them on their way to the prison, describes their appearance as follows: "I stood on the porch of Pemberton's house in Chestnut above Third street. They marched up Chestnut street past the State House, where Congress sat. They made a long line—all fine, hearty looking men, and well clad, with large knapsacks, spatterdashes on legs, their looks were *satisfied*. On each side, in a single file, were their guards, mostly in light summer dress, and some without shoes, but stepping light and cheerful."

During the Spring of 1777, Washington put forth every effort to increase enlistments. It was in this year that Kosciusko and Pulaski, two eminent Pol-

ish patriots, joined the army. They were followed later by the Marquis de Lafayette, a French nobleman, about nineteen years of age, who came from Paris to offer his services to the cause of American liberty. He brought with him Baron de Kalb, a German military veteran. They were both made Generals in the American Army. Shortly afterwards, Baron Steuben, a Prussian

LE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE.

military engineer, arrived in camp. He undertook to introduce discipline into the army, and by constant drilling of the troops brought them into a fair state of efficiency.

General Howe in command of the British, undertook, in the summer of 1777, an expedition to Pennsylvania. The Battle of Brandywine was fought on September 11, 1777, in which the Americans suffered a defeat and was followed by the disastrous Battle of Germantown. A body of troops, under the command of General Wayne, was surprised near the Paoli tavern on the night of September twentieth, and a number were killed and wounded, or

taken prisoners. The men were cut to pieces by swords and bayonets, and the engagement is known in American history as the Paoli Massacre.

General Howe then, the road being open, took possession of the city, and the British flag waved in triumph over the capital of the United Colonies. The entry into the city was led by a body of troops under the command of Lord Cornwallis, on the morning of September 26th. A company of light dragoons was at the head of the column, and they were followed by British and Hessian grenadiers, and a detachment of artillery. The Hessian "yellow legs," under "Old Knyp," as the Hessian General, Knyphausen, was called, with their brass caps and fierce mustaches, created a feeling of terror in the hearts of the citizens. As the troops advanced the bands played "God save the King," and the Tory ladies, standing at the windows, on the balconies and door steps, waved with their handkerchiefs a hearty welcome to the incoming troops. "They looked well—clean and well clad," wrote Deborah Logan, "and the contrast between them and our own poor, barefooted, ragged troops was very great and caused a feeling of despair." Several days prior to the capture of the city, the roads were filled with wagons carrying furniture and household articles of every description. According to a census made by General Howe, after his entry, five hundred and ninety dwellings and two hundred and forty stores were empty, the occupants and owners having fled. There were still open, however, for business, in the neighborhood of one hundred and sixteen stores. Many of the men having fled, the population was made up chiefly of women and children. The chimes of Christ Church were hurriedly removed to a place of safety, as was the State House bell, as we have already stated. Congress hastily adjourned to hold its sessions in Lancaster, subsequently in York, and at last in Baltimore. In order to restore a municipal control, Joseph Galloway was appointed by General Howe, Superintendent of Police. The night watch was increased, and no one was permitted to go abroad between tattoo in the evening and the reveille in the morning, unless he carried a lantern. An exception was made as to doctors who were called upon suddenly to attend their patients. Recruiting stations were opened, and every inducement was made for enlistments. "All intrepid, able-bodied heroes," the proclamation read, "who are willing to serve his majesty, King George the Third in defence of their country, laws and constitution against the arbitrary usurpations of a tyrannical Congress, have now not only an opportunity of manifesting their spirit by assisting in reducing their too-long deluded countrymen, but also of acquiring the polite accomplishments of a soldier, by serving only two years, or during the present rebellion in America. Such spirited fellows who are willing to engage will be rewarded at the end of the war, besides their laurels, with fifty acres of land where every gallant hero may retire to enjoy his bottle and lass. Each volunteer will receive as a bounty Five Dollars besides arms, clothing, and accoutrements and every other requisite proper to accompany a gentleman soldier, by applying to Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, or at Captain Kearney's rendezvous, at Patrick Tonry's, three doors above Market street in Second street."

Among the amusing incidents of the War, was the celebrated occurrence called "The Battle of the Kegs." On the seventh of January, 1778, a number

of barrels charged with gun powder, and so arranged that they were exploded by a spring lock when coming in contact with any hard substance, were constructed at Bordentown, New Jersey, and floated down the Delaware with the purpose of destroying the British shipping, but it so happened about this time

George Washington at the Time of the American Revolution.

that the British, fearing the closing of the river by ice, moved their vessels and anchored them closer to the shore, thus taking them out of the current. If it had not been for this, there might have been really great destruction of property. The barrels were submerged beneath the surface of the water, and were supported by a buoy, and as they came floating down the stream, the British opened fire until every chip that appeared upon the waves was sub-

jected to a furious fusillade. The crew of a barge, in attempting to lift up one of the kegs, caused an explosion of the powder, and four men were killed and a number of others were wounded. All sorts of rumors were in the air as to the contents of the barrels, some people in their imagination, believing that they concealed armed rebels, positively asserted that they saw bayonets protruding through the bung-holes. The firing did not cease until after the last barrel floated by, and when the citizens saw that no serious damage would be done, they found much amusement in ridiculing the British officers and soldiers who had shown every sign of fear while the attack continued.

During the winter of 1777-1778, Washington held his army in winter quarters at Valley Forge. It was a season of unusual severity, and while the Continental troops "naked and starving" were dying of putrid fever on the frozen hillsides of Valley Forge, Howe and his officers were living luxuriously in Philadelphia. The fortunes of the Americans at this time were at a low ebb. Cabal and intrigue raised their heads and plotted against the Commander-in-Chief. Congress, utterly inefficient, had depreciated to a par with the worthless currency they had issued. Despair and despondency seized the hearts of the people. The future seemed not to have one ray of hope, but it was the fortitude and resolution of Washington, and the courage and patient endurance of his troops that kept alive the patriotism of the country. It was at Valley Forge that the crucial test was made, it was at Valley Forge that the cause of Liberty was triumphant. As those shivering, starving men gathered about their bivouac fires, they kept alive the spirit that was ultimately to triumph.

No one can predict what the result of the Revolution would have been without the resolute courage of Washington and the endurance of the American troops in that desolate camp that cheerless winter. How great is the debt of gratitude we owe those men who suffered against odds, who sustained the burden and strife and won the cause! Hungry, foot-sore, and heart-weary, they bravely, heroically, constantly bore the burden of the conflict waged for liberty. The history of their deeds is written in tears and blood. All are at rest, many sleeping where they fell, others in obscure and nameless graves, but the epitaphs of all are enshrined in the hearts of their ever grateful countrymen. O, what do we owe as a people to those brave men, those heroes in rags, at times almost naked, meanly supplied with food, often without shelter or protection from the cold blasts of winter and the burning suns of summer, who steadfastly and determinedly battled for freedom and opened a career for our national glory? Can we ever pay our debt to those men who in all ages have made a noble stand for liberty? Not so much do we owe to Angelo who chisels the marble into life, nor to Raphael who breathes his spirit into the canvas, nor to the architect who conceives the designs that are put into form and assume the beautiful proportions of the temple, nor to the poet who recounts in epic song and living numbers the heroic and pompous deeds of kings and captains, as to those men who in all ages, with dauntless spirit, fought on every field where liberty and her cause made battle, who suffered on the march, in the conflict, before the tribunal, in the dungeon and at the stake, with no hope of earthly glory. These men fought not for personal ambition, but for the rights of man and the freedom

of the human race. These were the common soldiers, the unknown martyrs who fought from a sense of duty and who never expected to reach fame, glory, the laurel, nor a throne. They were that great army of men who are not honored with epitaphs and monuments, whose names do not live in song and story, but who composed the hosts that made civilization possible, whose hearts, "pregnant with celestial fire" bore patiently the heat and burden of the day, and who opened great eras for liberty, for art and for letters from Marathon to Lexington, from Athens to Florence, from Pericles to Elizabeth, from Augustus to Leo.

The Battle of Saratoga, which is classed among the fifteen battles that have had a lasting influence on the world's history, secured for us the aid of France. On February 6, 1778, Benjamin Franklin, then our Minister at Paris, succeeded in obtaining a treaty by which the French King pledged himself to furnish men, ships and money for the further prosecution of the war against England.

While the British occupied Philadelphia, they made the conditions of life as gay and as agreeable for themselves as possible. The officers gave dinners at the various Inns, and spent much of their time lolling in the Coffee Houses when they were not engaged at the gaming tables, shaking dice, or indulging in the amusements of the cock-pit. Balls were given weekly at the City Tavern, and from time to time, theatrical exhibitions. Major John André, who afterwards, by order of Washington, was shot as a spy, took a great interest in the dramatic entertainments, and amused himself by preparing the stage settings, painting the scenery, and occasionally taking part in the performances. Philadelphia was a garrison town. Her streets were filled with soldiers, municipal improvements virtually stopped, the streets were torn up into deep ruts made by the wheels of the army wagons and the heavy artillery. Even the churches were used for military purposes, in some instances for stables. So easy and rollicking was the life of the English officers and soldiers while in possession of the city that it was said the British looked upon the war as a capital joke. The Whigs, or the patriotic citizens, suffered every indignity at the hands of the troops, but the Tories were jubilant and given every protection.

General Howe had fallen into disrepute at home, and the British government decided to supplant him by the appointment of Sir Henry Clinton. The retirement of Howe from the command of the British army gave an occasion for the celebration of a grand festival. Although as a commander he had been slothful, he had endeared himself to both officers and soldiers. In their ease and enjoyments they had almost forgotten that they were warriors and, no doubt, were glad to be relieved from the burdens of war and active campaigning. The Home Government was of the opinion that the body of ragged provincials, shivering and starving at Valley Forge, should have been surrounded and destroyed long before this and an end put to the war.

Before the departure of Howe and after the arrival of Sir Henry Clinton, a grand pageant was held such as had never been seen before in the new world. It was called the "Meschianza," a word in Italian, meaning a medley. It was on May eighth that General Clinton arrived and took charge of the troops, but it was not until the twenty-fourth of that month that Howe took his departure.

The entertainment took place on May eighteenth. Its first feature was a grand regatta on the river. Boats, gaily decorated, furnished with bands of music, carried the British officers and their ladies. Upon reaching Market street, the grand flotilla stopped for review, while the bands played and the people sang, "God save the King." South of the city, on a line with Fifth street, was located the Wharton Mansion. It was surrounded by beautiful trees, was called "Walnut Grove," and was one of the most pretentious and commodious houses in the city. Here was held a tilt or tournament, "according to the customs and ordinances of ancient chivalry." Great bodies of troops in handsome uniforms, were formed in military array, and surrounded the beautiful and spacious lawn. All the bands of the army were brought into requisition, were massed and placed under the baton of one director. Triumphal arches were erected, while amphitheatres on all sides, decorated with flowers, bunting and flags provided seats for the spectators. Seven horsemen, called the Knights of the Blended Rose, and seven called the Knights of the Burning Mountain, at the dropping of the glove, charged and shivered their spears as cavaliers of old, in the presence of their fair ladies. The fourteen ladies of the fourteen knights were chosen for their beauty and accomplishments, and the gallant knights fought in maintenance of their challenge that their ladies excelled all others for beauty, grace and virtue. Young black slaves, in Oriental dress, accompanied the knights, and held their stirrups while they mounted, while on each side of each knight was an esquire, one bearing his lance and the other his shield. It was so beautful and inspiring a scene that it would have created envy even in the heart of the Black Prince, or Richard Coeur de Lion. All the knights, expert horsemen, were clad in full armor after the manner of the days "When Knighthood was in Flower." Seven of them rode grey horses and the other seven black. The steeds were chosen for their beauty and spirit and were all handsomely caparisoned. A group of heralds and trumpeters announced the opening of the conflict, and at once the knights rode at each other at full gallop, shivered their lances, discharged their pistols, and ended the combat with drawn swords. It was a beautiful and imposing scene, most spectacular and seemed even more than mere mimic warfare. At the height of the sham battle, a field marshal gave a signal to retire, declaring that the fair damsels of the Blended Rose and the Burning Mountain were satisfied that their respective knights were beyond all other men brave and valiant. After this great pageant there was a commingling within the walls of the mansion of all the invited guests. Candles were lighted and dancing began which lasted until daylight, while refreshments were served at intervals.

It was a gala night for the British officers and the Tory belles of the city, but it only intensified the patriotic ardor of the loyal Americans throughout all the colonies. Major André said it was the most splendid entertainment ever given by an army to their general. He may have been right in this, but on the other hand, there could not have been anything more ill-timed, for it only marked in deeper contrast the sufferings of the American troops. Howe had done nothing to merit such a fête. The triumphal arches erected could not have been dedicated to him because of any signal victories he had won on the field of battle. There were no tattered standards captured from the enemy

to show his powers as a commander, and the whole thing was incongruous, out of time and out of place, and not only provoked the resentment of the Whigs, but induced the contempt and the ridicule of the British themselves. An old artilleryman, being asked what was the difference between the Knights of the Burning Mountain and the Knights of the Blended Rose, said, that the former were tomfools and the latter d——d fools. The Tories, men and women, after the evacuation of the city by the British and even after the restoration of peace, were never forgiven for the part they took in the entertainment.

During the occupation of the city the surrounding country was devastated by raiding parties from both armies. In fact, there was almost as much damage done by the American troops as by the British, and the whole country looked as if it had been laid waste by a swarm of locusts. Great trees were felled and fences broken down for firewood. A number of handsome suburban residences were destroyed by fire, as well as barns and stables. Farmers were closely watched and summarily dealt with by the Americans if they dared to sell produce or provisions of any kind to the British troops. The necessaries of life rose to the highest prices. Hay was sold by the pound, and a bushel of salt cost from £15 to £20. Pork and meats of all kind were worth their weight in gold. Flour rose to the price of £6 a cwt., sugar to 2s. 6d. a pound, chickens sold for 10s. each, potatoes for 16s. a bushel. The distress among the poor was appalling. They had no gold nor silver and the paper money that was in circulation was at this time all but worthless. Allen McLane, a dashing cavalry officer, commanded a troop of American Horse, and kept the country side in fear. It was worth a farmer's life to attempt to supply the city with provisions. On the other hand, Colonel Simcoe was at the head of a body of British troops called the Queen's Rangers, and he constantly sallied out to forage the neighborhood and make reprisals wherever they could be found, or to indulge in a skirmish with McLane's troops.

The suffering endured by the American prisoners is beyond the power of description. They were huddled together in the State House and in the Walnut Street prison, and at times received scarcely food enough to sustain life. During the winter season they did not have even straw to sleep on and were without fires or blankets. The windows were without panes of glass, and thus the inmates were exposed to the cold and inclemency of the weather. Many died from sheer exhaustion. Some of them, made insane by their hunger, gnawed at pieces of bark and wood and even attempted to eat clay. The sufferings in all conscience were hard enough to bear, but besides this they were subjected to the cruel treatment of brutal keepers.

It is hard to believe the stories told of the treatment of the prisoners in the Walnut Street jail at the hands of a brutal man named Cunningham. He seemed to take special delight in upsetting dishes of food, which were being served, then to see the poor famished prisoners scrape it up from the floors with their naked hands. They were driven to such extremities that in order to satisfy the cravings of hunger, they were compelled to powder the rotten wood of an old pump, mix it up with the vile scrapings from the floors and walls and then boil the whole mass in a pot of water. For hours at a time they would watch the holes in the buildings to capture the rats which they

skinned and ate raw. In the long dreary nights in winter, they huddled together in the corners of the room to keep warm and when death at length came to their relief, they were thrown into pits in Washington Square without any mark of identification.

Shortly after the capture of the city by the British, when the Americans were at Whitemarsh just before they retired to Valley Forge, the British decided to make a foray and suddenly surprise the American troops. When the British officers were in consultation in the house of Lydia Darragh, where they were quartered, making arrangements for the attack, she overheard their plans by putting her ear at the door of the chamber where they were consulting. Having heard from their own lips the details of their plans she retired quietly to her room until the officers had gone to bed. Some of them it is said even knocked on her door on the way to their bedchambers, but she made no reply and feigned sleep. After all was quiet in the house, she arose, dressed herself, sought the headquarters of General Howe, and induced him to give her a pass through the lines on the ground that she was in dire need of flour and could secure it from a friendly neighbor if allowed to pass the pickets. She started out into the night with an empty sack, and when beyond the British outposts she met an American officer to whom she confided her secret, who, it is said, conveyed at once the information to General Washington. Some consider the story a fabrication, a mere legend, and further to detract from her glory it is stated that Washington already had information from another source and had made preparations to resist the attack. Be this as it may, there is much foundation for truth in the incident, and if she did make an effort to convey this news to the Commander-in-Chief of the American troops, she is worthy of all praise and honor.

The story finds some corroboration in a note made by Elias Boudinot, in his journal, which states that while on the outskirts of the city he dined in an Inn at Rising Sun, that while here an old woman came in and stated that she desired to go into the country to buy a sack of flour; that just before leaving she handed him "a dirty old needle book" which after she left he found contained in one of the pockets, "rolled up in the form of a pipe shank" a piece of paper containing information of Howe's contemplated attack, and that Boudinot immediately conveyed that information to Washington. It is fairly reasonable to suppose that this was Lydia Darragh. There is further corroboration that on the night of December fourth, fifteen thousand troops marched out of Philadelphia bent on making an attack somewhere, but after advancing towards the American lines they simply reconnoitered, engaged in a few skirmishes and returned to their quarters.

It was about this time that in the ranks of the American army were carried for the first time the stars and stripes. Betsy Ross, residing in a small house which is now at 239 Arch street, is said to have been engaged by Washington and some members of Congress to make the first flag that should be known distinctively as the American colors. Doctor Oberholtzer, in his interesting and exhaustive "History of Philadelphia" says, "There are no more definite claims for anybody in this behalf, and as the distinction manifestly be-

longs to some one, Betsy Ross seems likely to hold the place to which she has been so long assigned."

Although the British had their "Meschianza" in Philadelphia, the Americans were not without a season of festivity, when they celebrated the alliance with France in May, 1778, at Valley Forge. The French treaty raised high hopes of the Americans and gave them new inspirations and the event was celebrated by a review of the troops and the discharge of cannon. They did not present the military appearance of the British, their clothes were tattered and torn, many of them were barefooted and clothed in different styles of uniform. Their arms were covered with rust, and many of the guns were without bayonets, indeed, many of them were simply fowling pieces, fit only for the sports of the field rather than for a war like campaign. Tin boxes and cow horns were their powder pouches. Even the officers wore coats of every color and make. Baron Steuben says he saw officers at a grand parade at Valley Forge mounting guard in a sort of dressing gown, made from an old blanket or woollen bed cover.

As the warmer weather advanced there was much rejoicing among the Whigs, because of the rumor that the British contemplated an evacuation of the city. The British commander, in view of the fact that an alliance had been made with France, and for fear that a French fleet would suddenly appear in the harbor of New York, decided to make a hurried departure. Preparations were made and at last tents were struck, some troops being sent to New York by transports, while others were carried over the river to New Jersey to march across the country. The army of Clinton, at this time, consisted of about seventeen thousand soldiers, and they were accompanied by three thousand Tories who feared that if they remained behind, their lives would be in danger upon the return of the American troops. Before noon, on the eighteenth of June, the rear guard of the British Army disappeared, and Philadelphia was for all time relieved from their presence. The patriotic Whigs who had suddenly fled from the enemy, came back to reclaim their own. Watson, in his "Annals," quoting from the diary of a young lady, says, of the date June 19, 1778: "We have astonishing news that the British have really left Philadelphia. This is delightful. Our army is now about six miles off, on their march to the Jerseys. I now think of nothing but returning to the city after an exile of twenty months," and in July she further writes, "It has now pleased kind Heaven to restore us to our home in safety. My heart danced and my eyes sparkled at the news. The very noise and rattle of the city were as music to my senses, so glad was I to be again at home." The Tory newspapers, immediately upon the evacuation suspended publication or else changed their sympathies, while the Whig journals set up their presses and at once issued editions.

But what a sight was presented to the eyes of the returning patriots. The streets were filthy, camp litter had accumulated in every direction, the houses where the troops had quartered had been deprived of their doors and windows, and even the floors were torn up to furnish fuel for the fires. Furniture, clothing, bedding and household articles of every description were destroyed. The State House was so filthy that Congress was obliged to hold its sessions in another building, while the yard in the rear, where the artillery had been

parked, presented the appearance of a ploughed field. "The dirt, stench, filth and flies in and about the city," says Christopher Marshall, "were hardly credible." In the surrounding country districts, the fields were lying in fallow, great forests had been cut down, and the orchards were destroyed and trees stripped of their bark as well as their fruit.

The heat of the summer was intense, there was not a breath of air, and the transports in the Delaware crept slowly down the river towards the bay, depending more on the tide than the wind, but their troubles were nothing as compared with the hardships suffered by the British troops in their march through Jersey. The sun beat down upon their heads pitilessly and the sand under their feet was burning hot, and many of the men in their winter uniforms, were borne down under the weight of their heavy knapsacks and fell exhausted by the roadside. They were pestered almost to death by swarms of fleas, gnats and mosquitoes, and the farmers shot down the unfortunate laggards and stragglers.

Washington, believing this was his opportunity, followed the retreating British, and brought them to an engagement at Monmouth, on June 28th, 1778. This battle would have been a signal victory had it not been for the defection of General Charles Lee. As it was, the British forces were glad to escape and hasten their march to New York. This was the last battle of importance that was fought on northern soil, for the war was now transferred to the south. A British expedition attacked and captured Savannah, Georgia, in December, 1778.

In the summer and autumn of that year, the massacre at Wyoming occurred, and the most atrocious cruelties were perpetrated by ferocious savages, under the leadership of their chiefs and Tory captains.

In 1779, in the north, there seemed to be a lull in the conflict, both armies standing at bay, but operations in the south were continued under the leadership of Cornwallis.

In September, 1780, Benedict Arnold, the trusted and confidential friend of Washington, turned traitor. After the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British, Arnold had been put in charge of the city. He was a brave soldier, and fought with gallantry at the Battle of Saratoga, and was seriously wounded in that engagement. In fact, there was as much credit given to him for the winning of the fight as to General Gates, his superior officer and the Commander-in-Chief. Arnold was a haughty and an ambitious man, and apparently did not care to win popular esteem, and his conduct, while in charge of the city of Philadelphia, gave great offence to the citizens. Even his integrity was assailed, and there was reason for this because of his manner of living. He rode almost in state through the streets of the town, in his sumptuous coach, and he lived on Market street in the house known as that of Richard Penn, where he entertained extensively and extravagantly. He subsequently removed to Mount Pleasant, on the brow of the Schuylkill, considered one of the finest country seats in the colony. He openly visited the houses of the leading Tories, and married Peggy, the daughter of Edward Shippen. So ostentatious was he in his style of living that he caused suspicion in the minds of the people and called down upon his head the condemnation of the whole community. He

was charged with having appropriated money committed to his care at the time he was put in charge of the city, and with being concerned in certain shady commercial transactions. The judgment of the people, perhaps, may have been too severe, and he may have suffered unjustly under the general condemnation, but that is no excuse for his subsequent conduct. The abuse, however, no doubt, soured him and induced him for gold to attempt to betray his country. His treason has coupled his name with that of Judas Iscariot. Fortunately, his plot was discovered, and he was compelled to flee. He took refuge on a British ship lying in the Hudson, and ended his days in London, an exile and an outcast.

The winter of 1780 and 1781 was most severe, and the sufferings in the American camp at Morristown were almost as great as those that were endured at Valley Forge. Several victories in the south, however, cheered the nation and gave the people fresh hope. Cornwallis moved to Yorktown in July, 1781, hoping to get relief by sea from New York, but suddenly, to his surprise, appeared a French fleet of warships in the harbor, under the command of Count De Grasse, and this cut off his expected relief by sea from New York. Washington, on the Hudson, gave the British Commander in New York every reason to believe that he was making preparations to attack him, but suddenly, after having received financial aid through the exertions of Robert Morris, he pushed his army rapidly across the country to the head of the Chesapeake Bay, and then transported them by water to Yorktown. With the French ships blockading the harbor, and the American troops assailing the fortifications, Cornwallis was between two fires, and was at last compelled to capitulate, his troops marching out of the town on October 19, 1781, with bands playing "The World's Upside Down." This victory virtually ended the war, but a final treaty of peace was not signed between Great Britain and this country until 1783.

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

The news of the surrender at Yorktown was brought to Philadelphia at midnight by a horseman, and the night watchmen were informed, and in their rounds called out in the early hours of the morning the glad news that Cornwallis was taken.

CHAPTER XIII.

CONDITION OF THE CITY AFTER WITHDRAWAL OF THE BRITISH TROOPS. SIEUR GERARD APPOINTED FRENCH MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES AND WARMLY WELCOMED IN THIS CITY. FORT WILSON RIOT. FRENCH TROOPS UNDER THE COMMAND OF COUNT DE ROCHAMBEAU PASS THROUGH THE CITY. SURRENDER OF CORNWALLIS AT YORKTOWN. BRITISH VESSEL "THE GENERAL MONK" CAPTURED BY JOSHUA BARNEY AND BROUGHT TO THIS CITY. TREATY OF PEACE IN 1783. CONVENTION MEETS IN MAY, 1787, IN THIS CITY TO FRAME A NEW CONSTITUTION. ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION. PHILADELPHIA MADE THE SEAT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. WASHINGTON IS INAUGURATED PRESIDENT. TAKES UP HIS RESIDENCE IN THIS CITY. SURROUNDED BY STATE. HIS CHARACTER. HIS INFLUENCE. HIS WISDOM. HIS UNSELFISH AMBITION. HIS STATE RECEPTIONS. VICE-PRESIDENT ADAMS ARRIVES IN THE CITY AND ALSO THOMAS JEFFERSON. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. DEATH OF FRANKLIN. POST OFFICE ESTABLISHED. PITTSBURGH AND ITS GROWTH. STEAM NAVIGATION.

AFTER the evacuation of Philadelphia, that city was no longer the storm centre of the Revolution in so far as warlike operations were concerned. It was reckoned that the damage done to private property and public property by the British during their occupancy reached nearly two hundred thousand pounds, a very large sum of money at that period.

The Whigs now turned their attention, with a vindictive spirit to harry the Tories, and they began a system of inquisition and oppression. When the British retired from the city the officers advised the Tories who remained behind to make the best terms possible with their enemies for, of course, they could expect no assistance now from their British friends. Oaths of allegiance were required to be taken, and those who refused were in many cases attainted of treason, while fines, imprisonments and forfeitures were imposed in every direction. A list of traitors was published, which contained the names of some of the most distinguished citizens, as well as men of all classes and of every occupation. Spies and deserters were hanged or shot on the commons and it became a daily recreation for the people to turn out en masse to witness the executions. Crowds of men and boys marched through the streets following the condemned to the scaffold. In some instances the prisoners passed through the city seated upon their coffins in carts, with ropes around their necks. It was a day of general reckoning and retribution. The Quakers, too, came under investigation. They would not take the oath of allegiance nor would they directly nor indirectly, aid the cause of the Colonies in their war with the Mother Country. They maintained their views in the face of persecution, but they were careful to make no disloyal utterances that might arouse the anger of the mob or would subject them to prosecution at the hands of the

authorities. Chief Justice McKean held court even during the summer months to hear testimony against the traitors. A grand entertainment was given at the City Tavern by a committee of patriotic citizens and care was taken to see that no invitations were sent to the belles who had played a part in the pageant of the "Meschianza."

In the summer of 1778, Sieur Gérard, the first of the French Ministers to the United States, arrived in the city. He was given a hearty public reception, and the people turned out in great crowds to welcome and to do honor to the representative of that state that had so materially aided the colonies in their war for independence. Shortly after his arrival the birthday of the French King, Louis XVI., was celebrated and the Members of Congress called in a body to congratulate the Minister upon that auspicious occasion. To show how deeply the patriots drank to the health of the King, we may state that at a banquet given in the City Tavern at which two hundred and seventy gentlemen sat down, five hundred and twenty-two bottles of Madiera, about two bottles to each guest,—one hundred and sixteen large bowls of punch, nine large bowls of toddy, six large bowls of sangaree and twenty-four bottles of Port were consumed. Nor did the managers of the feast forget to provide for the artillerists who fired the salutes, for they were furnished with two tubs of grog and it is reasonable to suppose, judging from the quantity of wine drunk at the banquet table, that the tubs that held the liquor for the soldiers were by no means small. Gérard was succeeded the following year by a new Minister, M. de la Luzerne, and the drinking and the feasting continued, banquet after banquet, night after night. While this revelry and dissipation went on, the armies were suffering for the bare necessaries of life, at times having nothing to eat but a crust of bread. These things gave deep concern and anxiety to the minds of Washington and his Generals and in strong terms they expressed their disapprobation of the luxury and extravagance indulged in at these entertainments. The soldiers in the field munching their hard tack became discontented when they heard of these sumptuous feasts. The people, too, were restless. Paper money was worthless, there was no gold nor silver in circulation and the prices for necessaries had risen to exorbitant figures.

In October, 1779, the "Fort Wilson" riot occurred. Wilson resided in a large brick house at the corner of Walnut and Third streets. He had defended a number of Tories in the treason trials, and was suspected by the people of being disloyal to the American cause. A mob of men, dragging with them two pieces of cannon, started out to attack Wilson's house. Hearing of their coming, he gathered about him a few friends and was determined to stand in defence of his home. The crowd, however, armed with crow bars and sledge hammers broke open the doors and a skirmish took place upon the staircase. The authorities aroused to action dispersed the mob, by charging with a body of horse after one man in the house had been killed and three wounded.

Prices for the necessaries of life rose as rapidly as the paper money declined in value. Although it was at par in 1777, in 1781 it had become utterly worthless. A witty old gentleman, quoted by Watson, declared a fast trotting horse could not keep pace with it. A common workman would amuse a

group of friends by lighting his pipe with a ten dollar note. Watson states that a stuffed Paddy was suspended in Philadelphia wholly covered with bills of various denominations while a barber papered the walls of his shop with the worthless notes or "shin plasters" as they were called.

In January of 1781, Colonel Allen McLane purchased of W. Nicoll, a tradesman, a number of articles, among which were a pair of boots, for which he paid in paper money $600, in addition he bought 6¾ yards of calico, at $85 a yard, $752; 6 yards of chintz, at $150 a yard, $900; 4½ yards of Morine at $100 a yard, $450.50; 4 handkerchiefs at $100 each, $400; 8 yards of quality binding at $4 per yard, $32; 1 skein of silk $10. These articles including the boots reached a total of $3,144.50 in paper money. The same bill could have been settled for less than £20 Sterling.

At this time, French troops under the command of Count de Róchambeau, passed through the city on the way to join the army of Washington in Virginia. Dressed in their gay and brilliant uniforms bearing their silk flags and marching with the steps of trained soldiers, they were in marked contrast to the shabby appearance of the American troops, and their coming excited the wildest enthusiasm. When the news of the capture of Yorktown reached the city there was a general illumination, and for some time a season of merry-making, and the winter of 1781 and 1782 was one of the most brilliant the city had ever seen. Minister Luzerne's house was the centre of attraction and the French officers and their wives for a time came to the city and entered with spirit into all the entertainments. Washington, too, accompanied by his wife, came to Philadelphia in November, and of course was welcomed with the greatest acclaim. The surrender of Cornwallis seemed to be accepted as the conclusion of the war, although it was two years before a peace treaty was signed at Paris. A sort of desultory warfare was carried on, but there was no great and energetic campaign waged. A notable naval engagement, however, took place in 1782, in the Delaware. A British war vessel called the "General Monk" had given great annoyance and trouble to the shipping of this port. She guarded the approaches to the city, and it was with difficulty that any trading vessel could safely reach the harbor or depart from it. It was decided by a number of business men, at a secret meeting, to fit out a vessel of sufficient tonnage and capacity to give battle to the British brig, and if possible, to capture her. A vessel equipped for the purpose was placed under the command of Captain Joshua Barney. He was furnished with a crew of one hundred and ten experienced sailors. His vessel, which had been christened the "Hyder Ali" passed down the river with all sails set, disguised as a merchantman. He was accompanied by several vessels which he was to convoy to the capes, in order that they might safely reach the open sea. When in the Bay, he saw a brig that was pointing her prow in his direction and had cleared her decks for action. He ordered the vessels in his convoy to turn about and proceed up the Bay to the mouth of the river, but while going about, one of them, called the "Charming Sally," ran aground, and the vessel which proved to be the "General Monk" at once bore down upon her and opened fire. Barney waited for his opportunity, however, and when he came up to the "General Monk" he poured a heavy broadside into her, and so terrific was the fire that in half an hour the

British flag was lowered and the "Monk" was a prize to be carried back to the port of Philadelphia. The "General Monk" lost twenty men killed and thirty-three wounded, while Barney's loss was only four men killed and eleven wounded. When he rode into the harbor of Philadelphia bringing his prize the whole city went wild with excitement, and he received a vote of thanks and a sword from the State Legislature.

The war now was fast drawing to a close and commissioners were arranging the terms of settlement.

The signing of the treaty of peace at Paris in 1783, recognized the Republic and secured its independence. The cessation of hostilities with the Mother Country did not end the troubles of the colonies. The articles of confederation, as a tie to bind, were as "a rope of sand" and had no power to keep intact the Union that was so essential to the integrity of the Nation. During the war the States had been held together by a common danger. They were united in a contest against a common foe, but now that they were loosened from obligations to each other, and the imminent peril had passed away there were signs in every direction of disintegration. Each State, jealous of its sovereignty, was loath to relinquish it or vest any portion of it in a central government. Congress, under the Articles of Confederation, had no power to levy taxes, to collect revenue, to enforce its decrees nor to exercise any legislative function in opposition to the wishes of the States. In every direction the political atmosphere was filled with a discordant note, and it did look as if the Union that had accomplished so much for the liberty and independence of the people was about to be dissolved. The government was without money, and what was worse, without credit. The smaller States feared the influence of the larger, and the latter feared the power of each other. Many of the leading men, however, with a clear vision as they looked out into the future, recognized the fact that if the colonies did not form a perpetual union the very liberty and independence they had secured by the loss of so much blood and treasure would be in jeopardy. The question on all sides was whether there was to be one or thirteen Nations, one Republic, or thirteen separate and distinct States.

Congress was unable to provide back pay for the soldiers, and the latter, in some quarters, evinced a spirit of mutiny. A body of troops came from Lancaster to make a demand. They were comparatively a mere handful of men, but they were determined and for the time being terrorized the city as well as Congress. The men were finally persuaded, under promises, to return to their barracks, but they issued forth again in increased numbers and insisted upon an immediate compliance with their demands. Washington, in this juncture, being called upon for assistance, sent fifteen hundred Continental troops to subdue the mutineers, and fortunately they were soon brought under subjection. Some of the ring leaders were publicly whipped, and two were sentenced to be shot, but on the eve of execution they were pardoned.

Congress having shown its utter incapacity to meet conditions, a convention, consisting of fifty-five members assembled in Philadelphia in May, 1787, to frame a new Constitution. Washington was chosen to preside over their deliberations. The Convention held secret sessions for four months. The debates were stormy and at times it seemed an impossibility to agree upon a plan or to

effect a compromise that would meet with the approval of the delegates, so diverse were they in their views and so jealous of their sovereignty.

The question of the representation of States in Congress gave the utmost concern to the smaller States, for if it was based on population, the larger States would necessarily have a controlling influence in legislation. To balance this matter it was decided that there should be an upper chamber called the Senate, which should be composed of two representatives from each State, thus giving, in the upper chamber, the same representation to the smaller States as was given to the larger. The question, too, whether or not slaves should be computed, as a part of the population, arose, and after much discussion, it was finally agreed that three fifths of the slaves should be counted, although, of course, they were neither represented nor taxed. Fortunately, there was a spirit of compromise among the delegates, and if it had not been for the dominating desire to effect a Union, the Convention would not have been able to reach any result.

The proposed form of government was adopted on September 17th, signed by all the members of the convention and an adjournment took place at once, and the delegates returned to their homes to render an account of their stewardship. The men who had exerted the greatest influence in framing the Constitution were Washington, Hamilton, Wilson and James Madison.

The Convention had been in continuous executive session and the people had not been made in any wise familiar with the features of the new form of government, and when it was submitted publicly it necessarily called forth a storm of censure and even abuse. The Anti Federalists who opposed a centralization of government, claimed to find in it a return to monarchical conditions, that the national government exerted a dominating influence and that if the States adopted the instrument it would mean a loss of the liberty of the people. It was contended that the instrument showed the handiwork of such political craftsmen as Hamilton, Morris and Madison, three of the leaders of Federalism. Blatant demagogues appealed to the people and argued that the Constitution, if passed in its then present form would be the death knell of Democracy. The Constitution, however, was submitted to the votes of the several States, and after it had been adopted by a majority of the same, it became the fundamental law of the land.

The Constitution radically changed the form of the existing government. Under the Articles of Confederation there had been but one body in whom both legislative and executive functions were lodged. There had been no executive head, and the powers of government were not well distributed. Under the new Constitution there would be a President, whose duty it was to see that the laws were executed, two bodies of Congress, an upper and a lower chamber, acting as a balance upon each other, in whom were lodged all legislative power express or implied under the Constitution, and a Supreme Court, to decide all questions that arose under the Constitution in relations to the powers of the National Government. The framers of the Constitution were wise beyond their day and generation, and perhaps they themselves did not appreciate to its full meaning the words of the Preamble, which read, "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, do ordain and establish

this Constitution." These words, "We, the people," distinguished the government as a government of the people, not a government formed by a cluster of States in their sovereign capacities, but a nation of people separate and distinct from the States considered as sovereign powers. It fortunately formed a government of this Federalistic character without encroaching upon the rights of the States or interfering with their local affairs.

In this city, when the vote was taken for the election of delegates to the Convention called to ratify the Constitution, the Federalists were overwhelmingly triumphant. Their five delegates were James Wilson, Thomas McKean, Benjamin Rush, George Latimer and Hilary Baker. Though Benjamin Franklin had signed the Constitution, he was the leading candidate on the Republican or anti-Federalist ticket. He led in the vote of his party, but was not successful at the election. The Convention of State delegates, consisting of sixty-nine members, met on December twelfth to pass upon the question of adoption and the Federalists polled forty-six votes as against twenty-three by their opponents and the result was received with great acclaim by the people. Guns were fired, "the chimers chimed the chimes," and the bells in all the steeples rang out merrily. New Jersey's ratification came on the next day, December thirteenth. Delaware had been the first to ratify on December seventh. Georgia followed on the second of January, 1788, Connecticut on January ninth, Massachusetts on February sixth, Maryland on April twenty-sixth, South Carolina on May twenty-third, New Hampshire on June twenty-first, and as this last State had the honor of being the ninth in the matter of adoption, the Constitution became effective. Virginia, New York, North Carolina and Rhode Island followed in the order named, and "At last," exclaimed John Adams, in a happy phrase, "the thirteen clocks all struck together.'

In Philadelphia, when New Hampshire's vote was made known, the people set about preparing a pageant in honor of the event. There were floats and vessels borne upon wheels, among which was the Federal ship "Union," built of wood taken from a barge which had been on John Paul Jones's ship in his engagement with the "Serapis." All the military and civic societies turned out to take part in the procession. The members of the bar, the clergy, Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, walked arm in arm, students of the College of Physicians, of the University, of the Episcopal Academy and other schools were led by their professors and tutors. All the trades were represented. Even the farmers came into town to take part in the affair, and they were led by Richard Willing, who, in a farmer's dress, drove a plow which was drawn by four oxen. The length of the line was one mile and a half, and at least five thousand persons marched in the procession. It was a celebration that did honor to the glorious event of the adoption of the Constitution, the greatest instrument of its kind and the best model of government ever set up and devised by the wit and wisdom of man.

Washington, as was to be expected, was the unanimous choice for President. At this time New York was the seat of the National Government, and it was there that he was to be inaugurated. The day set for the occasion was March fourth, 1789, at which time the new Constitution went into operation, but the ceremony was delayed until April thirtieth. By an act of Congress, Phil-

adelphia was made the capital of the nation from 1790 to 1800, and in this last year the seat of government was permanently located at the city of Washington, on land given for that purpose by the States of Virginia and Maryland. Washington, on his way to New York to be inaugurated, passed through Philadelphia, and was given the heartiest welcome as the newly-elected President. He remained in New York until August thirty-first, 1790, when he retired to Mount Vernon, for a short vacation prior to the meeting of Congress in Philadelphia, which was to take place in December. He reached this city in November, and occupied a dwelling on the south side of Market street below Sixth, which had recently been the home of Robert Morris. It was surrounded by lofty old trees and set in the midst of a large garden, which was enclosed by a high wall. There were stables and carriage houses in the rear of the lot, where the President kept a number of well bred Virginia horses, a cream-colored coach, in which he was driven about, a chariot and other vehicles for ordinary use. It was the cream colored coach that gave such offence to many of his democratic fellow-citizens, because it seemed to be too aristocratic in its features. In fact, it is a grave question whether such pomp and state as was assumed by Washington would have been permitted in any other person, but he was so deeply set in the respect and affections of the people, and the confidence they had in his integrity and purposes was so firmly established that he could do that which no other person would dare to attempt. When he went to Congress to deliver his message, which he read in person, it was in a coach drawn by six white horses, although his house was only distant about a square from the chamber where Congress met. On these occasions he was preceded by wand-bearers, and upon his entrance into the Hall, all the members arose and remained standing until he took his seat. In riding through the city, he was always accompanied with footmen and postillions.

An eye witness, cited by Watson in his "Annals," who saw Washington ride in state, says, in referring to his coach, "It was cream colored, globular in its shape and capacious within, ornamented in the French style with Cupids surmounting festoons and wreaths of flowers, emblematically arranged along the panels. It was drawn sometimes by four, but in common by two, elegant Virginia bays, with long switch tails and splendid harness and driven by a German, tall and muscular, wearing a cocked hat, square to the front, seemingly in imitation of his principal, but turned a little back upon his long cue, and presenting to the memory a figure not unlike the one of Frederick of Prussia upon the sign in Race street. He exhibited an important air and evidently was proud of his charge."

The same witness further says that "on Sunday mornings, at the gate of Christ Church the appearance of this coach awaiting the breaking up of the services never failed in drawing a crowd of persons, eager, when Washington came forth, for another view, and stamping with their feet in freezing weather upon the pavements to keep warm the while. The indistinct sound of the Voluntary upon the organ within was no sooner heard by them than the press became formidable considering the place and the day. During the slow movement of the dense crowd of worshippers issuing from the open door, and the increased volume of sound from the organ, it was not necessary for the stranger

visiting the city and straining his vision to behold the General for the first time, to inquire of his jostled neighbor, "Which is he?" His noble height and commanding air, his person enveloped in what was not very common in those days, a rich blue Spanish cloak, faced with red silk velvet, thrown over the left shoulder, his easy, unconstrained movement, his inimitable expression of countenance * * * * his gentle bendings of the neck to the right and to the left" charmed the silent crowd of spectators who gently fell back on each side as he approached.

The same witness also states that "One day in summer, passing up Market street, he was struck with the novel spectacle of this splendid coach with six elegant bays attached, postillions and outrider in livery, in waiting at the President's door * * * * presently the door opened, when Washington in a suit of dark velvet of the old cut, silver or steel hilted small sword at left side, hair full powdered, black silk hose and bag, accompanied by 'Lady Washington,' also in full dress, appeared standing upon the marble steps—presenting her his hand he led her down to the coach with the ease and grace peculiar to him in everything. Having also handed in a young lady, the door clapped to, Fritz, the coachman, gave a rustling flourish with his lash, which produced a plunging motion in the leading horses reined in by the postillions and striking flashes of fire between their heels and the pebbles beneath, while

"Crack went the whip, round went the wheels,
As though High street were mad."

His journey to Mount Vernon was a procession in itself. He rode in a coach driven four-in-hand and a valet led a saddle horse for his own use if he grew tired of occupying the carriage. But few men had an easier or more graceful seat in the saddle. Born and reared in the country, he had from his early years been devoted to field sports and was considered the best horseman of his day. There was not in all Virginia a finer cross country rider. Before entering the carriage or taking the saddle, his secretaries, who rode on horseback, stood at the heads of their steeds, holding them by the bridle until he was seated, then they would mount, gallop ahead and lead the cortege.

He held weekly receptions in the dining hall, a large and spacious room on the first floor of his home, and here were to be found in attendance upon the levees, members of the leading Philadelphia families, officers of the Cabinet, foreign diplomats, senators, representatives, lawyers, doctors, and distinguished men of all classes. These gatherings made up a brilliant assemblage and they were recognized as the social feature of the city. Upon these occasions he was generally attired in a black velvet coat, short breeches of the same material, silk stockings and low shoes. He wore yellow gloves, silver knee and shoe buckles, and carried at his side a long sword, with a polished steel hilt. His hair was powdered and gathered behind in a large silk bag. His cocked hat, adorned with a black feather, he carried gracefully under his arm. He never shook hands with his visitors, but recognized each one with a polite bow, bending forward gracefully, and yet his manner was kindly and not at all repellent. "He was serious and reflecting," and in the language of Charles Biddle, "he

was a most elegant figure, with so much dignity of manner that no person whatever could take any liberties with him." His countenance "never wore a frown or a smile," and there is no instance recorded of his having indulged in a hearty laugh nor in the telling of a story. If there was one feature of his character that stood out in bold relief it was his serenity, his dignified com-

GEORGE WASHINGTON AS THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

posure. Although naturally irritable in temper he had so calmed and controlled it by resolution that he seldom gave way to his wrath. Twice, however, his anger broke over all bounds, once at the Battle of Monmouth, when enraged at Lee's retreat, and again at a Cabinet meeting, when he was chafing under the scurrilous and libelous attacks of the infamous "Gazette." It was fortunate for the colonies that a man with the prudence, the resolution, the judgment, the patriotism and the integrity of Washington could be found to lead their armies. It was even more fortunate for the Republic that such a

man was found to inaugurate her government. His ambition was measured by his country's good. No crown tempted him, and tyranny was to him a stranger. He seems to have been raised up for the safety of his people and his country. He was the one man of his time especially fitted for the task assigned him. Among all his contemporaries—and it was a day of great men—there was not one who could have filled his place. He was not showy, but sound. He did not dazzle with a flash, but illumined with a steady light. He did not promise, but realized. He did not boastfully predict, but modestly and patiently achieved success. He trusted in Divine Providence, but madly followed no star of destiny. In the darkest hour his soul was not dismayed. When defeat overwhelmed, he still hoped. When the timid quailed he stood undaunted. He was great because his aspirations were noble; because of his integrity and devotion to truth; because he appreciated the responsibility of duty; because of his sense of exact justice, and because of his sincere and intense love of country. His motives were pure and his ideals lofty. He sank all consideration of self in his desire to discharge his duty to God, to his country, and to his fellow-man. There have been more acute minds, keener intellects, but few men have possessed sounder judgment. He reached conclusions slowly, but by safe methods. He was a good listener, and he could weigh with accuracy the suggestions of others, and his judgment enabled him to select the best. So great were the qualities of his mind that the strongest leaned on him with confidence, and the bravest were inspired to enthusiasm. "Plan the battle," cried Mad Anthony, "and I'll capture hell!"

His influence, his wisdom guided the Republic safely through the early years of her life, and left her so firmly established, with her course for the future not only in domestic but foreign policies so clearly defined, that our safety is assured only when we travel the paths marked out by him. Time will see great changes. The selfish ambition of man for power will bring havoc and war, governments will dissolve, and new States will arise. despots will rule and dynasties pass away, revolutions will shake thrones, and Anarchy will raise her hideous form, erect barricades and create confusion, but in all future ages the great figure of Washington in its grandeur of proportions will rise above the world's tumult and destruction, pointing the way to liberty and to law. His influence will grow as the years increase and his example will live directing and controlling the actions of man and the course of nations yet unborn. Once his sword as a victorious soldier and afterwards his power as a successful magistrate he surrendered willingly into the hands of his countrymen. In the face of his life oppressors and usurpers have no defense nor excuse to make for their wicked assumption and exercise of arbitrary power. Selfish and personal ambition will ever be taught a lesson and rebuked by his example.

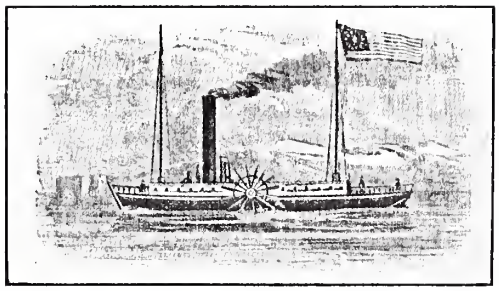
A pocket date book, owned by Washington, and in the possession of the Hunter family of Virginia, shows a human side of a great man's life. It is a little old volume, bound in flexible leather, containing about one hundred pages of rough paper, between the pages of which there is a well used blotter. It contains a number of cash memorandums and was begun on the 25th of March, 1774. Among the items may be found the following: "To cash won at cards

too, were established in New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland and Massachusetts, but the time schedule was very uncertain. Muddy roads in the summer, and snow storms in the winter, delayed progress. In 1722, the "Gazette" says, "We have been these three days expecting the New York post as usual, but he is not yet arrived although three days over his time." In 1729 there was a fortnight post between New York and Philadelphia. In 1753, the delivery of letters by the penny post was first begun. In 1755, however, the Postmaster-General, Benjamin Franklin, announced that hereafter the winter northern mail from Philadelphia to New England would start once a week all the year around. In 1744, John Perkins engaged to ride post haste to carry the mail once a week to Baltimore and to take along or bring back led horses, or any parcels. This was the first time in the history of the country that the Parcels Post was introduced. These lines were gradually extended in every direction, and when the Second Congress met in May, 1775, a committee was appointed to report a scheme for a post "for conveying letters and intelligence throughout the Continent," and the Postmaster-General, located in Philadelphia, was instructed "to form a line of Posts from Falmouth, New England, to Savannah, in Georgia, with cross Posts where needful." There were relays at a distance of twenty-five miles apart. "The postmen were to travel by night and by day, and to be faithful men and true." In 1779, the Post "was regulated to arrive and set out twice a week at the place where Congress shall be sitting, and go as far north as Boston in one direction, and as far south as Charleston in another."

In 1785, during the period which we are considering, Pittsburgh was beginning to assume some proportions. It had a population of about four hundred inhabitants, and they lived principally in log huts, but a post rider was sent between Philadelphia and that town at regular intervals. In this same year of 1785, Philadelphia received the mails from New York three times a week and from Baltimore once a week, the stages set out daily from New York, starting at four o'clock in the morning, stopping to take up passengers at the Indian King and Indian Queen Taverns. Passengers, barring accidents and necessary delays were supposed to reach New York the following morning in time for breakfast. Although progress was being made and distances shortened, these were tardy methods at the best and if they had continued it is a grave question whether the Republic would ever have reached its present dimensions. In fact, it was contended that it would be impossible to admit to the Union of States the far western Territories, for the representatives to Congress would have to spend most of their time on the road going to and returning from the sessions.

But at this time there were men of inventive minds who were solving the problems of locomotion by steam. John Fitch was born in Connecticut, in 1743. He was a man without education, but of inventive genius, and seems to have been followed by misfortune from his very cradle. He was an itinerant clock repairer and traveled afoot through the country regulating the old Colonial time-pieces. He was a gun-smith and afterwards an army sutler during the Revolutionary War. Then he followed land surveying in Kentucky, where he was captured by the Indians and for seven months was a prisoner of war, when he was exchanged and returned to Bucks County in this State. At this

point in his life he turned his attention to the construction of a steam engine. He was totally without means, and sought assistance not only from Congress, but from the State Legislatures. He sought the advice of Franklin, but he does not seem to have received much encouragement from that quarter. At last he raised sufficient money to enable him to construct a vessel which he exhibited on the Delaware in 1786. It was propelled by twelve oars, six on each side—the idea of wheels had not occurred to his mind—it was a rude, primitive sort of affair, as such beginnings are, but it proved that he had the proper principle. Driven by the steam engine, his craft proceeded up the Delaware against wind and tide. Several members of the Constitutional Convention were invited to take a trial trip in the little vessel, and although they marvelled greatly at his ingenuity, they were not wise enough to appreciate its utility. Earnestly and determinedly, however, he pushed his work, but so pinched was he for money that he made but little progress. The machinery was not well constructed, delays and accidents would happen, and many wise-acres ridiculed it as a toy, without any feature of practical utility. He went so far, however, as to establish communication between Philadelphia and Trenton Falls, but the enterprise made no adequate financial returns, and at last, overcome by disaster, misfortune and disappointment, he took his life by an excessive dose of anodynes in the year 1798, in Kentucky. In one of his journals, in a spirit of despair, he entered this pathetic and touching prediction and sentiment: "The day will come when some more powerful man will get fame and riches from my invention, but nobody will believe that poor John Fitch can do anything worthy of attention."



The First Steamboat Built by John Fitch.

James Rumsey and Oliver Evans were also turning their attention to the problems of steam locomotion, not only on water but on land. It remained, however, for Robert Fulton who at that time was a resident in Philadelphia, whose house according to the Directory was located at the corner of Second and Walnut streets, and his vocation given as that of a miniature painter, to impress the world with his later invention which had the advantage of being an improvement over the prior primitive ones, and to him is given the honor of being the first builder of a successful steamboat.

From these humble beginnings has developed a system that has revolutionized the early methods of travel and transportation. The Constitution made us a united people, while steam and electricity have been the means to bind us more closely and to bring within easy communication the most distant parts of our vast empire. Indeed, without their aid, the building of the empire itself might not have been possible. The sailing vessel, the packhorse, the stage coach, the Conestoga wagon have been supplanted as means of transportation by the steamship and the locomotive. A letter that took days to reach its destination can now be mailed in the morning and delivered before nightfall.

The new National administration started well on its career, and under the guidance of Alexander Hamilton, one of the ablest financiers this or any other country ever produced, provision was made at once for the raising of revenue. He established the credit of the government by providing for the payment of the money due to France that we had borrowed during the Revolution and to pay the debts we owed to the soldiers and to those citizens who had made loans to the Government during the war. The United States Bank was created in 1791, and a Mint was established at Philadelphia in the following year. Money was soon put into circulation which became the coin of the realm and had a like purchasing value in all the States of the Union. In 1790 the first census was taken, and showed a population in the whole country of nearly four millions, while that of Philadelphia was 42,500 and if including the outlying districts of Northern Liberties, Southwark, Moyamensing and Passyunk 45,000.

CHAPTER XIV.

STATES-GENERAL MEETS AT VERSAILLES. OPENING OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. CITIZEN GENET, MINISTER OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC REACHES THIS CITY. FETED AND BANQUETED. OFFENSIVE CONDUCT OF THE FRENCH MINISTER INDUCES HIS RECALL. PUBLICATION OF "THE AURORA." YELLOW FEVER VISITATION. STEPHEN GIRARD SERVES AS NURSE IN THE HOSPITALS. A REIGN OF TERROR IN FRANCE. INDIAN INSURRECTION. WAYNE'S VICTORY AT THE FALLS OF MIAMI. EXPIRATION OF WASHINGTON'S SECOND TERM. JOHN ADAMS ENTERS UPON HIS ADMINISTRATION. WASHINGTON TAKES HIS DEPARTURE FOR MOUNT VERNON. AMERICAN MINISTERS INSULTED BY FRENCH AGENTS. WAR DECLARED BETWEEN FRANCE AND UNITED STATES. WASHINGTON APPOINTED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. RECURRENCE OF THE YELLOW FEVER. DEATH OF WASHINGTON.

ABOUT the time the new government was being inaugurated in America, the States-General met at Versailles in France. It was composed of members chosen from the nobility, the clergy and the common people, the delegates of the latter order representing what was called the third estate. Under the Bourbon regime, France had been reduced to a condition verging upon actual bankruptcy, and an appeal had to be made to the King to call the Three Orders together to provide some method to meet the payment of the current expenses of the government. The Bourbon princes had waged useless and expensive wars, and had impoverished the people by their profligacy and extravagance. The brilliant and corrupt court, to maintain its luxury, had imposed so oppressive a taxation that the people had been reduced to poverty and starvation. For centuries these conditions had prevailed, every year going from bad to worse. The injustice and tyranny of the ruling classes produced a revolution that was one of the most violent upheavals recorded in the history of governments among men. "The French Revolution," said De Tocqueville, "was least of all a fortuitous event. It is true that it took the world by surprise and yet it was only the completion of travail most prolonged, the sudden and violent termination of a work on which generations had been laboring." The States-General, unable to bring the orders together, was transformed into a National Assembly, composed of representatives of the third estate, and a small number of the nobility and the clergy. The convention was immediately organized and an oath taken by the members not to separate until they had established a Constitution for France. They proceeded at once to make rapid and sweeping changes. First was issued a Declaration of Rights, then followed among other things the abolition of all titles of nobility, the confiscation of Church property, the issuance of assiquats and the funding of the public debt.

The remembrance of the aid that France had given to us during the Revolution created a sympathy in the hearts of our people for the effort she was

making in the cause of reform and liberty. When the Bastile, that hated dungeon of agony and despair fell on July fourteenth, 1789, in Paris, the event was celebrated in Philadelphia by the marching of large bodies of men and boys through the streets, singing national airs. Banquets were held and toasts were drunk to French success. In October, a mob of French women, poured out of the faubourgs of Paris, marched to Versailles, and brought the King and Queen captives to the city. The Revolution was fairly on, and proceeded rapidly, step after step until it reached the period known as the Reign of Terror. The guillotine was set up, and scenes were enacted that beggar description. Louis XVI. was brought to trial, condemned and executed.

In the Spring of 1793, Citizen Genet, the Minister of the French Republic, reached this city. He was received by the people with every demonstration of joy, but Washington, who had been shocked by the news from the French capital, looked askance at the new ambassador, and quickly divined his motives. Genet was a wild and an enthusiastic Republican, whose mind had been inflamed by the exciting scenes of the French Revolution, and he was about the last man to entrust with the important office of Ambassador. He acted without judgment, at times without reason, he even went so far as to defy the President, and would willingly have thrown the United States into a war with England, for at that time Great Britain had joined the alliance against France. A magnificent banquet was spread in his honor at Oeller's Hotel, at which Charles Biddle presided. The flags of America and France were closely entwined, and the red cap of the Jacobins was used as a decoration. Citizen Genet sang with great effect the stirring hymn of the Marseillaise, while the diners joined enthusiastically in the chorus. Every toast was quaffed with beakers of wine, and anathemas were hurled upon the despots who endeavored to make the people slaves. Reception after reception was given to the Ambassador, and at one banquet, the head of a pig, typifying the decapitation of the French King, was passed around on a great salver, and as each guest put on the "bonnet rouge" he thrust a knife into the throat of the pig, at the same time exclaiming the word "Tyrant" thus expressing his contempt for Louis XVI. A vast majority of the people, carried away by their enthusiasm, denounced the government for not taking an active part and expressing sympathy with France in the effort she was making to secure her freedom. Washington, Adams, Hamilton and a number of other leading conservative men, feared that if this excitement was not halted, some overt act might be done which would involve us in international difficulties, and the President wisely declared for a policy of strict neutrality. French privateers carried their prizes into American waters. "L'Ambuscade," a French vessel, brought the British ship "Grange" into port and confiscated her cargo. Genet was ordered immediately to surrender the captured ship, but feeling strong in the support of the people, refused to comply with the demand and even went so far as to undertake to fit out in our harbor, a privateer under the name of "La Petite Démocrate." There was nothing now left but to demand the instant recall of the French Minister, and Washington did this without delay. This action upon the part of the President, strange to say, met with the disapproval of the vast majority of the people. The spirit of the times even entered into the private conferences of the

Cabinet. Jefferson was a strong sympathizer with the revolutionists, and he and Hamilton had many stormy disputes at the Cabinet meetings. About this time the term of the President was expiring, and although Washington's lukewarmness in the cause of France had created against him many enemies, it did not prevent his unanimous re-election. Genet was recalled by his government, and sank immediately out of sight.

In 1790, Franklin's grandson, Benjamin Franklin Bache, began the publication of a paper called "The General Advertiser," but which afterwards changed its name to that of "The Aurora." This paper was most savage in its abuse of the President and his policies, and openly denounced him as a Monarchist. But these attacks were tame as compared with those in the "National Gazette," a paper edited by a Frenchman named Freneau who had been requested to come to this city and take charge of that journal at Jefferson's express invitation. Jefferson soon saw that he could not with any decency remain a member of the Cabinet and he sent in his resignation.

Notwithstanding the reports that came across the water from the French Capital as to the cruel acts of the mob, the French fever did not subside, and crowds marched through the streets of the city as savage in disposition as the mobs in Paris, wearing the tri-color cockade and the "bonnet rouge," singing in chorus the "Marseillaise" and the wild strains of the "la ria," and at intervals dancing the Carmagnole. The only feature lacking was the bearing aloft on a pike the bloody head of an aristocrat. "Ten thousand people in the streets of Philadelphia," wrote John Adams, "threatened to drag Washington out of his house and effect a revolution, or compel the government to declare war in favor of the French Revolution and against England."

Young women dressed in French costumes and affected French manners, while young men sat at tables on the pavements in front of the Inns and Coffee Houses, as at the cafés in Paris, sipping their wines and liqueurs and addressing each other as Citizen So and So in accordance with the custom that prevailed among the revolutionists in France. Some enthusiasts went so far as to crop their hair at the temples and wear it after the fashion of the Jacobins and the sansculottes.

While these scenes were at their full height, a yellow plague stalked suddenly into the city, scattering broadcast the seeds of death and desolation. It was so deadly and devastating in its touch that it caused to subside at once all political excitement. There had been many visitations of yellow fever in the past, but nothing as compared with the present epidemic. It was supposed to have been brought into the port by ships coming from the West Indies. The city was illy prepared to receive it, for the sanitary regulations were very imperfect, there being nothing but surface drainage and no system of effective quarantine. Infected vessels came up the river without hindrance, while sailors were allowed to go ashore without inspection, and in consequence the seeds of the disease were spread in every direction. The authorities at once took means to stay the progress of the plague. The streets and out houses were cleaned, and every stagnant pool was drained. The firing of guns and heavy ordnance was ordered, the authorities believing that the concussion would agitate the atmosphere and carry away the germs. Bon-fires were kindled in

the streets and they blazed by night and by day until they threatened the city with a general conflagration. The custom of hand shaking was dispensed with, and no one thought of stopping on the highway to converse with a friend. In every direction upon the streets were seen men whose noses and mouths were covered with cloths or sponges saturated with camphor or some pungent drug, while others had their ears and nostrils stuffed with wool or cotton. Even smoking was indulged in by women, it being thought that the fumes of tobacco would counteract the influence of the germs. Men walked in the middle of the streets to avoid contact with passers-by, and also to keep as far away as possible from the doors of the houses in which patients were lying and dying. All sorts of charms and amulets were worn, even to bits of tarred rope, but nothing could prevent the rapid spread of the disease. When the plague was at its height, men fell dead in the public streets and in some cases their bodies remained there for a long while before the authorities could make preparation for their removal. The undertakers were over-taxed and death carts rumbled through the streeets by night and by day, as the victims were carried to a common grave, for the funerals were without ceremony. All social entertainments, receptions and parties were abandoned and the atmosphere was filled with a stench that was sickening in itself. The city seemed to be covered with a pall. Shops, churches, schools and offices were closed, and grass grew in many of the streets. Farmers were afraid to bring their produce to the markets, and provisions necessarily rose to a very high figure. So terrifying was the attack of the plague that all people who were able to leave the city, packed up their effects and departed. The roads were crowded with coaches, carriages and wagons of every description hurrying away to places of safety. There were two thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight houses vacant in the city, the inmates having fled, and considerably less than twenty-five thousand people remained to face the dreadful pestilence. Of course, the reports carried out of the city were greatly exaggerated and in consequence, the gates of other cities were closed against the refugees. New York and Baltimore placed soldiers on guard by night and by day on the roads leading from Philadelphia. Wilmington was one of the few towns that extended a helping hand. One Jersey farmer who ventured to come to market, said the city looked as yellow as the pumpkins in his patch, and as he passed an open door of a dwelling the stench issuing therefrom was so great as to knock him down sprawling on the pavement. The science of medicine was in a primitive state, and the disease baffled the skill of the best practitioners. Nurses could not be found, and in many instances men, women and children died without receiving the slightest care or attention, although be it said to the honor of the medical profession, the doctors as a rule stood by their post, and this in the face of the fact that parents abandoned their children and children their parents. When the fever was high, the disease was accompanied by a black vomit, which was a sure sign of approaching death. There were some noble instances of self sacrifice, and a number of people were brave enough to offer their services as nurses in the hospitals. Inmates of the jail agreed to discharge this duty provided they were given their freedom, and some of them performed efficient service. The Mayor, Matthew Clarkson, stood valiantly by his duty.

A young Frenchman, Stephen Girard, who at this time was comparatively unknown, and had a provision store in Front street, became a nurse, and at the risk of his own life watched over the suffering and the dying in the house of pestilence. It had been an oppressively hot, rainless summer, and the weather had added to the virulence of the disease. As the autumn approached, however, the scourge began to abate and in November, Governor Mifflin issued a proclamation appointing a day of thanksgiving and prayer. A feeling of confidence was gradually restored, people returned to their homes, shops opened, business was resumed and the city once more assumed its old time appearance and activity. Approximately five thousand had been swept away by the terrible plague, or about twenty-two per cent. of all the people who had remained in the city during its continuance.

Upon a return to normal conditions, the French fever was revived. Marie Antoinette, the dethroned Queen of France, had gone to the scaffold in October, and her execution had been followed by that of the Girondins, but the Reign of Terror had not yet reached its height, for a struggle was now on between the factions, which resulted in the execution one after the other of Hebert, Danton and Robespierre.

During the Reign of Terror the gutters of Paris ran red with blood. The guillotine was surrounded daily by crowds who watched the executions of the condemned without emotion. The tumbrils, filled with victims, were followed on their way to the scaffold by hags and harridans who hurled their imprecations against the aristocrats. So numerous were the executions that a special sewer was constructed at the guillotine to carry away the blood of the victims. These scenes were not confined alone to Paris, for the massacres in some of the cities such as Lyons, Toulon and Nantes were even worse in their details than the executions in the Capital. Men, women and children were ranged in platoons and raked with musketry and artillery. Vessels crowded with victims were towed out into deep water and scuttled. Men boasted of their cruelty. One creature strutted around with his pocket filled with ears, while another wore as a badge in the band of his hat the finger of a little child. At the fall of Toulon, Fouché, writing to a friend, Collet d'Herbois, exultantly said: "This night we send two hundred and thirteen rebels into hell fire. Tears run down my cheeks and fill my soul with joy."

Intoxicated with the strong wine of the Revolution, men seemed to be lost to every sentiment of humanity. Perhaps these events in details did not reach America, but information enough was received to show the savagery of the Revolutionists. The people, however, were so imbued with a spirit of devotion to France that these reports did not sober them. "When will the savages be satiated with blood?" exclaimed John Adams in despair. The news of every French victory was made the occasion of a celebration and one of the favorite toasts was, "May tyrants never be withheld from the guillotine's closest embraces." On the eleventh of June, "a grand festival" was held "to celebrate the anniversary of the abolition of despotism in France." The celebration was one of the most remarkable ever witnessed in Philadelphia, and lasted from early morning until sunset, and even after that during the night crowds marched through the city in their wild frenzy singing the Marseillaise. Minister Fau-

chet had succeeded Genet, and he took a prominent part in the demonstrations, arousing the people to frenzy by his passionate appeals.

About this time occurred the Whiskey Rebellion in western Pennsylvania, to which we have already referred in a previous chapter.

The Indians were giving considerable trouble in the Ohio valley, and General Wayne, one of the most popular officers of the Revolution and who was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army by Washington, led an army into that section and won a decisive victory in August, 1794, at the Falls of the Miami. Wayne's return was welcomed with every demonstration of joy and by the firing of guns and the ringing of bells.

General Anthony Wayne.

Friction had been created between England and America by the part we had taken in the espousal of the French cause, and Washington deemed it of importance to send an Ambassador to the British Court to have an understanding and if possible to effect a treaty. John Jay, a prominent Federalist, who had been Chief Justice of the Supreme Court since its establishment, was chosen for the mission. So unpopular was his appointment that the people gathered in the public streets and burnt him in effigy. The English had neglected to abandon their forts in the valley of the Ohio as they had agreed to do under the Articles of Peace, and they had given comfort, aid and shelter to the Indians, but since the signal defeat of the savages at the hands of General Wayne the road was made comparatively easy traveling to effect a settlement with the British Court. When the terms of the treaty, however, were made known in Philadelphia, in July, 1795, there was at once a violent outburst and Jay was again burnt in effigy, together with a fac-simile copy of the treaty he had made. The anti-English sentiment was so strong that no matter what the terms of the agreement had been they would not have met with public approval.

The time was approaching when the Presidential term of Washington was about to expire, and he called his Cabinet officers around him and informed them that it was his purpose to publish a farewell address to the people. This notable address was prepared and published in "The Advertiser" on September nineteenth, 1796. It made a deep impression upon the public mind. Notwithstanding the abuse that had been heaped upon him by his enemies, Washington was still dear in the hearts of the people because of the signal

services he had rendered the Republic in the early and tentative years of its career. On his birthday, the twenty-second of February, he held a public reception, at which he took occasion to say farewell to his friends. It was the last function of his public life. The reception rooms were crowded and there was a feeling of sadness in every heart and at times the President's emotions were so great that he himself could not control them. He remained to witness the inauguration ceremonies of his successor, and at the banquet given upon that occasion he filled his glass and said, with tears in his voice and eyes: "Ladies and gentlemen, this is the last time I shall drink your health as a public man. I do it with sincerity and wishing you all possible happiness." On the day of the inauguration of Mr. Adams, Washington, at the termination of the ceremonies, was followed to his house by a great crowd of people who cheered him to the echo. When he was about to enter the doors of his home, he turned around to address the multitude. Dr. Duer, describing the incident says, "His countenance assumed a serious and almost melancholy expression, his voice failed him, his eyes were suffused with tears, and only by his gestures could he indicate his thanks and convey a farewell blessing to the people." In the afternoon he called upon the President to pay his final respects. That same day he was given a dinner by the merchants of the city, and on Thursday, the ninth of March, he and his family took up their departure for Mount Vernon, where he hoped to pass the remaining years of his life in quiet and repose. Nellie Custis in writing to a friend about this time said, "Grandpa is very well and well pleased with being once more farmer Washington." Great as he was in his life and deeds he was never greater in any period of his career than when he laid down his robes of office and retired to private life, and set an example to his successors, fixing two terms as the limit of occupancy of the great office as President.

John Adams entered upon his administration handicapped by the prestige of his predecessor. Even the most violent enemies of Washington were in a measure restrained in their abuse and criticism by reason of his great personality and record. Adams, on the other hand, did not have this protection, and "The Aurora" brought its batteries into line to open a campaign of vituperation. Modern newspaper criticism is weak and vapid as compared with the persecution to which he was subjected. Because of his anti-French sentiment he was called an aristocrat and a monarchist. He was addressed as "His Rotundity, the Duke of Braintree"—alluding to his home in Massachusetts—and "His Serene Highness." There was no act he did that was not misconstrued, there was no speech he made that was not misinterpreted, and for four years, or during the whole of his administration, these attacks continued without abatement, and at the end of his term the "Aurora" declared "he was cast of God as polluted water out of the back door."

There was, however, about this time a slight change in public sentiment. The French were enraged because we did not espouse their cause and render them aid in their war against Great Britain. They captured our merchant vessels upon the seas and carried them into French ports, and they acted in such a way as to make war inevitable. At this juncture, John Marshall, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Elbridge Gerry were sent to France upon a

diplomatic mission to patch up an agreement and if possible to effect an understanding with the Revolutionists. Upon their arrival the French authorities gave them a cold welcome and as time ran on treated them with insult and insolence. They were approached by private agents representing the government who made demands for money, and threatened war unless they were bribed to keep the peace. Pinckney, most indignant at this proposition, made the famous reply, "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute!" A full report of this matter was transmitted to Congress and aroused a spirit of resentment in the hearts of all the people. Instead of buying peace we were ready to fight for it at any cost, no matter what the result. Marshall, after these unsuccessful negotiations with the French authorities, returned to the United States. He was met at Frankfort on June nineteenth, 1798, by the First City Troop, and amid the pealings of Christ Church bells and the cheers of a great crowd of people he was conducted to the City Tavern. The mob now, instead of singing the Marseillaise, shouted out as its Shibboleth, "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute!" and sang in chorus the new patriotic song, "Hail Columbia," which had recently been composed by Joseph Hopkinson, of this city. Before the arrival of Marshall, Citizen Adet, the French Minister, broke off diplomatic relations with the United States and issued an address to the people urging them to arise and overthrow their government, but he soon, like his predecessors, passed out of sight and was forgotten. The withdrawal of the Minister was in itself a declaration of war.

President Adams had set aside as a day of fasting and prayer for divine guidance, the eighth of May, 1798. This was about a month before Mr. Marshall reached the city. Instead of carrying out the purpose of the President, the day was devoted to violence and mob rule. Crowds appeared upon the streets wearing the black and the tri-color cockades, the former an anti- and the latter a pro-French badge. It did look as if the factions would clash in deadly conflict. At no time in the history of the city had the mobs been so violent, and so near a bloody revolution. The French sympathizers gathered about the door of the President's mansion on Market street and threatened him with assassination. The situation was so desperate that the domestics in the house armed themselves "determined to sacrifice their lives" in his defence or "to make a desperate sally among the multitude." To preserve the peace, Governor Mifflin ordered a patrol of horse and foot to disperse the mob.

After the war between France and the United States broke out, Washington was named Commander-in-Chief of our forces and coming to this city took up his lodgings in North Eighth street. While here, he received every attention, but he remained only for a short time, for when Napoleon Bonaparte came into power peace was speedily made. The war spirit and the anti-French sentiment, however, did not in any wise bring popularity to President Adams. The Alien and Sedition Laws called down upon his head a storm of condemnation. The battle of the Federalists, however, was taken up by the "Gazette of the United States," a paper published by a man named John Fenno, but he was carried away by the yellow fever in 1798. He had a facile pen, a commanding style and really was a journalist of great ability. His paper, by its reasonable, logical and conservative arguments had great influ-

ence among the thinking people of the city. William Cobbet, a trenchant writer, also took up the gauntlet in behalf of the Federalists, but he was so impulsive and vituperative that he kept himself and his friends constantly in hot water. He too was handicapped by the fact that he was a born Englishman. The editors of the opposing papers, however, when it came to a combat of words, were not in the same class with him, for his abuse and satire could not be surpassed. At times he was too bitter and caused a reaction. He was like a cavalryman who goes into battle with a sword as sharp as a razor and who is apt to do more damage to himself and his horse than he is to the enemy. He became involved in a libel suit, lost the case and was pauperized by the verdict.

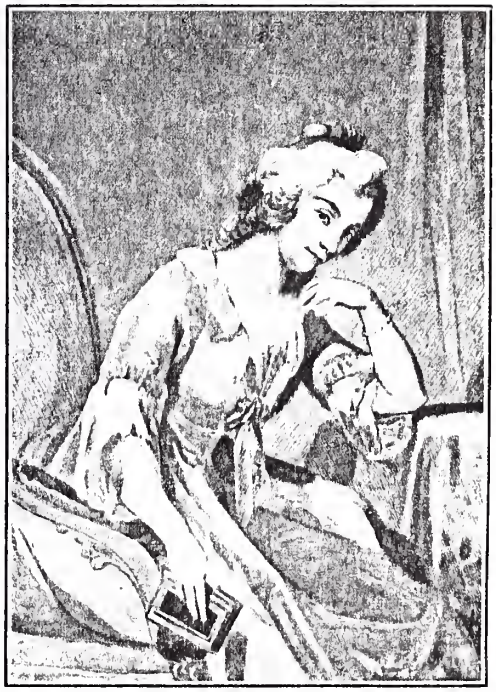
Every year since the dreadful epidemic of yellow fever of 1793, the city had suffered a return of the pestilence, but in 1797 the scourge raged with unusual violence. The people had learned, however, by experience, to take sensible precautions against its spread. Everybody set about burning brim-stone, scrubbing floors and whitewashing cellars and walls. Streets, alleys, lanes and courts were cleansed of their filth and the plague in a measure was stayed, but in 1798, the following year, the fever again visited the city and the conditions more nearly approached those of 1793 than at any other time. Its appearance created a panic, and the people took flight in every direction. Fifty to sixty thousand inhabitants departed for other cities or else to find lodgment in the country districts. All the dreadful scenes of 1793 were re-enacted. The streets were deserted, business ceased, men suddenly taken ill, crept into the vacant houses and died there, and it was days before their bodies were discovered. The whole city became lifeless and men looked at each other aghast. Friendships were ignored and family relations forgotten. It was each man for himself. Hilary Baker, who had succeeded Matthew Clarkson as Mayor, was carried away by the epidemic. A man who left his family in the morning would not know whether they would see him in the evening or whether they would be there upon his return. As in prior years, Stephen Girard remained in the city and gave comfort and aid at the risk of his life to the poor and suffering. On the return of the cold weather, the fever subsided, but was followed in 1799 by another epidemic, but not so violent in its character.

On the night of the seventeenth of December, 1799, a courier brought information to the city of Philadelphia of the death of General Washington which had occurred three days before. The news staggered the people, for they now recalled the services he had rendered and the deeds he had accomplished in their behalf. Congress Hall was draped in black, and emblems of mourning were displayed throughout the city. A solemn funeral procession started from the State House and proceeded to Christ Church. The military headed the column, the drums were muffled and the bells tolled throughout the day. Clergymen of all denominations walked in line, two by two. The bier was carried by soldiers, followed by a riderless white horse, with a pair of boots reversed thrown across the saddle. Bishop White pronounced the funeral service, and General Henry Lee, "Light Horse Harry," delivered a touching oration.

CHAPTER XV.

REMOVAL OF NATIONAL CAPITAL. ROBERT MORRIS. MRS. BINGHAM. THE ASSEMBLY. MODE OF LIVING. FIRST WATER WORKS. STEPHEN GIRARD.

IN 1800, the seat of government was removed from Philadelphia to Washington. At this time the new capital was still a barren waste. A few buildings were scattered here and there, but the place had no appearance of a town and gave no indications of ever becoming a thriving settlement. The President's house was still in course of construction and in no suitable condition for occupancy. The Capitol itself was described as "a palace in the woods."



MRS. WILLIAM BINGHAM.

Philadelphia, no longer the seat of government, began to utilize the buildings that had been used for national purposes. The President's house on Market street, became a hotel, and the rooms in the State House that had been occupied by the Senate, the House of Representatives and the Supreme Court were now devoted to county and city uses.

The population in the State having extended westward, a movement was set on foot to remove also the Capital of Pennsylvania to a more central situation. A number of towns were considered in connection with this matter, but finally Lancaster was chosen because of its location, its prosperity and the size of its population, which was said to be in the neighborhood of five thousand. Another advantage was that the town was on the main road leading to the west, and this was one of the few highways that had been turnpiked.

Although Philadelphia had lost her preëminence as the capital of the nation she did not cease the gayety of her social life. Her women of society were renowned throughout the country as well as abroad for their great beauty. Mrs. William Bingham, the daughter of Thomas Willing, was the recognized leader and she was a woman of rare accomplishments. She had been presented at the French Court, and her grace and ease of manner distinguished her even in that polite circle. "Her figure," says Griswold in his "Republican Court," "which was somewhat above middle size, was well made, her carriage

was light and elegant while ever marked by dignity and air. Her manners were a gift." Her receptions and dinners were sumptuous and correct in all their appointments, and she had the advantage of being surrounded by a group of women almost as beautiful and as well skilled in the art of entertainment as she was herself. The Misses Allen, the Misses Chew and the Misses Willing, from all accounts would have shone resplendently in any company or assemblage. William Bingham, a member of the United States Senate, had accumulated a vast fortune in commercial enterprises in the West Indies, and had the reputation of being the wealthiest man in the whole country. His town house was located on Third street near Spruce, set in the midst of three acres of lawns and gardens, where, during the spring and summer flowers beautifully arranged grew in profusion, but when winter approached they were carefully removed to adjoining hot-houses.

ROBERT MORRIS.
The Financier of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Robert Morris had been the social leader, but her husband, the great financier, had met with reverses and was compelled to quit his sumptuous mansion and to abandon the construction of his new residence on Chestnut street, which was so elegant and extravagant as to call forth the criticism of his neighbors and to be designated "Morris's Folly." He removed to a humble house on Prune street, a great fall from his former opulence, but even there he was not allowed to rest for the constables overwhelmed him with their writs and he was at last committed to the debtors' apartments in the Walnut Street Jail. Here he was confined for over three years, and this period covered 1798 when the scourge of yellow fever raged so violently throughout the city. The sick and the dying lay around him on all sides, and there was no friend to give him a helping hand or to release him from this dreadful confinement. He who had been the companion of Washington and Hamilton, he who had done so much in the days of the Revolution to advance the American cause, he who had been the great financier of that period and had relieved the troops while in camp at Valley Forge became almost a pauper. He had been undone by speculation. The western lands which he had purchased and which promised so much in the way of increased value as time ran on, were seized by his creditors, his mortgages foreclosed, and great tracts sold in default of the payment of taxes. His reduction to poverty and his fall from so high an estate is one of the sad pictures of that day.

The meetings of the Assembly were still the social events of the season and the heart of many a fair debutante fluttered with anxiety in anticipation of receiving an invitation, for an entrance to this exclusive circle was considered

a social distinction in itself. In the Managers was vested the power of selection, but, of course, their list had to be revised by the leading dames of society, and no class of women from that day to this can be so cruel as these haughty ones in the use of the blue pencil as they strike objectionable candidates from the list. In their little empire they are as inexorable as the Fates themselves, and the laws that govern them are as fixed as those of the Medes and Persians. When Squire Hillegas' daughter, a young woman high in social circles, married a jeweler doing business on High street, she was immediately dropped from the list of eligibles because her husband was not in the set and she was not the only one by any means who was treated in this summary and peremptory manner.

Visiting foreigners of distinction who were familiar with the pomp and circumstance of the European Courts were surprised at the etiquette and social display of the entertainments given in the houses of the rich. Guests, as they entered the rooms, were announced by a liveried servant who called their names in a loud tone of voice. When the ladies of this select circle drove abroad to visit their friends they were accompanied by liveried coachmen and footmen and in some instances by postillions. This ostentatious show was not in keeping with republican simplicity and it, of course, created envy and jealousy in the hearts of the people. Breakfast in the fashionable houses, instead of being a light meal was quite a substantial one, consisting not only of coffee, toast and eggs, but of numerous side dishes, such as salt fish, beef steak, broiled chickens and buckwheat cakes and sausages. The last two made a combination that was a dish peculiar to Philadelphia. The dinner, however, was the principal and ceremonious meal of the day, and was spread at three or four o'clock in the afternoon. Full courses were served with a generous libation of wine. Drinking was a general custom and seems to have been indulged in by everybody, and there was no stint in the use of liquors. If twelve men were to sit down at a banquet, sixty bottles of Madeira were put aside for their use, that is five bottles for each guest, nor was this the limit if the dinner was prolonged, and at the end of the feast it is reasonable to suppose that some of the company had to receive assistance on their way home. John Adams, in describing a visit he made at the home of Chief Justice Chew at Cliveden, says that "wines most excellent and admirable were served and I drank Madeira at a great rate and found no inconvenience in it." It was a day of feasting and drinking and every occasion was seized upon for the giving of a banquet. There were considerably over a hundred taverns in the city where all classes of people could be accommodated, from the highest to the lowest. Some of these Inns, in the course of time, became quite disorderly, and had to be suppressed by the authorities.

The places of public interest in the city were Gray's, Hamilton's and Bartram's Gardens, all located on the west bank of the Schuylkill. Many wandering shows stopped to give exhibitions, and Rickett's Circus, where there was a fine display of horsemanship, made a permanent settlement here and its performances were visited by the leading people of the city. The building was destroyed by fire in 1799, and was not rebuilt. Lailson, a French equestrian, also set up a circus at Fifth and Prune streets, which was quite a favorite re-

sort, but he unfortunately met with misfortune, and the building closed after a few seasons. The Chestnut Street Theatre, on the north side of Chestnut street above Sixth, was quite a pretentious building where the old standard English plays were produced in an effective manner. Washington himself made more than occasional visits to this playhouse, and when he appeared at the door he was escorted in great state to his box by a footman in livery bearing candelabra with lighted candles. Fireworks displays and balloon ascensions also gave amusement to the people.

The market place was still one of the interesting features of the town

THE CHEW HOUSE (CLIVEDEN), GERMANTOWN.

life, and here on Saturday morning about daybreak the farmers gathered from all the surrounding country, even from a distance of sixty miles. Standing outside of the sheds, at times almost choking the highways, were vehicles of every description from the Conestoga wagon to the ox cart. The horses, unharnessed, were fastened to the rear of the wagons where they were supplied with their fodder. Peddlers cried their wares, while the sneak thief watched his chance, under the very eyes of the drowsy watchman. The mountebank played his tricks before a group of gaping countrymen, while scores of pretty young women dressed in gay summer gowns, followed by their black servants carrying the family market baskets, added color to the scene. Upon the stalls were displayed poultry, game, fruit, vegetables and all kinds of meats. It is a wonder how, in the summer, they kept their butter, milk and meats pure and sweet, in view of the fact that there was no ice to be had. Robert Morris was about the only person who had an ice vault. This was but a hole deep in the ground at his country place, where the ice taken from the adjoining river in

the winter, was packed and covered with straw and saw dust. The Oellers Tavern had a refrigerator which held a body of ice forty feet thick and twenty feet square and it was the only hotel in the town where cold drinks were served. That which has become in modern times one of the staples as well as one of the necessaries of life could not be secured then by the everyday people at any price. During the many scourges of yellow fever patients could not obtain a piece of ice as big as a walnut to cool their swollen lips and parched tongues. The farmers from the western part of the State brought great quantities of game, such as quail, pheasants, wild turkeys, and venison to the market. Philadelphia was noted for her butter and poultry then as she is today. Virginia ham, which is now considered such a delicacy and brings so high a price had its counterpart in the meat of the half wild pigs that roamed through the woods even in the suburbs of the city. These hogs gathered in great droves and fed on nuts and acorns which gave to the flesh a rich and most delicate flavor, that wild and gamey taste so highly prized by epicures. The young swine were turned out in the early spring and allowed to run free until late in autumn when they were rounded up as the ranchmen in the west do their cattle, each farmer identifying his pigs by a brand which had been marked upon them when young. Even after the markets were closed on Saturdays, the town presented a lively appearance. Vehicles of all kinds traveled to and fro on the roadways, the sidewalks were crowded with pedestrians for many of the country people remained to do their shopping; the store windows displayed their goods in the most attractive manner, while a portion of the pavement was used to expose samples of the wares that were on sale inside. The Inns and tap rooms were filled with roystering farmers and teamsters who made their visit to the city a holiday, and like Tam O'Shanter, many a laggard sat "bousing at the nappy, gettin' fou and unco happy" long after he should have taken his departure.

With the growth of the population there had been introduced many municipal improvements. A number of the principal streets were paved with cobble stones, sidewalks had been laid, although the row of posts marking the line of demarcation between the pavements and the carriage ways were still left standing. A letter dated, Philadelphia, May 25, 1799, at 128 North Second street, written by Mr. Enos Bronson to Mr. Claudius Herrick, residing at Deerfield, Massachusetts, says, "This city (Philadelphia) is delightfully situated and very elegantly built. I have, however, one fault to find with it. It made my heels intolerably sore walking on the pavements."

The City Government was working bravely under an amendment to the Charter that had been made in 1796. The Councils consisted of two chambers called the Select and the Common branches, the former composed of twelve citizens elected for three years and the latter of twenty members elected annually. The Governor appointed a Recorder and fifteen Aldermen to hold office during good behavior. The Aldermen were virtually Justices of the Peace, their duties were exclusively judicial and it was from their body that the Select and Common Councils chose the Mayor for one year.

The revenue from all sources was less than $150,000 annually, a sum en-

tirely too small to meet the demands for municipal improvements for the city was spreading out in every direction.

An increased and a more healthful supply of water had become a necessity. The repeated fires and the almost annual visitation of the yellow fever had to be guarded against. A number of fire companies had been organized but the town pumps, which were the only means of serving water, were not equal to the task. Besides this, no matter how clear in appearance the water

MARKET STREET FROM NINTH STREET IN 1799, FROM AN OLD ENGRAVING.

might be, it was found to be contaminated by the filth that in rainy weather soaked through the earth. Even in the most elegant homes water had to be carried from the pumps in buckets and pitchers for household uses. Many of the yards in the rear of the houses were depositories for dirt and rubbish. The few sewers that were constructed were of no general advantage and the pools of water that gathered in the highways during the storms either were taken up by the sun or allowed to drain through the surface of the earth. The pumps were located about sixty or seventy feet apart on the line that separated the footpath from the carriage way. Everywhere there were sinks and privies, but no water closets, even in the best appointed homes, such as are in use today. To provide against this unwholesome water, plans were set on foot to improve the supply by the construction of water works. An Englishman by

the name of Latrobe submitted plans to the city which, after some argument and consideration, were accepted. The water from the Schuylkill River at Chestnut street was forced into a tunnel that ran down that street to Broad, and up Broad to Centre Square, where it was pumped into a reservoir thirty-six feet above the ground. From this reservoir it was distributed through the city in hollowed pine logs which were laid in all the principal highways. The plan was not looked upon favorably in some quarters, and in fact, the work, during the course of construction, was at times interfered with by vandals who were bent on destruction. Latrobe, however, kept steadily at his task, built a handsome engine house at Centre Square and laid six miles of trunk pipe in the beds of the streets for the purposes of distribution. Having hurriedly completed his work and fearing that by delay it might be further interfered with, he gave notice to all those who had connected with the pipes to leave their hydrants open, for water might begin to flow at any moment without further notice. On the night of January twenty-first, 1801, with his own hands, Latrobe kindled the fire under the boiler and the engine began to work. On the next morning the people were surprised and delighted to find that the hydrants conveyed a stream of clear river water. The project was successful, criticism ceased and the city for the first time in its existence had an abundant supply of water that was at hand without the necessity of individual pumping.

In the summer of 1797 the United States Bank moved into its new building on Third street below Chestnut. Up to this time the architecture in the city had been of the style of the Georgian period, but this building was classical in form and was the first introduction of a new order, for it is said to have been copied after a Greek Temple in Nimes. This building is still standing and so beautiful is it in its outlines, so pure in its design, that it remains one of the architectural features of the city.

In 1802 the Law Library Company was formed with the purpose of making a collection of books upon legal subjects. At this time, the Philadelphia Bar was preëminent and contained the ablest lawyers to be found in the profession the country over. In medicine, too, the city was in the foremost rank. Benjamin Rush, Casper Wistar, Philip Syng Physick stood in the very front rank of the profession. The College of Physicians, established in 1787, and the Philadelphia Medical Society, organized in 1789, were in a flourishing condition. The American Philosophical Society which had the honor of having for its first president, Benjamin Franklin, and after his death David Rittenhouse, and at the demise of the latter, Thomas Jefferson, seemed to devote itself more to the consideration of the current party questions than to the theories and principles of philosophy. One of the great political controversialists of that day was William Duane. Bache and Freneau had been violent and vituperative in their condemnation of political opponents, but their shafts were nothing as compared with those hurled by Duane. He was born in this country, of Irish parents, and was taken to Ireland in a very early period of his life. Subsequently he found his way to India, but in his wanderings returned to England, and at last arrived in this country about 1795. He was employed as an assistant editor on the "Aurora," and when Bache, the proprietor, died in 1798, Duane married his widow and thus fell into possession of the paper.

He was a master of vituperation and his language at times was most scurrilous. He could not find language sufficient to express his contempt for Adams, and it is said that Jefferson attributed to him his election when he was a candidate for the Presidency. He seemed to rejoice in litigation, and was never so well pleased as when one of his articles was answered by a suit for libel.

The election of Jefferson in 1800 was celebrated by the Democrats, or, as they were called in those days, the Republicans,—throughout the country. Barbecues and ox roasts in the open air and banquets in the different taverns celebrated the event. John Adams, at the expiration of his term of office, on his way from Washington to Braintree, Massachusetts, stopped in this city for the purpose of greeting some of his old friends. He was feted and dined by a few distinguished citizens but the people gave him no hearty reception, and after a sojourn of a few days he passed on his way to New England.

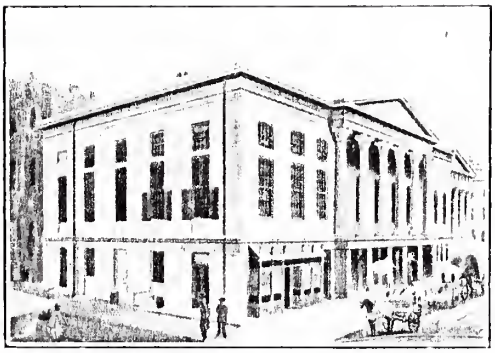
Philadelphia, at this time, was the leading commercial city of the Union. Her merchants were men of enterprise and venture, and her port was filled with vessels hailing from every land. Among all her merchants, however, the greatest was Stephen Girard. He was a Frenchman by birth, born near Bordeaux, but early in life came to this country and became a naturalized citizen of the United States. He reached this city in 1777, at the time the British were in possession and when Lord Howe's vessels were riding at anchor in the Delaware. Shortly afterwards he married a young woman by the name of Mary Lum, and settled permanently in Philadelphia to devote himself to commercial pursuits. He occupied a building on Water street which he used both as store and dwelling. Here he lived economically and comfortably without show or function. He owned a farm in Passyunk, to which he made almost daily visits, and he traveled there in a gig drawn by one horse, and as a luncheon on the way he carried a loaf of bread and a bottle of claret, but he brought back to his home in the city as a rule, butter, eggs and poultry. His farm was considered a model in its way, and his cattle were well bred. He met with unparalleled success in almost every enterprise he undertook. Everything that came to his hand seemed to turn to gold. He was a familiar figure upon the public streets, and his plain one horse chaise gave no suggestion of the immense wealth of the occupant. At the time of the revolt of the slaves against their masters in San Domingo, one of his vessels lying in port was used as a receptacle for the treasures and wealth of the white inhabitants. After depositing their valuables, many returned to the shore to wage battle against the blacks and they never returned to claim their property, the amount of which was never accurately ascertained, but it is said to have been a large sum. This, of course, became the property of Mr. Girard and added materially in the accumulation of his great fortune. His name and paper were known and honored in every bank of exchange throughout the civilized world, his vessels traded with every port and whitened every sea. His business transactions were on the largest scale, and they reached from Philadelphia to London and from London to Cathay. He seems to have been greatly misunderstood in his lifetime, but a careful study of his career shows that he was a man of courage and deeply philanthropic at heart. He was exact and close in making a bargain. In other words, he was what is called strictly business in all his dealings and

he gained the reputation of being close, sharp and penurious, but we are far enough away now to have a clear perspective and his character presents features that mark him as a man not only of charity but of courage. In 1793, during the yellow fever scourge, and also in the fatal year 1798, he displayed in the face of death, the greatest heroism. When men were fleeing from the city he stood at his post and volunteered his services as a nurse to care for the sick and dying in the houses of pestilence. At this time he was in the very prime of his life and on the flood tide of his successful career as a merchant, but bravely and resolutely he faced the crisis, risking everything, life, health and business in his devotion to duty. He was rather liberal in his religious views, being a disciple of the French philosophers. He was not in any sense of the word a sectarian and his faith did not repose within the limits of any dogma. This brought down upon his head the condemnation of many citizens who were narrow and intolerant in their views, but when he died and his will was opened it was found that he had created a charity second to none in this country, a charity that stands today an immortal monument to his memory.

Philadelphia still retained her supremacy as the great commercial centre in the new world. In the years 1805, 1806 and 1807, nineteen hundred and twenty-six foreign vessels arrived in this port, while the number of coasting vessels amounted to thirty-six hundred and seventy, the number increasing gradually every year. During this same period, the foreign clearances amounted to nineteen hundred and fifty-nine, while the number of coasting vessels that cleared the port were thirty-seven hundred and forty. This will give some idea of the wealth and importance of the city's foreign and domestic trade. The banking facilities not being sufficient to meet the demands, the Philadelphia Bank was organized in 1807, with a capital of a million dollars. The principal banks at this time were, the Philadelphia Bank, the Bank of North America, the Bank of the United States, and the Bank of Pennsylvania. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank was organized subsequent to the creation of the Philadelphia Bank.

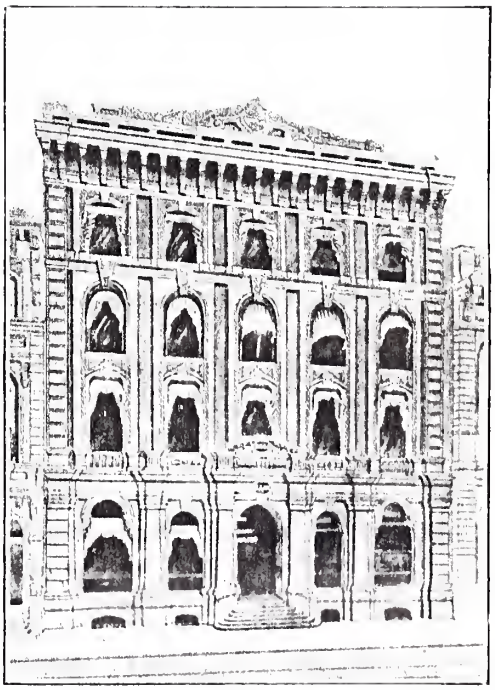
The Philadelphia National Bank, formerly the Philadelphia Bank, was projected at a time when the growth of commerce had greatly enlarged the business interests of the city and made more banking capital necessary. Philadelphia was the principal seaport of the country at that time; its export trade was growing steadily, and there were only three banks in the city and forty in the entire country. The merchants had expressed dissatisfaction with the existing banking methods and on August 3, 1803, this dissension crystalized in the organization of the Philadelphia Bank, in the counting house of John Welsh, No. 31 South Wharves. Its organizers included men who were prominent in Colonial affairs and its first President was George Clymer, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. John Welsh, the prime mover in the bank's formation, came to be known as "the father of the bank" and continued active in its affairs for fifty years. During its existence of one hundred and ten years, the bank has had an eventful and most interesting history. It has survived many panics and its steady growth is entirely due to the wonderful business acumen and executive ability of the men who have directed its affairs, many of whom were conceded to be the ablest financiers of their time. When the bank

commenced business on September 19, 1803, it occupied a rented building on the south side of Chestnut street above Third, on the site where the Merchants and Mariners Building now stands, and later, removed to Fourth street below Chestnut in a building which the bank erected on the site of "Morris' Tavern." A more pretentious building was afterwards erected at this location and occupied by the bank until 1858, when the present building was purchased from the receivers of the Bank of Pennsylvania, one of the early financial institutions of the city which failed while the building intended for its use was in course of construction.



First Building Built and Occupied by the Philadelphia National Bank, S. W. Cor. 4th and Chestnut.

The Philadelphia Bank was chartered by the State in 1804. Its capital was $1,800,000, and this was subsequently reduced to $1,500,000. On March 9, 1804, six months after commencing business, it paid its first dividend "at the rate of three per cent. for the half year, on the installments constituting the present capital of the bank, $1,000,000." Since that time the dividends have ranged from three per cent. per annum to sixteen per cent., the present rate. In 1865 the annual dividend was fifteen per cent., and owing to the sale of gold which the bank had in its vaults and for which a large premium was received, a special dividend of twenty-five per cent., amounting to $375,000, was declared. In all, the bank has paid dividends of ten hundred and thirty-six per cent., amounting to $16,016,872, or nearly eleven times its capital. A most wonderful record. In addition to this, it has rendered efficient aid to the National, State and Local Governments, has subscribed liberally to two war funds and has never failed to respond to the call for aid from distressed communities or scenes of great disaster. The Philadelphia Bank established in 1854 a Clerks' Pension Fund, probably the first of its kind in a financial institution, the fund providing pensions for clerks stricken during the service or incapacitated by age.



The Philadelphia Bank.

The bank has always been foremost in every movement for public good, for its directorate for one hundred and ten years has included the

leading men of the various periods—men of philanthropic inclinations and sterling integrity—which has given the bank a deserved reputation for liberality, conservatism and solidity. It has always had the support of the best business interests of the city and its deposits now amount to $50,000,000, while the total assets exceed $55,000,000. The bank conducts a most extensive business in all its branches both in this country and abroad, having direct connections with all the leading cities of the world.

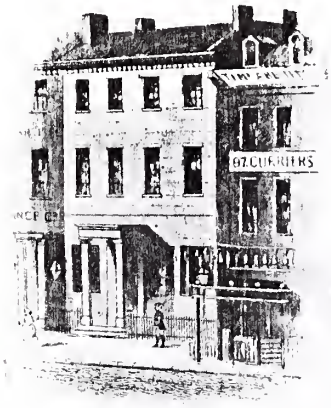
It was the first bank to enter the Philadelphia Clearing House Association in 1858 and was among the earliest to enter the National System under the Act of 1863-1864, which necessitated its reorganization and the addition of the word "National" to its name.

Since its organization, the bank has had but eight presidents. These were George Clymer, David Lennox, John Read, Samuel F. Smith, Thomas Robins, Benjamin B. Comegys, N. Parker Shortridge, who became Chairman of the Board of Directors in 1907, and was succeeded by Levi L. Rue, the present incumbent of the office. Mr. Rue's rise to the presidency of the bank is due to his strict probity and thorough knowledge of banking in all its detail. He entered the institution as a boy during the presidency of Benjamin B. Comegys, who was with the bank for fifty-two years and was considered one of the greatest financiers of the age. Mr. Rue filled many positions of constantly increasing responsibility until he rose to the vice-presidency and finally became directing head of the bank when Mr. Shortridge was made Chairman of the Board. Under his careful direction, the bank has maintained the high reputation and conservatism that it has enjoyed since the early days of the last century. The other officers are Lincoln Godfrey, Vice-President; Harry J. Keser, Cashier; Horace Fortescue, William S. Maddox and David W. Stewart, Assistant Cashiers. The Board of Directors includes N. Parker Shortridge, Chairman; Richard Ashhurst, Lincoln Godfrey, George Wood, Alfred C. Harrison, Levi L. Rue, George H. Frazier, Percival Roberts, Jr., George H. McFadden, Edward T. Stotesbury, Effingham B. Morris, Randal Morgan, R. Dale Benson, Samuel Rea, Alba B. Johnson, Pierre S. du Pont, Thomas S. Gates and Asa S. Wing. This is the character of men who have directed the institution's destinies for one hundred and ten years so that it is not strange that the bank has weathered every financial storm and survived to become a power in the monetary world.

Philadelphia was the art centre of the country, and in 1806 was opened on Chestnut street between Tenth and Eleventh streets, the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. A number of artists had settled in this city, either permanently or temporarily and helped to create in our midst an artistic taste, among whom can be named the Peales, father and sons; Robert Edge Pine, an English artist of some note; Gilbert Stuart, whose portrait of Washington is famous; Houdon, the French sculptor who modelled the life mask of Washington; Cheracchi, an Italian sculptor who subsequently was executed for an attempted assassination of Napoleon; William Rush, a native sculptor, and Benjamin West. Of course, the contributions to the Academy at the start were not many nor very valuable but about the first importation made was a number of plaster casts representing the nude in art. The exhibition of these figures,

however, met with considerable adverse criticism and the prudery of that day was so great that Monday of each week was set apart exclusively for ladies, when unaccompanied by their male escorts they were permitted to view without bringing a blush to their cheeks, the Apollo Belvidere, the Fighting Gladiator, the Laocoon, the Venus de Medici and numerous other classic groups and figures.

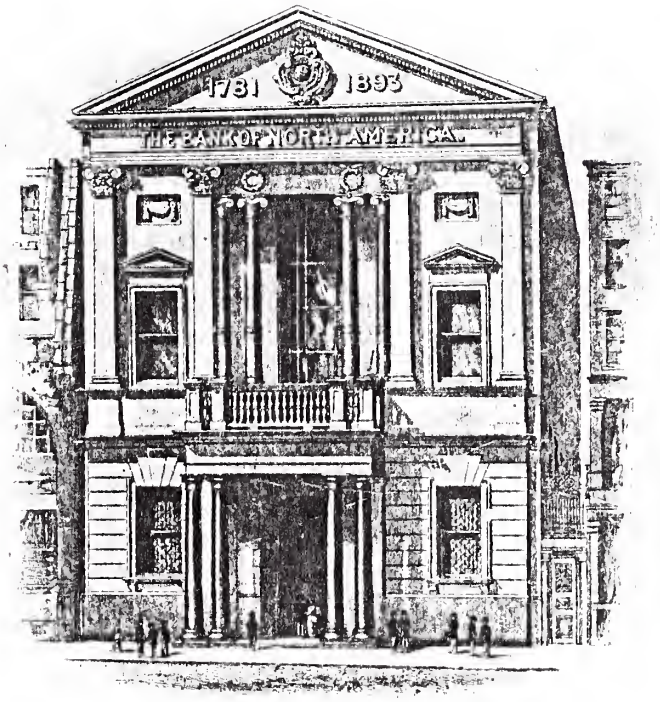
Philadelphia, too, was the literary centre of the country, and Joseph Dennie, an essayist and a well known journalist, was the leader of the circle. The book store of Asbury Dickens on North Second street was the rendezvous for all the literary characters of that day, both residents and visitors. It was here that Thomas Moore, the celebrated Irish poet, found, according to his own testimony, for the first time during his visit to this country, a congenial and an interesting circle of men. Charles Brockton Brown, the first author of fiction in America of any repute, was among the number. Lawyers, pamphleteers, essayists, artists and actors made up this interesting group of men, and they met in such numbers at the shop of Mr. Dickens that they at times actually interfered with the conduct of his business.



THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA 1781
307 CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Casual reference has been made to the banks in existence at this period, but the bank of North America is deserving of more than mere mention, for it was instituted to aid the Colonies in their struggle for independence. This institution, the oldest of its kind on the American continent, was authorized to do business by ordinance of Congress passed December 31, 1781, and began active operations January 7, 1782, in a store, which stood on the site of its present building and which it occupied continuously for sixty-five years. It was organized at a time when Robert Morris was Superintendent of Finance, and Thomas Willing, a business partner of Morris's, was its first president, while its organizers and first board of directors were all men of high position in Colonial days. Although started during the period of much depression it overcame all obstacles and in addition to earning good dividends for its stockholders was of invaluable service to the National, State and City governments. Morris acknowledged that "without the establishment of the National bank, the business of the Department of Finance could not have been performed." The money advanced the Government was used to keep up the army and similar aid was extended to the State of Pennsylvania to pay the officers of its army. The bank also advanced the State money to pay its quota to the United States Government in 1782, and advanced money to fit out a vessel which was of inestimable service in keeping Delaware Bay and River free of British vessels. It loaned money to the State Treasury for the defense of the Western frontiers and to the city for the care of its poor and there was no service, public or charitable, which it did not assist. At this time there was doubt as to the validity of

the charter granted by Congress and application was made to the Assembly for a State charter, and on April 1, 1782, it was duly incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania for a period of seven years. In 1784 the success of the bank was assured and this brought much jealousy and opposition which culminated September 13, 1785, by a repeal of the charter. The bank lost some prestige by this drastic action but continued operations under its Congressional charter and in 1787 it again secured a State charter. All opposition was now overcome and the bank entered upon an era of prosperity. When Alexander Hamilton became head of the Treasury Department, he openly acknowledged



THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
305, 307, 309 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

the aid afforded the United States by the Bank of North America and in his plan to establish a great national bank, he invited overtures from the bank, but the directors preferred to remain under State auspices and took no steps in this direction.

During the War of 1812 the bank advanced money to support the army and navy and aided largely in promoting the circulation of Treasury notes. It also afforded material aid in the defence of the city. When war was declared between the North and South, the Bank of North America was among the first financial institutions in the country to declare confidence in the National Government and it hastened to take measures to aid in the preservation of the

Union. It appropriated money for the defence of the city and in addition to subscribing its pro rata share of United States Treasury notes it loaned the Government large sums of money. During all the periods of depression and panic that have occurred during its 131 years of its existence, the bank has never failed to pay at least one dividend in each year. Under its charter from the State it was obligatory to declare a dividend at least once a year and in 1842 its affairs were in such a condition that it could not pay its usual dividend. Four fifths of its capital was locked up in unavailable securities and to keep within the law it paid the stockholders one cent per share. In 1844 conditions again became normal and in 1847, a new bank building was erected, which in 1893 was replaced by the present magnificent structure, making a record of 131 years on the same site. In 1864 the bank was reorganized under the National Currency Act, and after much correspondence and discussion with the Secretary of the Treasury it was allowed to retain its old name without the prefix "National." It had advanced to the Government four and one-half million dollars, or four and one half times its capital stock on United States securities and this was accepted as evidence of its loyalty to the Government and no change in its corporate name was demanded. During its long and successful existence the bank has had but ten presidents who served in the order named: Thomas Willing, John Nixon, John Morton, Henry Nixon, John Richardson, James N. Dickson, Thomas Smith, Charles S. Lewis, John H. Michener, and the present incumbent of the office, Harry G. Michener, who succeeded his father September 21, 1906.

The Census of 1810 showed the city's population to be fifty-three thousand seven hundred and twenty-two. The outlying districts, the Northern Liberties, Penn Township, Southwark, Moyamensing and Passyunk showed a population of forty-two thousand nine hundred and forty-two, making a total population of nearly one hundred thousand. The Mayors during this period were Robert Wharton, John Inskeep, Matthew Lawler, General John Barker, and Michael Keppele. In 1810 the police force consisted of thirty-two watchmen whose duty it was to light the lamps and to see that they were kept burning during the night and extinguished in the morning. The yellow fever continued to make annual visits, but it was not so virulent as it had been in the past.

CHAPTER XVI.

WAR OF 1812. FEARON'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE CITY.

AFTER the Revolutionary War, the sentiment was strongly anti-English, as was natural under the circumstances, but instead of allaying this feeling, England only intensified it by her arbitrary conduct. Philadelphia's prosperity depended much upon her commercial interests, and during the wars between England and France each country forbade the United States to trade with the other. Besides this, England treated us in a most insolent manner, stopped our vessels upon the high seas and impressed our sailors into her service. We protested against this right of search, but without avail. England claimed that if a man could not prove he was by birth an American, he must be a Britisher and a deserter from her navy. It is a wonder we submitted so long to her insolence. As mistress of the seas, it was upon her part an arrogant assumption of power. The deck of a ship is a part of the territory of the nation under whose flag the vessel sails, and to trespass upon that deck and to impress our sailors was as heinous an act as would have been the invasion of our land or the kidnapping of its citizens.

In 1807, the British man-of-war, "Leopard," stopped one of our war vessels called the "Chesapeake" under circumstances when the latter could not make an effectual resistance. Four of the American crew were seized and one of them was hanged as a deserter. This outrage aroused the indignation of the whole country, and Congress passed an Embargo Act, by which it forbade any American vessel to sail from our ports. There being no exceptions under this sweeping law, coasting vessels found it difficult to carry on their trade, and even fishing smacks on the New England coast had to obtain special permission before leaving for the banks. It was supposed by the passage of the Embargo and Non-Intercourse Acts that the belligerent states, England and France, so dependent for their supplies upon the products of this country, would be brought to terms, but instead of starving these nations we only impoverished ourselves, for the exports fell off in the neighborhood of forty millions of dollars in one year. There was a general demand throughout the nation for the repeal of these Acts, but especially was New England affected by this legislation, and she even went so far as to threaten rebellion. Her mills closed down and her workmen were reduced almost to starvation.

In 1809 Congress repealed the Embargo Act, and gave the right to trade with all foreign countries other than Great Britain and France. This, in a measure, increased our exports but did not restore them to their former volume and importance. About this time the President, anxious to renew commercial relations with either France or England in order to relieve the distressed condition of the people, listened to a proposition made by Mr. Erskine, the then British Minister to this country. He gave Mr. Madison, the Presi-

dent, to understand that England would allow our vessels to sail the seas unmolested, provided we would agree to send our grain, rice, cotton and other exports to England alone. This agreement was entered into and the news received with great rejoicing by farmers, merchants and ship owners throughout the country; but, unfortunately, the British Government declared it was all a mistake, that the Minister was not empowered to enter into such an agreement, and that he had transcended his authority. Trade at once ceased,

An Unusual Portrait of Napoleon.

and the ill feeling between England and America became more bitter than ever.

Napoleon, too, thought he would take a hand in the game, and agreed to let our commerce alone, provided we would not trade with his arch-enemy, England. We were about to bind ourselves when it was discovered that Napoleon's offer was simply a trick to deceive us, and to involve us in a war with England.

As time ran on, England continued to impress our sailors into her service, and in the summer of 1812 we made a declaration of war. England, then, was the great maritime power, the great commercial centre of the world. She occupied a proud and commanding position in European politics. She was about the only nation that had never formed an alliance with Napoleon,

and she had ever remained his determined and relentless foe. The battles of the Nile and Trafalgar made her supreme upon the ocean, and her successes in Spain were the first repulses the French had sustained. England had fifty vessels where we had one, and her absolute supremacy upon the sea was acknowledged the world over. It was in 1812 that Napoleon's power began to wane, for it was in this year that he undertook his disastrous invasion of Russia. Half a million men followed the standard of the Empire in this memorable campaign, but beaten, not in battle but by the elements, this once grand host that triumphantly followed the eagles of this modern Cæsar, retreating in disorder and dismay, dwindled to an army of thirty thousand men. It is from this point that we may trace Napoleon's decline, and as his fortunes waned the power and influence of England increased.

It was not thought that the young Republic could make much headway against England, because the latter had a million men under arms, and her soldiers had passed through Napoleonic campaigns and were seasoned and trained in service We did not make much of a record on land to be sure, but on the ocean we met with glorious successes. Out of fifteen naval engagements we were victorious in twelve of them, and in the majority of the battles fought, the English had greater tonnage and more sailors engaged than we had.

Philadelphia, because of her commercial interests, was seriously affected by the war. Her harbor was filled with vessels that could not raise a sail, because of the restrictions of the Embargo. There could be found no foreign market for her products and manufactures. The Republicans were of the opinion that the Embargo of 1809 would bring England to terms, but the Federalists strongly opposed the Act. Meetings were held in the State House yard by the parties either endorsing or denouncing Jefferson for having signed the bill. Timothy Pickering, who had voted against the Embargo and who had criticized Jefferson for having signed the Act, was strongly denounced by the Republicans and on the sixth of February, 1809, he was hung in effigy from a gibbet that was erected at the Town Hall in Northern Liberties. He had the British orders in Council hanging to his neck, and the French Decrees to his heels. The dummy was set on fire at seven o'clock in the evening, and it was hanged at a height of fifty feet above the ground.

Philadelphia was not the centre of the conflict in 1812, as she had been in the Revolution, but the war was brought close to her doors when on April sixth, 1813, the English opened fire on the town of Lewes. The militia were pressed forward to the scene but they saw no active military service. The British troops retired, the volunteers returned to the city and were given a grand reception and quiet was once more restored.

Meanwhile the British had blockaded all our ports along the Atlantic coast, and they had looted and burned a number of towns. In the summer of 1814, on August twenty-fourth, they entered Washington, and so sudden was their appearance that the President was interrupted at his dinner and had to flee, he in one direction, and Mrs. Madison in another. In the evening the torch was applied to the Capitol, the President's house and other public buildings, and they were entirely destroyed. The close proximity of the enemy

threw Philadelphia into great confusion. A town meeting was called in the State House yard. It brought all classes of people together and there was great enthusiasm. Thomas McKean, eighty years of age, presided. "It is not a time for speaking," he said, "but a time for action," and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a defence against the advance of the enemy. Many of the people were enthusiastic and determined to make a stand in defence of their city, but, on the other hand, many were thrown into a panic, packed up their goods, secreted their money and left for places of refuge and safety. Stephen Girard removed great quantities of his goods, transporting them to Reading, but he himself never for a moment abandoned the city. Sentinels were thrown out on every road leading from the south, and a system of signals was inaugurated, giving notice in case the enemy should approach. On the line of march of the British, farmers were directed to remove their vehicles, horses and oxen as far away as possible, thus depriving the invading host of all means of transportation. Large trees were felled and thrown across the road, and the water wheels were removed from the mills to prevent the grinding of grain. A number of forts and redoubts were hastily thrown up, and the citizens volunteered to do the work necessary for the erection of these fortifications. While the men were so engaged they were generously supplied with portions of grog and encouraged by patriotic appeals. When the excitement was at its height and the enemy was expected to make its appearance at any hour, the streets were crowded with men, women and children to hear the latest news. On September twelfth, the British General Ross, at the head of his command had been killed, but the British veterans soon sent the militiamen on full retreat, and the British army then pressed on towards Baltimore. The ships in the harbor bombarded Fort McHenry, but after twenty-five hours of incessant and desperate firing accomplished nothing, and on the morning of the fourteenth the British land forces took to their boats. On the fifteenth, the grateful news was brought to the city by a courier from the seat of war. An eye-witness of his arrival says, "He came down Chestnut street at a full gallop, the crowd opening right and left. He pulled up at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets, and after a pause of a few moments to recover his breath, he cried out in a loud tone of voice, 'The d——d British have been defeated at North Point and their General, Lord Ross, is killed.' This announcement was followed by such a fierce cry of triumph and such cheers as I have never heard since that memorable day." Crowds paraded the streets during the night shouting and singing national airs and cheering for the brave Baltimoreans. Men mounted steps or boxes and harangued the crowd. One jolly old fellow, the landlord of a well known hotel, carried away by the excitement, pulled off his coat and hat at Third and Chestnut streets and waving them in the air hurrahed lustily until he reached South street, followed every step of the way by great crowds of excited men and boys.

Although the British had been repulsed at Baltimore, it was feared that this city was not quite safe from attack, for the British fleet might yet appear in the Delaware. General Gaines, a distinguished officer, established his head-

quarters here to take charge of the militia and to provide defence in case of an attack from the enemy.

In the face of a common danger, factional spirit subsided. The whole community was wrought up by patriotic fervor. A camp was established at Kennett Square, and here a body of regulars joined the volunteers.

Every victory on the sea or on the land was hailed with delight, and the distinguished officers who visited the city were entertained at sumptuous banquets and presented with gold hilted swords. But, when at last news was received of General Jackson's signal victory at New Orleans the whole town went wild with excitement. It was almost a month after the battle of New Orleans that news of the victory reached the city. In about a week later word came of the signing of the treaty of peace at Ghent, and in celebration of this event the city was illuminated, arches were thrown over the highways and the private houses were decorated with flags and bunting.

During the continuance of the war, the city, notwithstanding the constant dread of attack, had made some progress and would, no doubt, have made considerable more had the times been prosperous and had not the people's minds been diverted by passing events.

Following the War of 1812, the city was, in the main, inhabited by a thrifty class and to the subject of cultivating this inherent quality, Condy Raguet, then president of the Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company, gave much thought and study. He had read many English journals describing the establishment of savings banks in that country and on the 20th of November, 1816, he introduced the matter to Richard Peters, Jr., with whom he was talking on the way to his office. On the same day they discussed the subject with Clement C. Biddle and Thomas Hale, in the former gentleman's office and agreed upon the advisability of establishing a savings bank. It was decided to call a meeting of a few prominent citizens to act upon the suggestion, and, responding to the invitation, twelve gentlemen agreed to unite for the purpose. On Monday, November 25, 1816, five of this number met at Mr. Raguet's office on South Second street and formulated plans for the society's formation. These were: Condy Raguet, Thomas Hale, John Strawbridge, John C. Stocker and John McCrea. At the meeting, Mr. Raguet submitted the plan for the association which after some discussion was amended and subsequently adopted at an adjourned meeting at which time Andrew Baird was chosen first president. The plan of the Association having been acted upon, the necessary officers elected and committees appointed to conduct the business of the Association, by-laws adopted and the contingent expenses provided for by voluntary contributions of the Managers, the business of the Association was commenced and continued up to March 31, 1819.

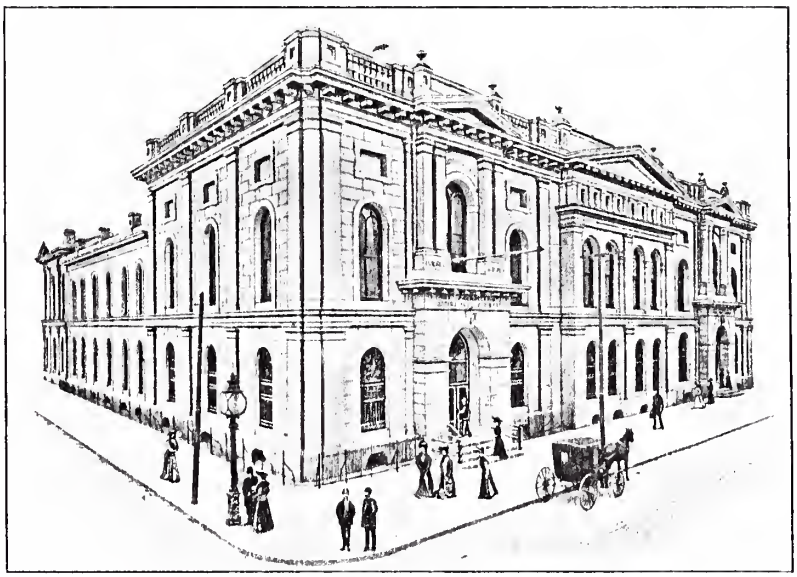
On the 25th of February, 1819, an Act of the Legislature incorporating "The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society" was approved by the Governor of the Commonwealth, and accordingly the trustees under the articles of the Association—namely, William Jones, the President, and Jonathan Smith, the Cashier of the United States Bank—transferred all the assets to the incorporated society. On Monday, December 2, 1816, the office of the Society was first opened for the transaction of business on the west side of Sixth street, nearly opposite

Minor street, next door to Rubicam's well-known tavern. In the year 1818, the office was removed to the east side of Sixth street, southeast corner of Minor street. Three years later the Society was quartered on the west side of Decatur street, a small thoroughfare between Sixth and Seventh streets and in 1826, a more commodious office was secured on the second floor of the building at the southeast corner of Third and Walnut streets. In 1827, the building at No. 304 Walnut street was purchased and was occupied by the

THE PHILADELPHIA SAVINGS FUND, 1840-1869.

Society until 1840, when it erected a new building on the site, No. 306 Walnut street. This was the marble front building now owned and occupied by the Royal Fire Insurance Company. Its erection marked an important epoch in the Society's history, and it was opened with appropriate ceremonies. Thomas U. Walters was the architect and the committee that supervised its construction included Horace Binney, John J. Vanderkemp and Francis Gurney Smith. In 1869 the office of the Society was removed to the building which it now occupies, the increased and constantly increasing business making it impera-

tive that more commodious accommodations for the depositors should be secured. The property was purchased and a fireproof building erected under the careful supervision of a committee of the Managers, consisting of Joshua B. Lippincott, S. Morris Waln, Joseph Harrison, Jr., Edward Shippen and Alexander Biddle. Such has been the rapid increase in the number of depositors, that in October, 1882, the attention of the Managers was called to the necessity of providing additional accommodations for its office, in order to facilitate the transaction of its business and to provide for its future wants. A committee was appointed and after careful consideration the purchase of additional property on Walnut street was recommended, in order that the building



THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY
As Enlarged 1898

could be enlarged and such improvements added as would facilitate the carrying out of the benevolent work of the Society. The Board of Managers concurred in the recommendation of the committee and authorized the purchase of the property named. A committee was appointed consisting of Joshua B. Lippincott, Samuel Field, Edward Shippen, Edward S. Buckley and Pemberton S. Hutchinson, to superintend the new buildings, which have since been enlarged by a seventy-five foot addition to the west, giving a total frontage on Walnut street of one hundred and fifty feet.

The Board of Managers elected January 1, 1913, includes some of the most prominent gentlemen in the professional and business life of the city. They are: John T. Lewis, Jr., Edward H. Coates, H. W. Biddle, John T. Morris, G. Assheton Carson, Effingham B. Morris, Arthur E. Newbold, William W. Justice, C. S. W. Packard, J. Rodman Paul, Charles E. Ingersoll, G. C. Purves, T. DeWitt Cuyler, Francis I. Gowen, John W. Pepper, Charles Biddle, George McCall, Henry H. Collins, Charles B. Penrose, M. D., John B. Mor-

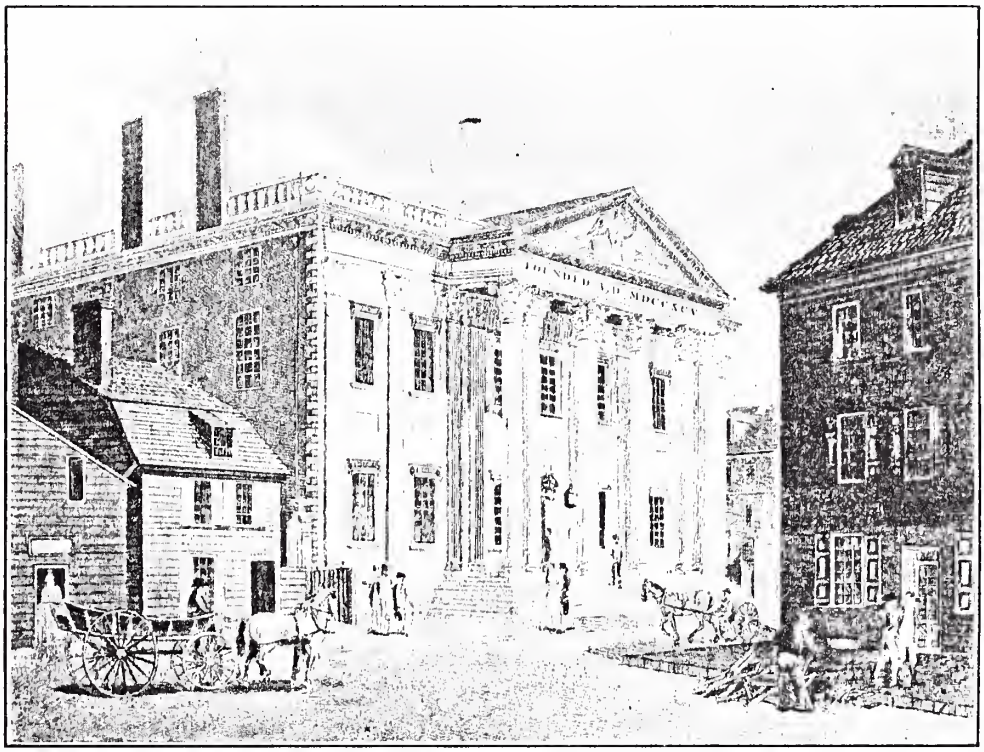
gan, James Logan Fisher, Robert C. Drayton, Alba B. Johnson, Francis A. Lewis, James McCrea.

The officers of the Society are: President, G. Colesberry Purves; Vice-President, James M. Willcox; Secretary and Treasurer, Samuel Woodward; Assistant Treasurer, Thomas J. Beck, and Assistant Secretary, Alvin S. Fenimore.

It is doubtful if that little band of philanthropic gentlemen who organized the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society nearly one hundred years ago, realized that it was destined to become one of the greatest institutions of its character in the world or that it would survive to wield such a powerful influence for the good of mankind for the mere handful of depositors that welcomed its organization in 1816 has grown to an enormous army of 283,000 individuals who have been benefited and uplifted by its workings. Had its projectors spent untold wealth they could have erected no worthier monument to record their interest in humanity.

The Bank of the United States had grown to enormous proportions, and for some reason or other had fallen under the suspicion and disapprobation of the people. It was claimed by its enemies that most of its stock was held abroad by dukes and aristocrats who drew their dividends out of the bank to expend them in Europe. The leading and conservative business men of the country knew, however, the value and worth of this great institution, and every effort was made to renew its charter, but Congress turned a deaf ear to all appeals. An effort was then made to induce the State to grant a charter and immense bonuses were offered in consideration of the grant. It was agreed to subscribe large sums of money for the building of public roads, bridges and for the improvement of river navigation, but the question had grown to be a party one and nothing in the way of promises or bonuses could secure the passage of a bill authorizing the renewal of the charter. The bank ceased business and the building was purchased by Stephen Girard at a figure considerably below its real value and at once he opened a banking business, agreeing to take charge of the accounts of the depositors. This was the beginning of the Girard Bank, which was not organized until 1832, but its immediate predecessor was Stephen Girard's bank and through that its lineage is directly traced to the first Bank of the United States, the spectacular history of which, was one of the most important incidents following the commercial impulse infused into the country by the Constitution of the United States and the subsequent formation of the Government. After an existence of twenty years, during which period the United States Bank paid dividends of from seven and five-eighths to ten per cent. per annum, its doors were closed on March 3, 1811, by reason of its failure to secure a renewal of its charter. At this time Stephen Girard, who was the wealthiest man in the country and the bank's largest stockholder, purchased the bank building and its equipment and one year later opened Stephen Girard's Banking House, with a capital of $1,200,000. The bank was a success from the outstart, although it began its existence at the outbreak of the War of 1812, which was a trying period in American finances. Girard's bank was of great assistance to the Government during the period of and immediately following the war with Great Britain and it continued in active oper-

ation until the death of its founder, December 26, 1831, at which time the trustees, who had been appointed by Mr. Girard in anticipation of his death, wound up its affairs and turned over between four and five million dollars to his executors. Mr. Girard was buried on December 30, 1831, and the same day the following notice, which led to organization of the Girard Bank, appeared in the newspapers: "The merchants, manufacturers and others of the city of Philadelphia, who approve of applying to the Legislature for the charter of a bank, with capital adequate to meet the deficiency occasioned by the withdrawal of the Banking Capital of the late Stephen Girard, Esq., are requested to at-



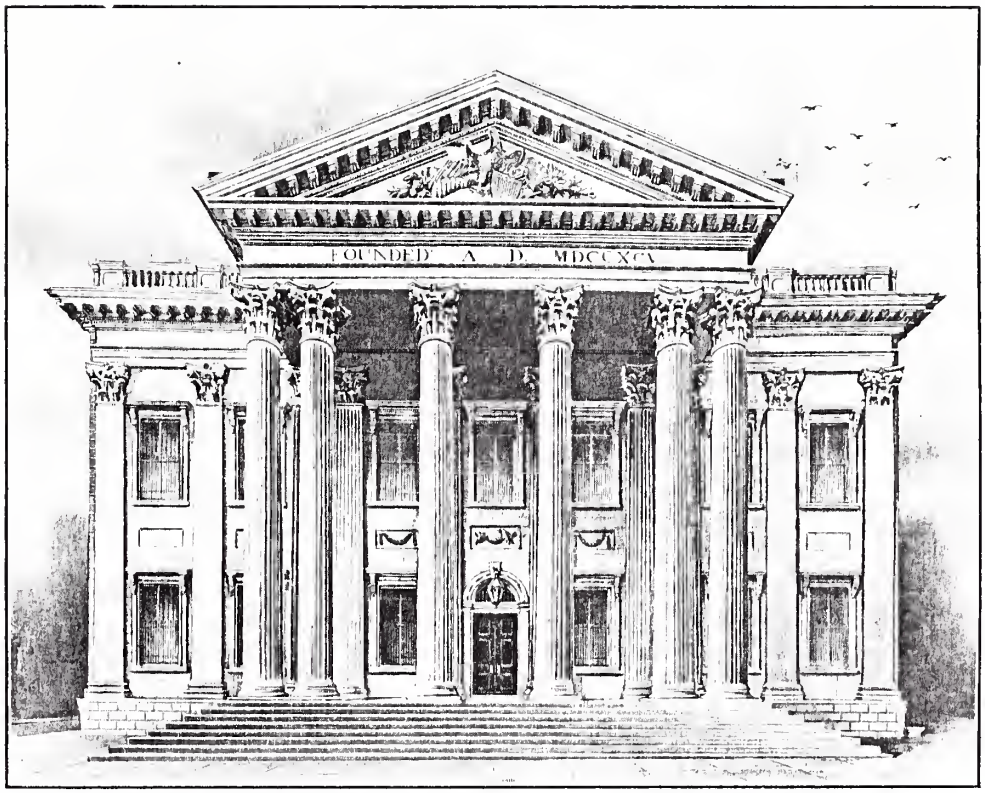
BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. NOW THE GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.

tend a meeting at the Merchants Coffee House on Saturday afternoon at three o'clock, the 31st of December, 1831." A large number of prominent men answered the call and adopted a memorial to the Legislature asking for a charter for a bank with a capital of $2,000,000 to "supply the deficiency caused by the closing of Stephen Girard's Banking House, because existing banks, with a sincere disposition to meet the wants of the community, do not possess resources sufficient for the purpose and there is no doubt, that unless a new bank, with a large Capital shall be established within a short time, the most serious inconvenience will be experienced by the Community at large." The committee appointed for the purpose prepared the act of incorporation, which was passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor and the books for the subscription of stock were immediately opened in the Masonic Temple,

on Chestnut street. There was a great demand for the stock and after the organization of the bank was completed, James Schott was elected president and Girard's banking house was rented and has been occupied continuously since. Among the early depositors were the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company and the United States Government. The latter account grew to be a very large one, particularly after President Jackson ordered the removal of the public funds from the second United States Bank and made the Girard Bank one of the Government's chief depositaries. The first dividend upon the capital stock of the Girard Bank was paid in May, 1833. The financial strength of the young institution at this period is shown by a draft of $1,961,-040.42 which was paid to the Treasurer of the United States, two years after its organization. The bank was in a most flourishing condition when the panic of 1837 occurred and it successfully passed through this trying ordeal as well as that of 1857, and the t oublous times which followed the opening and continuance of the Civil War, when it rendered efficient aid to the Government. The capital of the bank had been increased to $5,000,000 some time previously and its charter from the State renewed at different periods. In 1864, it was made a National Bank; capitalized at $1,000,000, and in 1901 it merged with the Independence National Bank and increased the capital to $1,500,000. In 1903, the Mechanics National Bank was absorbed and the capital stock was increased to $2,000,000. The Western National Bank was taken over in 1912, and these mergings made the Girard National Bank one of the strongest and best patronized in the city. The building which the bank has occupied for over eighty years, is the same in exterior, as it was in the days of the United States Bank and Stephen Girard, but its interior has been modernized and vaults of Harveyized steel installed. That the wonderful success of the bank is largely due to the ability of its executive heads, is attested by the fact that since its organization it has had but five presidents. The present incumbent of that office is Francis B. Reeves, who was elected to the position July 18, 1899. He is one of the leading merchants of the city and under his careful direction the business has largely increased. The closing of the United States Bank, as was natural to suppose, produced great financial complications. In liquidating its affairs a large portion of its capital had to be returned to foreign owners, and this sum had to be paid in sterling money. Prices of all goods leaped to a great height. Rice, sugar and all the staples arose to exorbitant figures, and this brought great hardship to the poor. Hard money almost entirely disappeared from circulation.

The United States Bank having closed, its business gave opportunity for the establishment of innumerable State Banks, which institutions, in order to relieve the stringency, issued their notes, or what were called "shin plasters." Tradesmen, dealers and merchants also issued their notes for amounts from two cents upwards. The conservative thinking people of the country began to have an appreciation of the value of a moneyed institution such as the United States Bank, and an effort was immediately put on foot to incorporate another institution of like character, and in 1816 the Second Bank of the United States received its charter, to exist for a period of twenty years. Its doors were opened on January seventh, 1817. It occupied, temporarily, Carpenter's

Hall, but plans were drawn at once for the erection of a suitable building and in 1818 the old Norris Mansion, which was located on the south side of Chestnut street between Fourth and Fifth streets, was selected as a site for the new structure. The corner stone was laid in the Spring of 1819, and the building was completed and ready for use in 1824. It was modeled after the Parthenon at Athens and in its day was considered the finest piece of architecture in the country, it being described as "a perfect specimen of the pure Doric temples of the Greeks."



GIRARD NATIONAL BANK AS IT APPEARS TO-DAY.

Business was still in a depressed condition, and in the winter of 1816-1817 there was great suffering among the poor and subscriptions had to be raised to give relief. It took some time to restore our foreign trade and besides this our manufactures, which during the war found a home market, were deprived of that now because of the scarcity of money, the high prices of provisions, and the non-employment of the working classes.

Philadelphia, at this time, was a city of a little less than one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants. It was fairly well covered with buildings from South street to Vine, but was not thickly populated in the other direction to the west, further than Eleventh or Twelfth streets.

After the fortunes of Napoleon declined, many Bonapartists, to escape the vengeance of the Bourbons, found refuge in Philadelphia, and formed quite

a community in themselves. Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, and brother of the great Napoleon, arrived here in September, 1815, under the name of Count Survilliers. He rented a house from Stephen Girard, located at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Market streets, and subsequently established a suburban residence at Bordentown. He was a frequent visitor to this city after he had removed to New Jersey and became quite a favorite among the people because of his plain, simple and democratic manners. Grouchy, who had failed Napoleon at Waterloo also found refuge here and occupied a house on Lombard street in the neighborhood of Fifth.

About this time, or to be more particular, in the year 1817, an Englishman by the name of Henry Bradshaw Fearon, came to this country for the purpose of seeking definite information as to the best parts of the United States in which to send immigrants. After his tour he published his impressions, and his criticisms and observations created quite a sensation. He landed in New York, and after making a short sojourn there travelled by stage coach to Bordentown, and then took a steamboat down the Delaware and at last after a pleasant ride, according to his own description, on a stream that was lined on both sides by stretches of beautiful country, arrived at Market street wharf. On his journey down the river he saw six or seven vessels driven by steam. This was only a few years after Fulton's "Clermont" had made her successful trip on the Hudson, and proves that steam was being generally introduced in the matter of river navigation and transportation. As he stepped from the boat he was overrun by porters, most of them negroes, who wore upon their hats or their coats tin plates on which in large letters were their names and addresses. They flocked around him in great numbers, and eagerly sought to carry his baggage and to conduct him to his hotel. He stopped at a well known inn for several days, and then removed to a private boarding house. Here he had comfortable quarters, but does not seem to have been very well pleased with the conduct of the establishment. Bringing letters of introduction to several of our leading citizens, he was invited to dine in the houses of some of the well-to-do folk, although he does not seem to have secured an *entré* into the highest social circles. Upon one occasion he took tea at what he called a "genteel private house." Here he was kindly entertained and was specially impressed with the table, loaded with fish, dried beef and sausages, and great plates holding pieces of bread piled up in a zig-zag form. In commenting upon the inmates of the house, he says that the faces of the children were dirty, their hair was uncombed and they seemed in his view, to be somewhat neglected. To take one instance as an index of the whole is not fair. He appears to have taken the exception for the rule, for his experience and observations evidently did not cover a field broad enough to enable him to reach a fair conclusion or a judgment that would be general in its application. Surely the condition he found in this particular home was exceptional, for no foreign strangers or visitors ever stated that children in American homes were either unkempt or neglected. Mrs. Trollope and Charles Dickens held the mirror up so that we could see our deformities in their own reflection and although they were disgusted with many of the habits that prevailed among our people in the way of boasting, swaggering, swearing, smoking, tobacco

chewing and spitting, they did not even intimate that our children were neglected. In direct contradiction to the statements of Fearon, Miss Fanny Wright, an English tourist, who visited this country in 1819, said: "I never walked through the streets of any city with so much satisfaction as those of Philadelphia. The neatness and cleanliness of all animate and inanimate things, houses, pavements and citizens, is not to be surpassed."

Fearon greatly admired the forms of our women, but declared at twenty-seven they were as old in appearance as the Londoners at forty, and that they did not have the rosy cheeks of their English sisters and to make up in this matter they were given to the use of rouge. He thought, too, they ought to take some lessons in the management of domestic concerns and that they were sadly lacking in the cultivation of the mind. He also referred to the aristocratic and exclusive air that prevailed among the upper circles of society, and no doubt, like many visiting foreigners, found it difficult to penetrate that chosen realm. He witnessed an election and saw much that disgusted him with the proceedings. He was more than pleased with our markets and described the butchers in their spotless white aprons. The funerals which he saw were attended by "large walking processions," and he notes that when the body is brought out of the house there were no signs of deep sorrow on the faces of any who were taking part in the ceremony. Philadelphians have never been exceptionally effusive in their grief, but no one ever charged them with indifference to sorrow or coldness of heart. The English tourist must have been unfortunate enough to attend the funerals of a few mothers-in-law. In describing the Constabulary force of the city he states that there were twenty-six watchmen who cried the hour, and adds that if any one should attempt to imitate them the offender would be subjected to immediate arrest. Fourteen Constables, together with two High Constables, bearing maces, walked at stated intervals through the streets and examined all suspicious looking persons, who, if they were unable to give a fair account of themselves, were taken to the Mayor for further interrogation. He intimates in a mysterious way that he could reveal the facts in some recent occurrences "which if true in all particulars would prove the Magistracy here to be as corrupt as that of London in the days of Fielding." It is useless to say that his comments met with a stiff denial upon the part of our journalists, and aroused a spirit of indignation in the hearts of the people, for the community in those days was very sensitive and easily irritated by adverse criticism.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

PRIOR to the Revolution, the Judges appointed by the Crown were, in many instances, men of inferior ability, without any professional training, and comparatively without knowledge of the law. They were mere mouthpieces of the King, owed an allegiance only to him, and their rulings were always in his favor. After the Revolutionary War, there was a decided change for the better in the character of the judicial appointments, and a few brief sketches of some of the most prominent Judges, showing their eccentricities, learning and qualities of mind will give a fair index of the manner in which justice was dispensed in the early days of the Republic.

Thomas McKean was the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania after the Declaration of Independence. He had the honor of being one of the illustrious signers of that immortal document. He sat upon the Bench from 1777 to 1799, and subsequent to his judicial career, he was Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and took an active part in public affairs both in State and Nation until the opening years of the War of 1812. He was well founded in the principles of the law and familiar with every point of practice. He was a man of strong character and had the rugged qualities of the Scotch-Irish, from which race he sprang. He was an ardent partisan, bitter in his prejudices and at times his rulings on the Bench were almost despotic. He was a man of powerful physique, and nothing could daunt his courage. When presiding in the Court at Harrisburg a mob gathered outside of the building and was so noisy that the Judge summoned the Sheriff to disperse the rabble. The Sheriff, almost frightened out of his wits, reported to the Court that the crowd was beyond his control. "Then why do you not summon your posse?" roared the Judge. "I have done so, but without avail," replied the Sheriff. "Then, sir," shouted the Judge, "why do you not summon me?" The Sheriff, taking the Judge at his word, said, "I do, sir, summon you, in the name of the law." Instantly the Judge, without removing his scarlet gown, dashed from the Bench out into the courtyard, seized a couple of the rioters by the throat and ordered the rest to disperse. Quiet was restored at once.

When Governor of the Commonwealth, he appointed as Chief Justice, William Tilghman. The appointment, however, did not meet with favor by the leaders of the Democratic party and a committee waited upon McKean and made known to him the object of their visit. The Governor, profoundly bowing and assuming an air of great curiosity, asked what the Democracy desired. "We want," said the speaker of the committee, "a man more loyal to the principles of the Democratic party." "Indeed," said the Governor, "you may return to your constituents and tell them that I bow with submission to the

will of the great Democracy of Philadelphia, but by God! William Tilghman shall be Chief Justice of Pennsylvania."

Judge Samuel Chase was appointed an associate Justice of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Pennsylvania in the year of 1796. He was a man of uncommon ability and broad learning, but at times most arbitrary in his conduct and in rulings. He was never what might be called a favorite with the bar. Upon one occasion, Samuel Leake, Esquire, who practiced law in Trenton, New Jersey, appeared before the Court to take part in an argument. He was well known as a case lawyer and always cited an endless array of authorities. On the day in question before the opening of the Court, he was found busily engaged in arranging a long line and piles of law books on the table at the bar of the court, and was taking the greatest care in placing them in orderly succession so as to have them conveniently at hand during the course of his argument. The Judge, shortly before Court convened, appeared upon the Bench and looking down upon the lawyer arranging his books asked him in an abrupt manner, "What have you there, sir?" Mr. Leake replied, "My books." "What are they for?" said the Judge. "I intend to cite from them my authorities," said the lawyer. "To whom," said the Judge, "do you intend to cite them?" "To your honor," was the answer, and the Judge ended the colloqny by abruptly saying, "I'll be d——d if you do." Such conduct was at least uncivil, and it is not known what course was pursued by the lawyer in the face of so sharp a denial of justice.

In proceedings for treason against a man by the name of John Freas, Justice Chase, before hearing any testimony in the case, submitted in writing to the lawyers on both sides his views upon the law as he intended to lay them down before the jury in his charge. This was so clearly a prejudging of the case, that Mr. Lewis and Mr. Dallas, representing the defendants at once withdrew, and the District Attorney was compelled to prosecute the prisoner unrepresented by counsel. The trial resulted in the conviction of the defendant and the Judge forthwith imposed upon him the sentence of death. The prisoner, was, however, subsequently pardoned and the Judge, because of his arbitrary ruling in the matter, was impeached in 1804 before the Senate of the United States, but after a long trial was acquitted.

Justice Chase was succeeded by Bushrod Washington, one of the greatest Judges that ever sat upon the Bench in this country or in any other. He had devoted his whole life to the study of law and gave but little time or thought to any branches of learning outside of it. His opinions were written in a clear, simple style but without any adornment. He never indulged in the custom so common in those days of quoting from the classics, or even from standard English authors. In fact, it was said by some one who knew him well that it was a question whether he knew by whom Hamlet was written. But his purity of mind, his fairness, his amiability, his patience made him an ideal Judge and his reputation as a jurist is linked with that of the great Mansfield. Upon a tablet which appears on the walls of the District Court of the United States in this district, recording the respect and affection of the members of the Philadelphia Bar, the following language sums up eloquently his attributes: "Distinguished for simplicity of manners and purity of heart. Fearless

and enlightened as a Judge, no influence or interest could touch his integrity or bias his judgment."

With the name and reputation of Bushrod Washington may be coupled that of William Tilghman. He was appointed in March, 1801, by President Adams, Chief Justice of the United States Circuit Court for this circuit. He was called one of the "midnight judges" from the fact that President Adams, just before his retirement, made a batch of Judicial appointments, among which was named Judge Tilghman. A better selection could not have been made, for he was not only learned in the law, but had every attribute that made him preëminently a jurist of the first order. With integrity, without bias, with deep learning and with a cultured mind, he must be reckoned among the great ornaments of the Bench. The Act creating the Circuit Court was subsequently repealed by Congress. Mr. Tilghman was born on August twelfth, 1756, in Talbot County, on the eastern shore of Maryland. His family owned an extensive plantation on the Chester River in Queen Anne's County, and it was here, from 1776 to 1783, he pursued his legal duties. Part of this time he resided in Chestertown, the County Seat of Kent, in those days an important settlement in Maryland, and a port of entry. He subsequently removed to Philadelphia where he practiced law successfully until his appointment in 1806 to the Bench as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State. His two Associate Justices in this Court were Jasper Yeates and Hugh Henry Breckenridge, both interesting men because of their peculiarities.

The former was a tall, dignified man in appearance, most careful in the matter of his attire, and possessed of a good knowledge of the law. Breckenridge was almost as tall as his colleague, but was raw boned and with a slight stoop in his shoulders. He was dark, with sallow complexion and wrinkled face, he was generally unshaven and his hair uncombed. He was most careless in his manner and style of dress. As a usual thing he wore a rusty coat that appeared as if it had not been touched with a whisk or brush for months. He wore small clothes, without suspenders and at times it looked as if his breeches were losing their bearing. He was always shod with great heavy boots, and a cravat was twisted around his neck which a wag remarked, resembled a hangman's noose. Often when presiding at a trial, if the weather was hot or oppressive, he would remove his coat and vest, pull off his boots and prop his stockinged feet against the desk. He seemed to delight in ignoring every form of etiquette and decorum and this too in the presence of as refined, as cultured and as accomplished a group of lawyers as ever practiced at any bar. If it had not been for his known integrity and his really great power as a judge his unseemly conduct would, no doubt, have induced his impeachment.

In those days the Judges rode the circuit on horse-back and upon one occasion, when journeying to his Court, the Judge was overtaken by a terrific storm of wind and rain. Not having any clothes with him other than those which he wore, he got off his horse, undressed, wrapped his garments in a wad and placed them under the saddle and with nothing on but his hat and boots, jumped upon his steed and pursued his way. Meeting a friend on the road, he explained his condition by saying, "Though I am a Judge, I have but one

suit and if I had not resorted to this scheme it would have been ruined, whereas the shower bath can only give me a dressing." Breckenridge and Yeates were not on the best of terms. There was always a want of harmony between them, and at times there existed a personal enmity. Upon one occasion, the two Judges reached the Court before the arrival of the Chief Justice, and took their accustomed seats. While waiting for the coming of Mr. Tilghman, Judge Yeates occupied the time in eating an apple, and the noise he made seemed to give great annoyance to Mr. Breckenridge, who, growing impatient, said, "I thought, sir, you once informed me that you had been in London, visited Westminster Hall, the courts of law, and saw Lord Mansfield?" "Yes, sir," said Judge Yeates, puffing out with importance, "I had that honor." "Pray, sir," was Breckenridge's reply, "did you ever see his Lordship munch a pippin on the bench?" It is not known whether Judge Yeates continued devouring the apple or threw the core at his colleague's head.

One of the early Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County was Jacob Rush, brother of the distinguished Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Jacob Rush was a man of great ability and of deep religious devotion, as will be seen by the language used in the following unique sentence which he imposed upon Richard Smith in 1816, who had been convicted of the murder of a man by the name of Carson. Addressing the prisoner, the Judge solemnly said: "As your continuance in this world will be for a short time, it becomes you seriously to reflect upon the world of spirits into which you will soon be launched. Dream not, I beseech you, of annihilation or that death is an eternal sleep. The more you indulge in such unfounded speculations the greater your disappointment and horror will be when you awake in the eternal world. Life and immortality are brought to light by the Gospel. In this precious volume one has discovered a true man and the fall and depravity of man and all his elevation and happiness through the atoning blood of the Son of God. Here and here alone a soul lost and bewildered in the maze and difficulty can find a clue to guide him to the day spring on high—the Saviour of sinners.

"A particular feature of this display of infinite wisdom and goodness is that it opens a door for the most abandoned sinners to return to a means of repentance.

"Murderers have been pardoned. Therefore, you may be pardoned in the face of your repentance and wash over your sins in the blood of Jesus that cleanses from all sins. To this blood you must apply if you wish to escape the regions of perpetual sorrow and despair. I, therefore, advise you to strive to another end to accomplish what is good. Double diligence, nay, tenfold diligence is necessary in your alarming situation. You have but a short time to live and a great work to accomplish in the space of a few weeks. It becomes you, therefore, to work out your salvation in fear and trembling, for it is God that works in you the will to do His own good pleasure.

"You are a young man, cut off by vice in the morning of your days. Your sun is scarcely risen before it is set, not, I hope in the shades of everlasting night, but that on the morning of the resurrection you may shine in robes of innocence, purchased in the blood of the Lamb.

"Now, to the Court's mercy and to the goodness of God, I commend you, and conclude with this request, that immediately upon your return to prison you send for some pious divine to pray with you and assist you in preparing for the awful change that soon awaits you.

"The sentence is that you be taken from hence to the jail of the City and County of Philadelphia from whence you came and from thence to the place of execution and be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy upon your soul."

The same Judge, in charging the Grand Jury respecting horse racing said: "It is attended with many evils which seem interwoven in its very nature and a horse ground is a theatre and hot-bed of every vice. The spirit of gambling is infectious, and often seizes persons of ardent and impetuous temper who being once caught in the toils are seldom able to extract themselves from its enfolding chains.

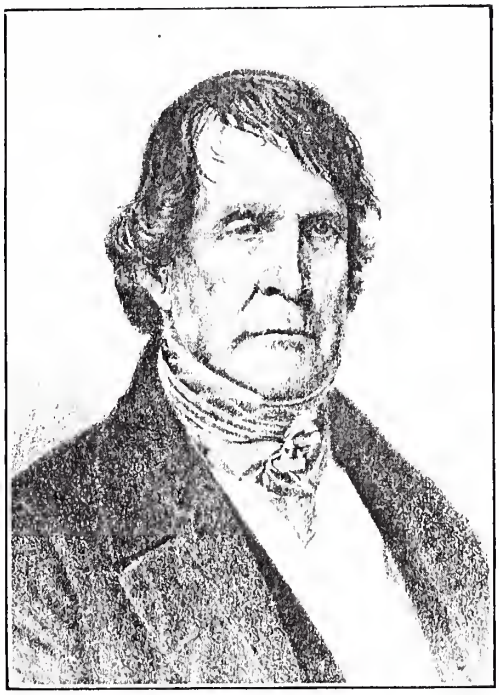
"The report of a horse race spreads far and wide without the aid of a newspaper and is a well known signal for collecting together from all parts of the community sharpers and gamblers of every character and description. Thither they repair as to their native elements to practice all of the deceitful arts of their profession with great latitude and success. In short, it would be hardly possible to name the spot upon the face of the earth which combines so many means of destroying the virtue and morality of a country as a horse race." This charge has the ring of one of the messages of Justice Hughes of the Supreme Court of the United States, transmitted to the New York Legislature when he was Governor.

Another Judge, of that period, of preëminent ability was John Bannister Gibson, born on the eighth of November, in the year 1780. His father was a Colonel in the American army, and was killed at St. Clair's defeat by the Indians in 1799. His early educational advantages were very meagre, but by dint of industry and application he was enabled to enter the Junior year at Dickinson College, which institution, however, he left in his senior year, without graduation. He then entered the office of Judge Duncan, a well known lawyer of that day and after a course of study was admitted to the bar in March, 1803. He began the practice of his profession in Beaver County in this State. but meeting here with little success he afterwards went to Hagerstown, Maryland, then to Carlisle, where he built up a fair practice. He was Scotch-Irish, and had all the qualities that characterize that sturdy race of men. In 1816, upon the death of Judge Breckenridge, he was appointed his successor. Tilghman was still Chief Justice, and with Gibson as an associate, the Court became one of the most distinguished in this country. In fact, its opinions were quoted as authority in the English Courts. These two great men, without in any wise detracting from the merits of each other, formed a combination that gave lustre to the American Bench and Bar. Gibson was a tall man, about six feet four inches in height. He was warm in his manner and as simple, as frank and open as a child. He was most companionable in disposition and loved at times to indulge in the pleasures of the table. He was not, as a rule, an indefatigable worker and would not exert himself unless the occasion required it. His mind was clear, analytical and logical, and his power of expression most lucid, for

while men were wondering how to decide, he convinced them of the simple truth expressed in the clearest and most concise phrases. Chief Justice Tilghman died on the twentieth day of April, 1827, and Judge Gibson was appointed his successor.

These few short sketches of some of the early Judges in this State ought to reflect the quality of the Bar, for if the Bench be strong the Bar should be of equal merit, for it is from the Bar that the Judges are chosen.

It was at this time that the Philadelphia lawyers made a reputation for themselves which still clings to their successors. In the first quarter of the last century the names of William Lewis, Jared Ingersoll, William Rawle, Tilghman, Duponceau, Dallas, Hopkinson, Reed and Bradford stand forth pre-eminently as talented lawyers. They, indeed, would have been great in any age and under any conditions.



Hon. John B. Gibson.

William Lewis was what we would call a self-made man and corresponds, perhaps more closely with the active practitioner of today than any of his contemporaries. He was a country boy, born in Chester county and had no early educational advantages. The story runs that upon one occasion he drove into town with a load of hay, but before returning to the farm, he took a stroll through the city, and in his wanderings stopped in one of the courts, located at that time in the neighborhood of Second and Market streets. So interested did he become in the arguments of counsel and so impressed was he with the whole scene that he made up his mind to do everything in his power to reach the Bar. Without influence and without money, he applied himself to study and read every book that came within his reach. In the course of time he entered the office of Nicholas Waln—not only a distinguished lawyer of that day, but also an excellent preceptor. He served here as a clerk rather than as a student at law, for he received from Mr. Waln a stipend for his services, which enabled him to live in a frugal manner. Every moment of his time, however, that could be spared from his routine duties, he devoted to the acquisition of a knowledge of the law. When he came to the Bar his success was immediate, for his ability was recognized not only by his brothers in the profession but also by the general public. He rose very rapidly and was soon one of the recognized leaders of the Bar. His powers of reasoning were of the highest order and, notwithstanding the disadvantages of his early years he acquired in time a use of the English language that was remarkable for its purity. Of

a logical and analytical mind, there was no question of law, no matter how abstruse or abstract, that he could not master. He was strong, too, not only at the Bar of the Court but before the jury. He was most fluent in speech and at times rose to real eloquence. His voice was somewhat harsh, but it was powerful and always well under control. His sarcasm was bitter and cutting, and he was not loath to use it if occasion required. Jared Ingersoll was, perhaps, taking all in all, the "facile princeps" of the Bar at that period. Not only was he learned in the law, but he had also a broad culture.

William Rawle, Edward Tilghman, Duponceau and Dallas were all men of a high class. When they attended the sessions of the Supreme Court in Washington, they hired a stage coach and enjoyed the journey to the Capital as a sort of vacation like boys let out of school. Reminiscences, anecdotes and jokes made the hours that otherwise would have been tedious, pass away rapidly and pleasantly, but how delightful and instructive must the conversation have been when they seriously discussed a question of law, of politics, of science or of literature.

It was truly a group of great men and upon one occasion when they entered the Supreme Court room in a body, Bushrod Washington was heard to say to his colleagues on the Bench, "This is my Bar." He had every reason to be proud of claiming relationship with so great a body of lawyers.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE THEATRES. GARDENS AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENTS. GAMES AND SPORTS. PAVING. LIGHTING OF STREETS. CASPAR WISTAR. LOTTERY. FIRES. STREET SCENES.

WHILE Quaker influence predominated, the playhouse among certain classes of people, was looked upon as an abomination, as a very entrance to perdition; but as time wore on the theatre grew in popular favor. Washington, as we have already stated, during his residence in this city occasionally attended dramatic performances, but the scenes at times were so tumultuous that it is not surprising that reputable people hesitated to indulge in the pleasure of visiting the playhouse. The galleries often were crowded with a mob of hoodlums and these rowdies interrupted the lines of the actors, and hooted and jeered those players who did not meet with public favor. Vulgar and lewd remarks were made which would bring a blush to the cheek of modesty, while those who occupied the pit had showered upon their heads apple parings, cores, orange skins and nut shells; in fact men were compelled to wear their hats as a sort of protection from this storm of missiles. The occupants of the boxes, between the acts, indulged in smoking as well as in drinking. Women of the street frequently invaded the lobbies and made themselves conspicuous by their conduct and style of dress.

When Edwin Forrest, as a boy, made his first appearance on the stage at the Southwark Theatre, dressed as a girl, one of the gallery gods cried out, "Look at his legs and feet," which remark so angered the young actor that he dropped his lines, and turning in the direction whence the voice came, threatened, with clenched fists, "to lick" his interrupter "like h——l," when the play was over. It may be said, too, in this connection that, from all accounts, young Edwin was a husky lad, who was a tough fighter in a rough and tumble scrimmage. He was, however, without ceremony hustled from the stage and driven behind the scenes and it was thought that this incident would put an end to his dramatic ambitions.

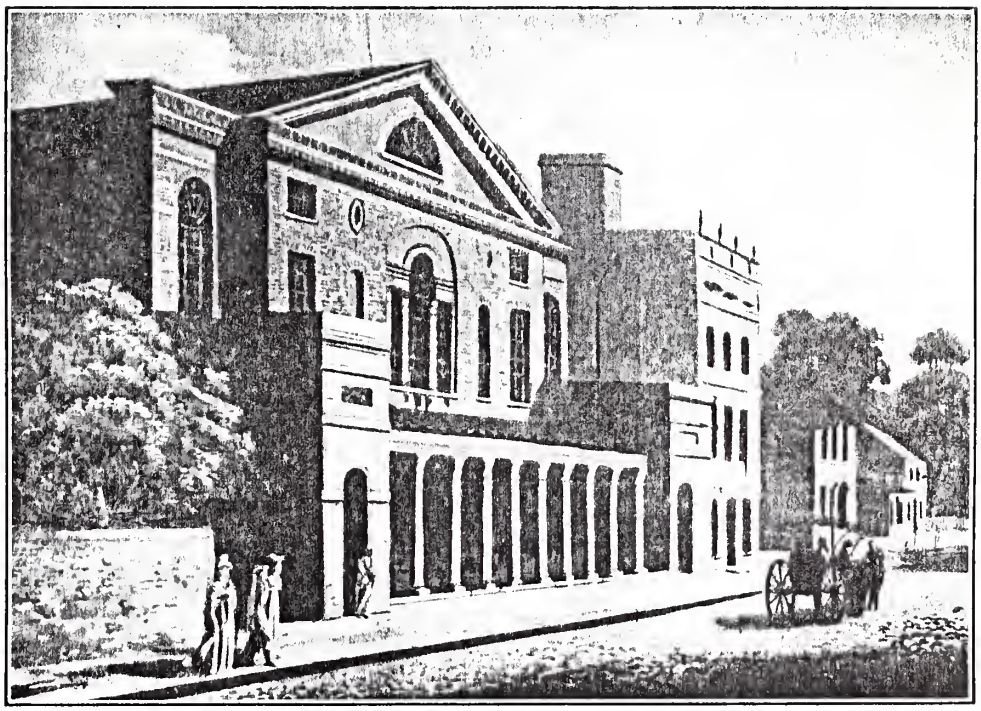
The actors had their rivalries, and their partisans frequently indulged in cheering or hissing and hooting as the case might be. In fact, the disturbances were so great at times that the play could not proceed. There were instances when the performances were interrupted by a free fight, and the only way to end the fracas was by extinguishing the lights. Often the gallery gods and the occupants of the boxes would assail each other and keep up a running fire of defiance and challenges.

When the Chestnut Street Theatre was erected public announcement was made, in order to induce the public to attend the performances, that "the greatest attention will be paid to the decorum of the theatre. Special officers of police are expressly engaged for the preservation of order and every violation

of propriety will be referred immediately to the Magistrate without the least respect to persons."

Notwithstanding these violent scenes, which were of frequent occurrence, a Philadelphia audience was considered the most critical in the country, and if a player made "a hit" in our theatres his reputation spread broadcast. The managers of the Chestnut Street Theatre kept their promise to preserve order and as time went on they fairly succeeded in their efforts, and gradually developed a taste for the highest phases of dramatic art.

Wignell was a son of an actor in the company of David Garrick, and he



THE CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.

gathered together under his management a company of well trained actors and actresses and did much to improve the dramatic taste of the people. He died in 1803, and his wife was afterwards associated with a man by the name of Reinagle, who had been in partnership with her husband. She subsequently married William Warren who was a great favorite in Philadelphia. She died in 1808, and Mr. Warren then formed a partnership with William Wood, and it was under the management of Warren and Wood that the theatre became an institution. The stock company formed by this management consisted of Joseph Jefferson, the elder, his sons, John Jefferson and Thomas Jefferson, John Darley, Mrs. John Darley, Mrs. William B. Wood, J. J. Wheatley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wallack, Mrs. Oldmixon and some others of less distinction; a list of actors and actresses that added renown to the dramatic profession, and of whom our grandfathers never ceased to speak in enthusiastic praise.

A number of English actors from time to time visited this country, among whom was Thomas Apthorpe Cooper. He immediately rose in the estimation of the playgoers and was given in Philadelphia a most hearty reception at his every appearance.

In 1811, George Frederick Cooke arrived in this country. He was an English actor, who, if we are to judge from the accounts given of his talent, would have been famous in any age or on any stage. He opened his season here in the character of Richard the Third. The house was jammed from pit to dome, and his rendition of the character was received with shouts of approval, the audience rising in their seats and cheering him at the conclusion of the performance. At the time of the opening of the box office, a great crowd gathered before the theatre to purchase seats for the initial performance. The first appearance of Cooke was on a Monday night, but it was as early as Sunday evening that people began to gather about the doors of the theatre. The well-to-do people who were anxious to attend the performance secured the services of "porters," draymen, and persons of every hue to stand in the line. It was not a case, however, of first come first served but of the roughest and the strongest, and so great was the excitement of those who tried to get near the box office that coats were torn off and hats were lost in the scrimmage. "The crowd blocked up Chestnut and Sixth street corners," says an eye-witness, "even to the Court House and old Mr. Duponceau's dwelling. It was prodigious." A certain doctor, in order to get a place close to the window, resorted to the nasty trick of throwing snuff into the faces of the crowd. His first attempt was successful, for the people gave way on all sides, but when he made another attempt to do the same thing, he was seized by some infuriated men and roughly handled. When the theatre opened on Monday night the crowd was so great about the doors, waiting to catch a glimpse of the famous actor, that the box holders could hardly find their way into the house.

George Frederick Cooke met with so successful a tour in this country that he was followed in 1819 by William Wallack and subsequently by Junius Brutus Booth, Edmund Keen, William C. Macready, Charles Matthews, Tyrone Power and the Kembles. There was no actor of note that came to this country in those days that was not introduced to a Philadelphia audience by Warren and Wood. The prices paid for admission were one dollar in the boxes, seventy-five cents in the pit, and fifty cents in the gallery. On cold nights there was always a very slim audience present because there was no arrangement for the heating of the building, and the people could not carry to the theatres, as they did to the churches, the well known warming pans or foot stoves.

In the spring of 1820, the Chestnut Street Theatre was burned down and Warren and Wood lost all they possessed, the earnings of twenty years. They at once, however, leased the new theatre at Ninth and Walnut streets which originally had been erected for use as a circus, but after some alterations, it was made suitable for dramatic performances.

At this time in Philadelphia there was published a journal called "*The Mirror of Taste and Dramatic Censor.*" It was published by the Bradfords and edited by Stephen Cullen Carpenter, an Englishman who had a keen ap-

preciation of dramatic art and whose criticisms were very incisive and of a high standard.

The plays produced, as a rule, were of fine quality. The English actors of note appeared in Shakesperean roles, while the Stock Companies produced such plays as *Douglas, or The Noble Shepherd, The Rivals, The School for Scandal, Wild Oats* or *She Stoops to Conquer.*

On the twenty-seventh of November, 1818, an announcement was made that "a young gentleman of this city" would play the part of *Young Norval.* The young gentleman so introduced was no other than Edwin Forrest, who was then fifteen years of age, destined to gain the reputation of being the greatest actor that ever trod the boards of the American stage. It is a grave question, however, whether or not his robust and strenuous acting would suit the taste of this age as it did that of our fathers and grandfathers. The incident heretofore referred to, in which he threatened to whip an interrupter, had not killed his dramatic aspirations.

The people of Philadelphia in those days were fond of fresh air and fine clothes, and resorted in great numbers to the public gardens in and around the city. The Gardens at Gray's Ferry for a long while were held in popular esteem, then came the Lebanon Garden at the southeast corner of Tenth and South streets, the Lombardy Garden at Market and Schuylkill Eighth streets, the Centre House Garden at Broad and Market streets, the Tivoli Garden on the north side of Market street, between Thirteenth and Centre Square, and the Vauxhall Garden at Broad and Walnut streets. Pantomimes and short plays were presented at these places of resort. Concerts were also given, as well as exhibitions of fire works. A favorite entertainment was the ascension of balloons. In the State House was Charles Wilson Peale's Museum, consisting of stuffed birds and quadrupeds, skeletons and wax figures. At the old South Street Theatre, barnstormers held the stage and pleased its audiences with terrible and soul harrowing situations. There were shows, too, where were exhibited monstrosities, as well as learned pigs, trained elephants and dancing monkeys, while traveling jugglers and mountebanks pitched their tents in every available spot and performed their antics to delighted crowds.

Cape May and Long Branch became popular summer resorts, and stage coaches at stated intervals conveyed passengers to the shore, or, if one desired to go by water, sailing packets left the wharves of the city almost every day. In the summer of 1801 a stage started from Cooper's Ferry every Thursday and reached Cape May the next day. It returned to the city on the following Tuesday, thus giving an opportunity for visitors to spend the week end at the seashore, and in 1822, such progress had been made in the matter of transportation that by leaving at sunrise, a four-horse coach reached Cape May on the evening of the same day. Surf bathing, when indulged in by the ladies, was at appointed hours in the morning and in the afternoon, and during these times it would be considered quite an act of impropriety for any man to stroll along the beach. The dresses worn were of flannel or other woolen material and reached from the neck to the ankles. What would our staid old ancestors say could they witness the bathing hour at Atlantic City in these degenerate days?

Saratoga and Bedford Springs were fast becoming fashionable summer resorts for those who had the money to spend and the time to spare.

The favorite outdoor amusements in winter were sleighing, sledding, coasting and skating, and in the milder months votaries of the rod and line found great quantities of fish in the Schuylkill, striped bass giving the keenest kind of sport to the angler in the autumn, while every brook was full of speckled trout. In the spring, fishermen spread their nets for shad which were taken in great quantities, four hundred and thirty-nine, it is stated, having been caught by Godfrey Schronk in one haul of his seine. This was in the Schuylkill River, but the catches in the Delaware were much larger. The nets in those days did not differ in any particular from those that are in use in our time.

The games indulged in by the boys were shinny and town ball. In many of the Inns were to be found shuffleboards, skittle, pool and billiard tables, while in every tavern yard teamsters pitched quoits or horse shoes for drinks. The race track, too, had its devotees, as well as fox hunting, and the cruel sports of cock fighting and bull baiting were not neglected.

The field sportsman could still find an abundance of small game such as quail and woodcock, in the surrounding counties in close proximity to the city, and in the interior of the State, ruffed grouse and wild turkeys also could be found in numbers, while deer, bears and panthers were frequently brought to bag. Great flights of snipe settled on the meadows in the spring and fall, and at times wild pigeons passed over the city in such numbers that it seemed as if a cloud obscured the sun. Men and boys shot them from the roofs of tall buildings. The ponds, rivers and bays teemed with wild fowl of every description.

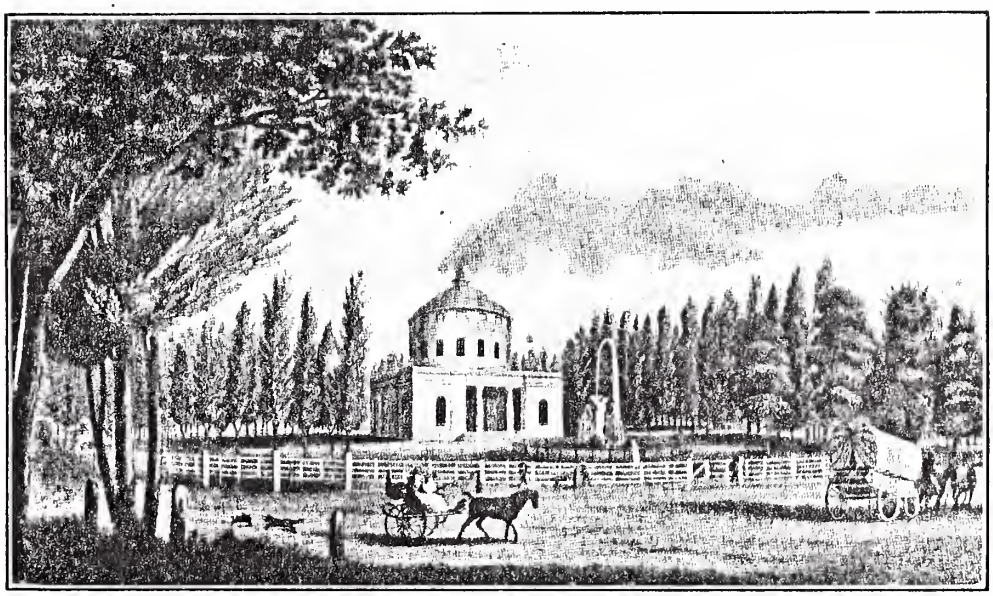
The gun, or fowling piece as it was called, was a muzzle loader, the flint and flash pan still taking the place of the percussion cap. The gunner carried over his shoulder a powder horn or flask, and a shot pouch.

The sleighs in early days were nothing but square boxes set on runners, but gradually they assumed more graceful forms, resembling in a measure the outline of a swan, and these were known as jumpers. The occupants were covered with robes made of fox and bear skins. The horses wore belts of silvery bells of the same style and tone as those of today. When the Delaware and the Schuylkill were frozen, their surfaces were crowded with racing teams, and on land after a snowfall, joy parties traveled to the Road Houses where hot drinks, luncheons and suppers were served and sometimes a dance was indulged in before returning to the city, a violin and a piano was furnishing the music.

Skates originally had wooden runners and were called "dumps," but the wood was soon supplanted by steel, which was turned up in front and the end adorned with a small brass ball, resembling in many instances an acorn. They were strapped and not clamped, as is the custom today, to the boot or shoe. Some of our most distinguished citizens were expert skaters, but from all accounts none of them surpassed Captain James Page of the State Fencibles. He was at this time quite a young man, of good height, fine figure and most graceful in every movement, and executed the forward and backward roll which was called "High Dutch" in a fashion unsurpassed. The well dressed

young men of the day wore, while indulging in the sport a red coat and buckskin tights.

During this period the city was making many improvements in the way of building streets and bridges, thus not only adding to its appearance, but also aiding materially in the matter of travel and transportation. A writer in an article which appeared in the "Portfolio" for May, 1818, said: "It must be gratifying to every liberal minded man to see the gradual improvement of our city. The buildings which have been erected and the streets which have been paved during the last ten years will far surpass the most sanguine calculations of former days. Vine street is built and paved as far as Ninth street, Race



THE "CENTER SQUARE" WATER WORKS, ERECTED IN 1800. THE CITY HALL NOW OCCUPIES THIS SITE.

street is paved as far as Broad street, Arch street is built out entirely to Twelfth street with beautiful houses and is paved to Eleventh street. Market street is paved to Schuylkill Sixth street, and is entirely built up as far as the Centre Square, and is partially built up on all squares between Broad street and the river Schuylkill. Chestnut street is entirely built up nearly as far as Twelfth street and is paved and partially paved as far as Schuylkill Seventh street which is two squares west of Broad street. Walnut street is nearly built up to Eleventh street, is paved as far as Twelfth street, and will shortly be paved up to Thirteenth street. Spruce street is built up to Eleventh street and is paved to Broad street. Pine street is built and paved up to Ninth street. South street is partially improved as far as Broad street and is paved to Ninth street. Broad is paved from Centre Square to Vine street. All the streets running north and south as far west as Eleventh street, and most of the intermediate and secondary streets are paved in whole or in part according to the extent of the improvements. What has very much contributed to the great

extent of pavements, within the last few years has been the enterprise, or, if you choose, the calculating spirit of some of our citizens, who, in order to procure pavements in front of their property before the regular period arrived at which they would be made by the public, have loaned the money to the Councils free of interest for such a term as would be likely not to make them a public burden before their regular turn. Thus, for the pavement of Chestnut street, west of Broad street, the money was loaned by the owners of the property interested, for fourteen years without interest, for the pavement of Walnut street between Eleventh and Thirteenth streets the money was loaned without interest for seven years and so of other streets." This shows a great public spirit upon the part of the citizens. The material used for the paving of the highways was gravel and cobble stones. In many instances, the paving was confined to the middle of the street and did not extend from curb to curb, but anything was a change for the better from the rutty, muddy and dusty conditions that had prevailed.

The water supply was also receiving attention. A new system was introduced and the wooden trunks laid in the beds of the streets were supplanted by iron pipes.

The lighting of the city claimed public attention, and many experiments were made for the purpose of introducing illuminating gas. About 1800, each street pump was surmounted by a lamp, but after Schuylkill water had been introduced the pumps were gradually removed and posts were set up in their place bearing a lantern. Whale oil was used as an illuminant. In 1811 there were eleven hundred and thirty-two street lamps, which were lighted every night at dusk, except on those nights when the moon was shining. Experiments were being made in the manufacture of gas, and at length a Dr. Kugler gave an exhibition of gas at Peale's Museum at the State House, and with great astonishment people saw "lamps burning without wick or oil." So successful was the experiment that Warren and Wood installed a plant in their theatre and on November twenty-fifth, 1816, publicly announced that the Theatre thereafter would be entirely lighted with gas, the plant being under the inspection and direction of Dr. Kugler. The managers also stated that they "are happy to be the first to introduce this system of lighting theatres and flatter themselves that its superior safety, brilliancy and neatness will be satisfactorily expressed by the audience." The proposed introduction of gas, however, met in some quarters with considerable opposition. It was said that the works would be a menace to public health and safety, that they would emit a stench that would be not only unpleasant but would prove unwholesome, that the lights consumed the oxygen of the air and in time would affect the lungs and the breathing apparatus of the people and that an explosion of the works would carry with it death and destruction. One writer in denouncing the project, went so far as to contend that "common lamps take the shine off all gas lights that ever exhale their intolerable stench, that to introduce gas would be folly—unsafe, unsure, a trouble and a nuisance."

Under the inspiration of Josiah White, an energetic and enterprising Quaker, plans were set afoot to make the Schuylkill River navigable from Reading to Philadelphia by means of dams and canals. There was much oppo-

sition to the project at first, but it gradually won its way and at once was opened the means of conveying quantities of hard coal from the centre of the State. Virginia had supplied vast quantities of soft coal, which had been used in manufacturing purposes. Especially had it been utilized at the engine house in Centre Square until the "trees and houses adjacent looked as black and gloomy as those of Pittsburgh."

While developing the coal beds in the Schuylkill Valley, efforts were being made to find a market for the coal of the Lehigh district. Bituminous, or soft, coal was easier to ignite than anthracite and it made a hotter fire, although it did not have the staying qualities of the latter, but gradually the many advantages of hard coal induced its general use for domestic purposes. "The first advertisement for the sale of anthracite coal," says Thompson Westcott, "appeared in the United States Gazette in January, 1819, which announced that orders would be received at 172 Arch street "in quantities of not less than one ton, between the first of April and the first of December, at thirty cents per bushel of eighty pounds." This advertisement was inserted by Josiah White, and to give an example of the coal in ignition, he stated that "it may be seen burning at the above place." About this time Lehigh coal could be purchased in Philadelphia at seven dollars a ton, and Schuylkill coal was selling at a much cheaper figure.

The Masonic Temple looked upon as one of the architectural features of the city, located on the north side of Chestnut street, between Seventh and Eighth streets, was, on March ninth, 1819, destroyed by fire. It was a cold night, one of the bitterest of the season and the ground was covered with snow. The Assembly was about to give a dance in one of the rooms and already a number of the ladies had arrived with their escorts, when suddenly the flames burst forth from the centre of the building and spread rapidly in all directions, and it was with some difficulty that the ladies were rescued from the burning structure. By strenuous effort, the flames were prevented from spreading to adjoining properties, but the Temple itself was burned to the ground. The loss was said to be in the neighborhood of thirty-five thousand dollars. A new building was erected upon the same spot and opened in about a year after the conflagration, by a great ceremony, the Masons, to the number of a thousand, marching through the city in a procession. A number of fires occurred about this period, which induced the people to believe a band of incendiaries was at work, and rewards were offered for the apprehension of the guilty. A number of men were arrested, tried, convicted ,and sent to prison for long terms. The Chestnut Street and the Old South Street Theatres were burned to the ground, and the State House was also threatened with destruction, but fortunately the fire was stayed.

One of the most disastrous and terrifying conflagrations that occurred was the burning of the Orphans' Asylum, located in the outskirts of the city in Cherry street. The fire broke out about two o'clock in the morning, in January, 1822. It was bitter winter weather. The neighborhood was some distance from the built-up section of the city and it was difficult to spread the alarm. When the city was aroused, however, and the firemen came to the rescue, the weather was so cold that the water froze in the hose and all the efforts made

to stay the flames were useless. The institution was filled with inmates and a number of rescues were made, but notwithstanding the risks that were taken by the citizens and the firemen, twenty-three of the little ones perished.

So many were the fires occurring about this time in different sections of the city, that it was decided to give the alarm from the State House by the ringing of the bell, the number of strokes giving the direction in which the fire lay. For instance, North, one stroke; South, two strokes; East, three strokes; West, four strokes; Northeast, one stroke and after an interval three strokes; Northwest, one stroke and after an interval four strokes; Southeast, two strokes and after an interval three strokes; Southwest, two strokes, and after an interval, four strokes. In case of a general alarm, the bell, after giving the direction, would strike rapidly one stroke after another, and there are many citizens living today who can recall the excitement that was aroused in the city by the ringing of the bell. If the fire was of any magnitude men rushed from their homes to the scene of the conflagration, and a general alarm, struck at the dead hour of night, would terrify the staunchest heart and make children cower in their cribs.

Dr. Caspar Wistar was one of the most distinguished physicians of his day and a man of great acquirements. He was for many years vice-president of the American Philosophical Society, and in 1815 followed Thomas Jefferson as its President, holding that office until his death in 1818. He resided at the southwest corner of Fourth and Locust streets, and in his home, once a week from November until April he gave a stag party consisting of fifteen to thirty persons, men of distinction drawn from every calling in life. Well known people who visited the city from abroad were among the guests as well as the leading men from every section of our own country. These gatherings were called "the Wistar Party," and were continued after his death even unto the present day. Those who formed the association immediately after the death of Dr. Wistar were William Tilghman, Professor Robert M. Patterson, P. S. Duponceau, John Vaughan, Reuben Haines, Robert Walsh, Zaccheus Collins, and Dr. Thomas C. James.

The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, the Academy of Natural Sciences and the Franklin Institute came into existence during this period.

In the first quarter of the nineteenth century, the city had undergone many changes. Market street, west of Sixth, which had been a fine residential section, was gradually encroached upon by business houses and shops. In the erection of buildings, the balconies and porches which had been characteristic features of every dwelling, gradually disappeared. Window glass had been set in leaden frames, and the windows opened inside the dwellings like doors, but now sashes of a more modern type were used. The stores, too, began to introduce bulk windows in which the goods were tastefully and attractively displayed, and at night illuminated by whale oil lamps. At the beginning of the century, sun-dials were frequently seen on houses to remind the people of the hour of the day, for town clocks were scarce and there were but few people who carried watches.

The introduction of coal deprived many chimney sweeps of their occu-

pation and they gradually disappeared from the streets, although a few lingered upon the scene, with their cheery call, even into comparatively recent times. Houses were now heated by plate stoves or by the Franklin open stove. Upright cylinders were used in the churches and public halls for the purpose of heating, thus doing away with the foot warmers, which had been such a comfort to worshippers in the past during the long drawn out sermons of the preachers. The charcoal man, who came across the river from Jersey, with his great tall, grimy wagon heaped up with charred wood, was not deprived of his occupation by the introduction of anthracite, for the householders, not yet being familiar with the use of hard coal, used the charcoal for the purpose of igniting it, and in the summer, plate stoves as a rule were abandoned by housekeepers and the charcoal furnace set up, out of doors. The introduction of stove coal did away, in a great measure, with the services of the wood sawyer, who had for years been so familiar a figure upon the streets.

At the beginning of the century, only the wealthy could furnish their homes with carpets and rugs but now these articles were gradually being introduced at comparatively a cheap figure, and the old custom of sanding the floors was dispensed with, and the sand man, losing his vocation, gradually disappeared from the highways. The walls and ceilings of all the dwellings heretofore had been whitewashed, but the introduction ot wall papers, did away in a great measure, with the services of the white-wash man.

Although lotteries were still in vogue, they were now beginning to fall under public censure, for thoughtful people saw on all sides the immoral features of the institution. They recognized the fact that it was a mere game of chance and that it created a taste for gambling. The earliest mention of a lottery in Philadelphia was in 1720, when a citizen by the name of Charles Reed advertised to sell his brick house on Third street by lottery. The money for the erection of Christ Church steeple was secured by this means and the drawing took place in March, 1753. Funds were also raised in the same way for the erection of a steeple for the new Presbyterian Church, at the northwest corner of Third and Arch streets, in 1753. In 1754 five thousand tickets at four dollars each were sold to raise a fund to complete the City Academy on Fourth street. St. Paul's Church also was finished by money so raised. The passion spread out in every direction. Men disposed of their property, real and personal, by the sale of chance tickets. Public bridges were paid for in this way, while a Lighthouse at Cape Henlopen was erected by this means, at a cost of twenty thousand pounds. There were also lotteries for the Second Baptist Church, the Universalist Church, the Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church, for the Surgical Institute at Baltimore and for the Lower Dublin Academy.

An Act was passed by the Legislature to restrain the sale of tickets, but it seems to have been a virtual dead letter, for the sale still continued and for almost every purpose under the sun. The most flaming and inducing advertisements appeared in the newspapers, and the names of the successful were always heralded abroad, thus inducing others to indulge in the game. The selling of tickets became a business in itself. Firms were established, advertised extensively and opened their offices to the public, and men indulged in the

passion as they do today in stock speculation, or in gambling on a horse race. "$15,000 for $6.00," was an announcement made by a broker named G. W. Waite, whose office was located at the southwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets, and who stated that he had sold and paid in prize money a sum amounting to six million dollars. Hope and Company was also a leading firm engaged in the business, with extensive offices on Chestnut street. These firms sold tickets not only for drawings in Pennsylvania, but also for those in other States. People of all classes took a chance, high and low, rich and poor. The drawings frequently were made in the State House. The wheel was set up, and boys dressed in uniforms, the sleeves of their jackets made tight to their arms to prevent trickery, drew forth the tickets, handed them to the manager who held them up in public view. Occasionally fortunes were made by one turn of the wheel, some receiving prizes as high as twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars.

So wild did the spirit of speculation become that it was most demoralizing in its influence among all classes. Prudent men seemed to lose their caution, many were reduced to beggary, and in some instances, parents forgot their duty to their families in spending all their earnings in this desperate game of chance. It gave an opportunity, too, to the dishonest to set up what were called fake lotteries and false drawings. Lands that lay outside of the limits of civilization were advertised as being rich and alluvial for farming purposes and suitable for town sites, and in the mad chase for gold every chance was taken. Moral influences were, however, at work to restrain or counteract the growth of the gambling spirit, and at last laws were enacted that prevented public drawings, and gradually the excitement subsided.

In 1812, when the Capital of the State was removed from Lancaster to Harrisburg, and this town was permanently made the seat of government, a movement was put on foot by the authorities of Pennsylvania to dispose of the State House, and it was suggested that it be torn down and the ground, together with Independence Square, be divided into building lots. Fortunately, however, better counsels prevailed and the historic relic was purchased by the city from the State for seventy thousand dollars, and thus saved from demolition.

The scenes at this period in the everyday life of Philadelphia were, in some aspects, interesting and picturesque. A stranger passing through the streets would be impressed by the beauty of many of the residences, for the wealthy homes, in many instances, were still set in wide spaces of ground, surrounded by walls, the gardens adorned with flowers, while stately old trees shed their shade. He would see in the windows of the shops a goodly arrangement of articles of every description. He would find the markets teeming with life, with produce direct from the farms. Sitting at corners would be Indians offering their small wares for sale, for the Red Man still made his visits to the city. The squaws sat in front of the State House, plying their needles and making bead work, porters and wheelbarrow men hurried here and there on their errands. Drivers of hackneys stood at the corners of streets soliciting trade. Stage coaches were constantly arriving, the jaded horses being pushed to reach their destination. Conestoga teamsters, their wagons filled with flour,

whiskey, wheat, corn, pork and other country produce, passed along the highways. He would hear the cheerful cry of the sooty chimney sweep. The charcoal man blew his horn, announcing to the householders that he was coming, while the soap fat man pushed his wheelbarrow, all the while crying out, "Soap fat and hickory ashes." If it was early in the morning or late in the afternoon, the baker would be seen hurrying along with his basket or hand cart of hot bread. The scissors grinder and the catfish woman, the hominy man and the oyster Jack mingled their voices in the throng, while the strawberry woman, balancing on her head a tray heaped with the luscious fruit, joined in the general chorus. In the crowd of pedestrians going hither and thither, would be seen beautiful young women dressed in the latest styles, in many instances followed by their black lackeys.

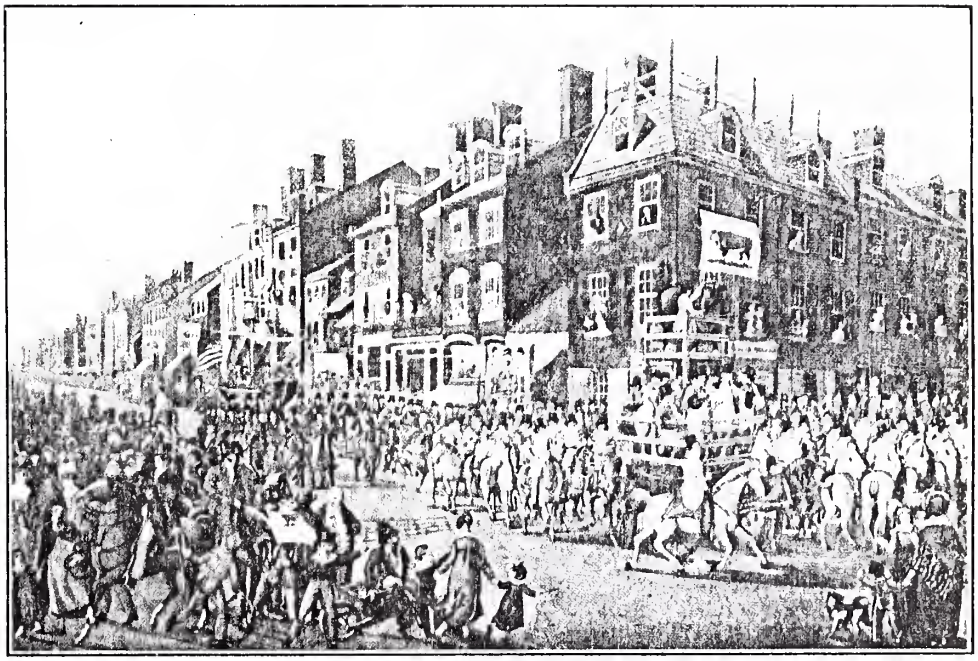
If the visitor remained over night and stopped, for instance, at the Mansion House, one of the best hotels in the city at the time, he would find upon his return to supper the table "spread with the greatest profusion and bounty. Besides tea, coffee and such like ordinary accompaniments," they had "hot fish, sausages, beef steaks, broiled fowls, fried and stewed oysters, preserved fruits, etc." In the evening, if he visited the theatre, he would witness, no doubt, a standard English comedy, presented by a well trained company of skilled actors. Upon his return, however, to his hotel he might be compelled to room with another guest, perhaps, even to occupy the same bed with him, for the sleeping accommodations were not very extensive, even in the best and largest hotels. During the hours of night, he would hear the watch at the street corners calling out the time and the state of the weather, such as "Twelve o'clock and a cloudy morning," and in the language of a visitor to the city in 1824, he could say that "it is very agreeable to repose in bed and to hear the lanterned watchmen, as they perambulate the wards, which on a dark evening are lighted with a thousand lamps, sing out, 'Past eleven o'clock and a cloudy night,' 'Three o'clock and bright star light,' and thus to strike the slow passing note of time through all the weary watches of their walks," or after hearing the voices of the watchmen breaking the stillness of the night, he might be aroused by the loud ringing of the State House bell, sounding an alarm of fire, followed by men and boys running to the various hose or engine houses to bring out the apparatus which they hauled through the streets shouting and shrieking like a band of wild Apache Indians, while the clanging bells on the hose carriages only added to the dreadful din. Being satisfied that there was no immediate danger, in fact, being informed by his room mate that it was only a false alarm, he could retire to rest and sleep without fear of further annoyance until the morning dawned, unless the fleas and mosquitoes began an attack. The beds were without canopy nets and the windows were not screened and if the weather were favorable, these pestiferous insects were all but intolerable.

CHAPTER XIX.

ELECTION DAY. BUTCHERS' PARADES. BATHS. MUSIC. JOURNALISM. THE BAR. MEDICAL PROFESSION. ARTISTS. OFFICERS OF INSTITUTIONS. VISIT OF LAFAYETTE.

ELECTION day was a time of great excitement in the city. The elections had been held on the first of October, but subsequently the second Tuesday in that month was assigned. The electors of the wards of the city voted at the State House, each ward having a separate window before which was a wooden platform. Upon this elevation stood the window book men and the voters, when they deposited their ballots. The polls were opened between eight and ten o'clock in the morning, as the election officers might determine, and closed about ten o'clock at night. At this time there were about five thousand electors in the city, not including the outlying districts, such as Southwark, Moyamensing, Passyunk, Northern Liberties, Kensington and Germantown, which had separate polling places, but the centre of attraction was the State House. Here great crowds gathered early in the day and men stood in groups and argued the merits and demerits of the candidates, as well as the importance of the issues involved and sometimes the discussions grew so warm that they resulted in personal combats. John Lewis Krimmel's famous painting "Election Day at the State House" is an accurate depiction of the animated scene. All the while among the crowds circulated men and women selling cakes, apples, nuts, candies, hot muffins, fresh gingerbread, sandwiches and edibles of all kinds, and bawling out in chorus the excellence of their wares. Wagons covered with posters extolling the merits of the candidates and containing fifers and drummers, passed in all directions through the streets of the city. At the polling windows men crowded and jostled each other in their anxiety to deposit their ballots and as the day wore on and the working men were released from labor, the crowds greatly increased in numbers, but at night the excitement was at its height. Transparencies were lighted, as well as torches and lanterns. Canvassers importuned and buttonholed electors in behalf of their candidates. Carriages and vehicles of every description were brought into requisition to bring to the polls the tardy voters. At intervals throughout the day and evening the State House bell was rung to call citizens to their duty, and so great at times was the struggle to get voters to the polls that free fights occurred and clothing was torn into shreds, the scene having all the features of a modern football game. Rowdies, too, crowded about the polling places to intimidate the modest voters or to block the way of those who were anxious to deposit their ballots. The taverns in the neighborhood of the State House were crowded with tipplers and party workers, and they waited long after the polls closed to hear the returns and often morning broke before they separated. In fact, during Presidential election they stood at the bars and drank for days and nights together, and laid wagers while waiting for the

news that was to be brought in by the stage coaches from the surrounding and distant States. Sometimes it was weeks before the final returns were received. At the close of election day, just as soon as night fell, bonfires were lighted all over the city and the sky was reddened with the glare from the burning piles of rubbish. For weeks past the boys had been gathering boxes and barrels for the great event. Gangs, or crowds of young rowdies, went through the city looking for empty boxes, or in fact anything that would help to make a blaze. If a barrel filled with ashes stood on the curb, the contents were forthwith dumped into the highway, a rope fastened to the empty barrel, and with a cry of tri-



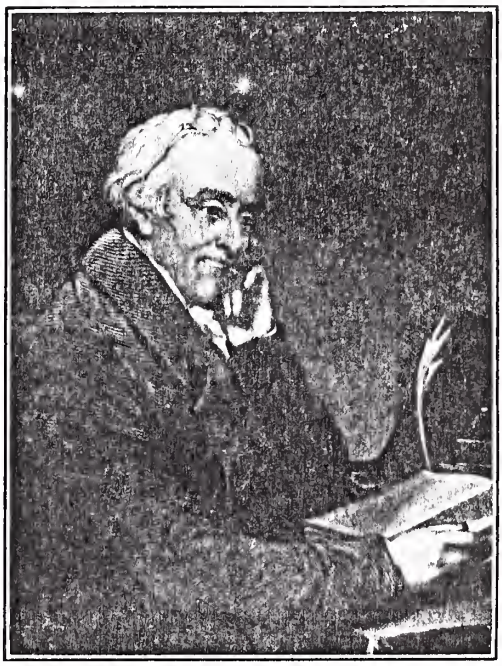
A Victualler's Procession, 1821. Chestnut Street, Turning into Fourth Street.

umph the young hoodlums bore it to a place of safety, often under the very eyes of the indignant housewife. If a watchman suddenly appeared, the boys abandoned their booty and fled in all directions like a flock of scared blackbirds.

Butchers' Parades were a feature of city life. There had for several years past been public displays of show meat. Steers, advertised as prize cattle, had been driven through the city, decorated with flowers and garlands and ribbons of many colors. A transparency announced that these fine fat animals would be killed on the morrow, and thus were made known the time and place when and where citizens could find good meat. From these humble beginnings grew what were called the Butchers' or Victuallers' Parades. The butchers formed a class by themselves, and were proud of their vocation. When not in the market, they dressed well and in a style that might be designated as somewhat flashy. Their principal habitat was in the district of Spring Garden, and there the butcher boys fought their battles, boasted and strutted, swore great oaths and used a language all their own.

The introduction of Schuylkill water into the houses had enabled the citizens to construct bath rooms but being without heating apparatus, they could indulge only in cold plunges. It was not until William Swain, proprietor of a medicine known as "Panacea," established "The Philadelphia Baths," that the citizens were given an opportunity to enjoy the luxury of bathing in warm water.

A taste for music, notwithstanding the Quaker influence, had amazingly grown and many young ladies were proficient and accomplished in the playing of the harp, the piano forte and other instruments. In fact, Tyrone Power gives testimony that in no other American city had he met so many young ladies whose musical education appeared "so exceedingly good." The Musical Fund Society, organized in 1820, produced the symphonies of the old masters, and greatly cultivated the taste of the people for the finest class of music.



Dr. Benjamin Rush.

Journalism was gradually growing to be a profession. In 1811, there were eight daily papers published in Philadelphia, four of which appeared in the morning and four in the afternoon, but the number of copies printed and published amounted altogether only to about eight thousand sheets daily, half the number in the morning and half in the evening. They contained the current news of the day, but had no editorial page, nor was the ubiquitous and inquisitive reporter employed in the gathering of news, the camera fiend had not yet made his appearance and there were no newsboys on the streets crying "Extras." The columns were filled with articles from individual citizens either seeking information or setting forth their views upon public questions. There were semi-weekly, tri-weekly and weekly papers, but their circulation altogether did not exceed ten thousand. Among the newspapers published during this period were the Pennsylvania Gazette, the Saturday Evening Post, Bradford's Pennsylvania Journal, the True American, the United States Gazette, the Federal Gazette, the Pennsylvania Packet, Claypool's American Daily Advertiser, the Democratic Press and the National Gazette.

Philadelphia had been recognized for some time past as the centre of the medical profession in this country. Its physicians had a national reputation. Men like Dr. Benjamin Rush, Dr. Caspar Wistar, Philip Syng Physick, George McClellan, founder of the Jefferson Medical College, Charles T. Meigs, Samuel Emlen, Jr., Joseph Hartshorn, Joseph Parrish, John Redman Coxe, Dr. Chapman and men of this class added greatly to the fame of the city.

About fifty years before this period, medicine in America was still in its infancy. It had made but little, if any advance from the days of Hippocrates and Galen. The family doctor was a man of much importance. His peruke, ruffled shirt, tassled boots and gold headed cane designated his calling. He was present at all the births, christenings, marriages and deaths. When a boy was to choose his trade or vocation in life, the doctor always was called in to give advice. His knowledge of medicine, however, was very meagre and after solemnly diagnosing a case, he would prescribe either calomel or blood letting. The itch was a disease that baffled his best skill.

HORACE BINNEY.

Surgery was also in its infancy, and its methods were most crude. The patient was held down on the operating table by strong men while the doctor sawed off the limb as though it were the branch of a tree, the poor sufferer all the while writhing and shrieking in agony. But these conditions gradually changed and a body of men sprang up who devoted their lives to scientific investigation and to the study of diseases and the methods of treatment. Many of the most distinguished physicians in the first quarter of the Nineteenth Century received their education abroad, notably in the Edinburgh University, which at that time had a reputation the world over, and the old time practitioner was gradually relegated to the rear.

The Bar, too, was still maintaining its reputation, and William M. Meredith, John Sergeant, Horace Binney and Charles Chauncey as young men were winning that fame that gave lustre to the legal profession and characteristic distinction to the Philadelphia lawyers. David Paul Brown was a familiar and characteristic figure on the streets with his blue coat, buff vest and brass buttons, which attire he wore even to the last days of his life, and though still at the beginning of his career he gave promise of becoming one of the most finished orators and one of the best criminal lawyers in the country.

In painting, the names of Leslie, John Neagle, Sully, the Peales, William Rush, William Birch and his son Thomas, and John Lewis Krimmel were among the most distinguished artists in the country. We are indebted to the Birches and to Krimmel for pictures of many of the everyday scenes of Philadelphia in those times.

At the end of the first quarter of the Nineteenth Century the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania was Reverend Dr. Frederick Beasley, the President of the Pennsylvania Hospital was Samuel Coates, and among the mana-

gers of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb were Bishop White, Horace Binney, Roberts Vaux, Clement C. Biddle, Correa da Serra, Jacob Gratz, Nathaniel Chapman and William Meredith. The President of the Chamber of Commerce was Robert Ralston, of the American Philosophical Society was William Tilghman, of the Franklin Institute James Ronaldson, of the Mercantile Library Thomas P. Cope, of the Academy of Natural Sciences William Maclure. George Campbell, who had succeeded Zachariah Poulson, Jr., was the librarian of the Philadelphia Library. John Sergeant was the President of the Apprentices' Library, William Tilghman of the Athaenum, and Charles Marshall of the College of Pharmacy.

An event of national importance was the visit of Lafayette to this country in 1834. Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, Marquis de Lafayette, was born at Auvergne in 1759. His parents died when he was at an early age, and left him a princely fortune. When sixteen he married a daughter of the Duke D'Ayen, grand-daughter of the Duke De Noailles, a member of one of the oldest and most aristocratic families in France. He enjoyed every advantage that birth, riches, and high social position could confer, was received with favor at the Court and admitted to the exclusive set of the Queen.

When the American Revolution broke out his enthusiasm was so aroused by the struggle of the Colonies to obtain their independence that he offered his services to the American Minister, which were accepted. "At the first news of the quarrel," he wrote, "my heart was enrolled in it." Everything was done by his friends to dissuade him from his purpose, but without avail. The King forbade his departure, but this only strengthened his determination. He fitted out a ship at his own expense, and made hasty preparations for the journey. The British Minister protested and orders were given to seize his vessel, which was lying at Bordeaux, but before the authorities could act, it was taken by its officers to a neighboring port in Spain. Lafayette was arrested under a *lettre de cachet,* but escaped from the guards, reached his vessel, and with eleven companions sailed for America. Two British cruisers started in pursuit, but fortunately he outsailed them and after a voyage of two months arrived in Georgetown, South Carolina. Without delay he proceeded to Philadelphia where Congress was in session and was assigned to a command as Major-General in the Continental Army, with the stipulation upon his part that he should serve as a volunteer but receive no pay. He fought at Monmouth, was wounded at Germantown, suffered at Valley Forge, and was present at the Siege of Yorktown. He secured the confidence of Washington and they formed an unbroken friendship, Lafayette having for the American General the greatest admiration. At this time he was comparatively a boy, having just reached his majority and it has been stated in some quarters that he was actuated by the ardor of youth and a desire to win fame, but no one can doubt his sincerity; his conduct proves it. Those ragged, barefoted heroes whose footprints marked with blood the ground they trod, appealed to his sympathies and he supported their struggle from a sense of duty.

After the war was over he returned to France, and when the Revolution began in that country he espoused the cause of the people and was chosen Commander of the National Guard. He had longed to see France freed from

the tyranny and despotism of the Bourbons and a Constitution established that would give relief to the people from oppression, but the violence and anarchy of the mob turned his hopes to despair and he was compelled to flee from his country to avoid arrest and certain death. He took refuge in Austria, but was thrown into a dungeon at Ulm where he languished for a period of five years. When the treaty of Campo Formio was signed, Napoleon stipulated for his release and he once more returned to France. To show his sincerity as a man and as a politician, he voted against the Life Consulate, and afterwards against the Imperial Title, although he was under obligations to Napoleon in the matter of his release from imprisonment. Through all those stormy times, he never for a moment abandoned his principles, and in speaking of him, a distinguished English author and statesman wrote: Men of all parties join in testifying their absolute belief in Lafayette's integrity, and men of more than ordinary sagacity and reflection have added that "he alone passed unscathed through the revolutionary furnace, alone trod without a fall the slippery path of those changeful scenes."

The announcement of the news that he had decided to visit this country, aroused the greatest enthusiasm among all the people. Forty years had passed since the independence of the colonies had been recognized. Most of the heroes of that period had passed away, but the great efforts they had made had resulted in the establishment of a Republic that had amazingly grown in strength and prosperity, and Lafayette could lay the flattering unction to his soul that he himself had taken an active part in helping to secure the liberties of the Colonies, and when it was intimated by him that it would be his pleasure to visit America, Congress sent him an invitation and made arrangements to bring him across the water in a man-of-war. But the great Frenchman, waiving aside this marked distinction, embarked on the American packet "Cadmus," which vessel arrived in New York on August fifteenth, 1824. He was accompanied by his son, George Washington Lafayette, as secretary and valet.

The Councils of Philadelphia, on July twenty-ninth, "Resolved, That it greatly becomes the city where the Declaration was framed which gave freedom to the new world to receive with affection and honor the brave man whose devotion to liberty and whose gallantry as a soldier so greatly contributed to the acquisition of that blessing.

"Resolved, That the presence of General Lafayette is ardently desired and that the Chief Magistrate of this City be requested to communicate to him the fervent wish of our citizens and to invite him to become their guest."

Every preparation was made to receive him with that honor to which he was entitled. When news of his arrival in New York was announced in this city on August seventeenth, Mayor Watson ordered the ringing of the bells of Christ Church. Those distinguished citizens who had known Lafayette during the War of the Revolution and who still lingered upon the scene, were given prominent positions upon the committees of reception. The old State House, which in a great measure had been neglected, was put into condition to receive him. Strange to say, it had remained for some years past dirty and uncared for.

On Monday morning, September twenty-seventh, Lafayette reached Pennsylvania, having come by the way of Trenton from New York. The moment

he put foot on the soil of our State, he was welcomed by the committee appointed to receive him, and in a splendid barouche, drawn by six dark cream-colored horses, he was conveyed to the City of Philadelphia, the First City Troop having the honor of escorting him on the way. He stopped over night at Bristol, and the next day entered our city. Here there was a great procession that accompanied him to his hotel. The streets were crowded with enthusiastic people, who grew hoarse in their cheers of welcome. In the language of Poulson's "Advertiser," "Lafayette beat in every grateful heart; Lafayette hung on every lip; Lafayette burst from every tongue; Lafayette glowed on every cheek; Lafayette glistened in every swimming eye; Lafayette swelled on every gale." Every available spot was occupied. Arches had been erected in all parts of the city, and in many instances were most elaborately adorned and resplendent with the colors of France and the United States. Portraits of Washington and Lafayette were to be seen on all sides, and the sloop-of-war "John Adams," in the river, fired a salute at intervals during the day.

When the procession reached the neighborhood of Eleventh street near Chestnut, Mrs. Robert Morris, surrounded by a group of friends, sat at a window waiting to give him welcome. When opposite the house, Lafayette rose in his barouche, with all his dignity and grace and amidst the applause of the people, took off his hat and bowed profoundly to pay special and marked respect to that woman whose husband had done so much for the Republic in the days of its trial. The obeisance was so well timed that the people appreciated the sentiment that induced it and with a sympathy that was heartfelt, cheered to the echo. It was the same spirit of chivalry that he displayed when at Versailles on the morning of October sixth, 1789, in the presence of an infuriated mob, he stooped and kissed the hand of Marie Antoinette.

In passing the United States Bank, the veterans of the Revolution stood upon the steps under the blood soiled and bullet rent standards of '76, and gave him a glorious welcome, and his tender recognition as he turned to greet them, with his eyes suffused with tears, was one of the heart touching incidents of the day.

The State House was at last reached, and Lafayette left his carriage to pass into the room where had sat the Fathers of the Republic when they adopted the Declaration of Independence. On behalf of the city, Mayor Watson, delivered an address of welcome, and General Lafayette replied in the following touching and eloquent words: "My entrance through this fair and great city, amidst the most solemn and affectionate recollections, and under all the circumstances of a welcome which no expression could adequately acknowledge, has excited emotions in my heart in which are mingled the feelings of nearly fifty years.

"Here within these sacred walls, by a Council of wise and devoted patriots and in a style worthy of the deed itself, was boldly declared the independence of these vast United States, which while it anticipated the independence—and I hope the Republican independence of the whole American hemisphere—has begun in the civilized world the era of a new and of the only true social order, founded on the inalienable rights of man, the practicability and advantages of which are every day admirably demonstrated by the happiness and prosperity of your populous city. Here, sir, was planned the formation of our

virtuous brave Revolutionary Army, and the Providential inspiration received that gave the command of it to our beloved, matchless Washington. But these and many other remembrances are mingled with a deep regret for the numerous contemporaries in the great and good men whose loss we have remained to mourn. It is to their services, sir, to your regard for their memory, to your knowledge of the friendships I have enjoyed that I refer the greater part of the honors here and elsewhere received—much surpassing my individual merit.

"It is also under the auspices of their venerated names as well as under the impulse of my own sentiments that I beg you, Mr. Mayor, you, gentlemen of both Councils, and all the citizens of Philadelphia, to accept the tribute of my affectionate respect and profound gratitude."

Passing out of the State House at the south door and walking through the square to Walnut street, he was escorted to his barouche, which having entered, guarded by the First City Troop, he rode to his lodgings at the Mansion House on Third street, which had been specially prepared for his reception. Crowds every hour of the day and night gathered about the doors of the inn, and whenever he appeared at a window he was greeted with applause. Every comfort was provided for him, and every attention possible tendered him. The houses and all the public buildings were illuminated at night, and Paul Beck's Shot Tower on the Schuylkill loomed up out of the darkness like a pillar of light. All the distinguished citizens vied with one another in entertaining and banqueting him. He dined with Judge Peters at Belmont, with the Masons in their Temple, as well as with his resident countrymen in Washington Hall and with the City Corporation at the Mansion House. With a man of his advanced years, the entertainments must have been a drain upon his strength, but he seems to have stood the ordeal without any ill-results, although upon one occasion he stood uncovered for nearly three hours while the ceremonies were in progress. Every institution, learned, scientific and religious, strove to do him honor, and at last a ball was given at the Chestnut Street Theatre on the evening of October fourth. The managers were John R. Ingersoll, Samuel Breck, James M. Barker, Benjamin Tilghman, George M. Dallas, Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, General Robert Patterson, Louis Clapier, Andrew M. Prevost, John K. Kane, Nicholas Biddle and Joseph McIlvain. After a week's visit he left the city on the afternoon of Tuesday, October fifth, and was accompanied by Governor Shulze, and proceeded down the river to Chester. The wharves and shores were crowded with people, bidding him an affectionate farewell and it was not until he reached the Delaware line that Pennsylvania ceased her reverence.

He made a second visit, reaching the city on the evening of July sixteenth of the following year. He was dined and feted, but was not kept so actively employed as upon the prior occasion. On July twenty-fifth, he made a visit to the battle ground of Brandywine and then proceeded on his way to Washington where he boarded the Frigate *Brandywine* which, under the command of Captain Charles Morris, conveyed him to his native shores.

It has been a favorite saying in the mouths of many that Republics are ungrateful, but Lafayette was so honored by the people whose independence he had helped to secure that in this instance must be given contradiction to the statement.

CHAPTER XX.

INTRODUCTION OF RAILROADS. PASSING OF THE STAGE COACH. DEATH OF STEPHEN GIRARD. GIRARD COLLEGE. WILLS' HOSPITAL.

WE have now reached that period when, in the history of the world, there is to be a great change in the matter of travel and transportation. The stage coach, the pack horse and the Conestoga wagon are to be supplanted by the steam engine and railroads, and schedules are to be cut down to hours and days where they have hitherto covered weeks and months.

As a sample of the condition of the roads, prior to the Revolution and for many years subsequent thereto, the following is a good illustration: In 1766, Mr. Clarkson, who was a merchant of Philadelphia, and had served as Mayor of the city, set out on horseback, accompanied by a servant, on the sixth day of August, to make a journey to Pittsburgh. In giving his experience, he states that "on the first day he met wagons loaded with skins coming from the West, and overtook others loaded with pork, going for the King's use to Fort Pitt," the name of the settlement which the French called Duquesne, but which was afterwards changed to Pittsburgh. At nightfall of the first day he lodged at a tavern called "The Ship," thirty-five miles distant from Philadelphia, and the following day he reached Lancaster in the evening, putting up at "The Duke of Cumberland." On the eighth, he pressed on as rapidly as conditions would allow, and arrived at York that day, and on the ninth at Carlisle, where, to recover from the effects of the hard traveling, he remained until the twelfth, and then resumed his journey, finding the road nothing but hills, mountains and stones. Thus he got through in ten days, without counting stoppages, a journey which to-day we make in a night, sleeping on a couch as comfortably as in a bed at home.

The conditions at the beginning of the second quarter of the Nineteenth Century were as they had been even before the Revolution. Roads, to be sure, had been somewhat improved, but the methods of conveyance were the same, and it was no easy task to undertake a journey of a hundred miles in any direction. The stage coach was not a comfortable conveyance. It had no springs, but was swung on heavy straps and every rut in the road resulted in a bump or a jolt to the passengers. The windows had no sashes that could be lowered or raised but were closed by letting down a leathern shade or apron. This, in the summer season, kept out the rays of the sun, but only increased the temperature in the coach. It was some protection, however, at times against the rain. In dry weather the dust was raised in clouds; in wet weather the roads were transformed into ditches and the wheels of the wagons sank to their hubs in mud. The coach contained three seats running crosswise; each seat would accommodate three persons, and only those in the rear had a support for their backs. Accidents on the road were of frequent occurrence, and at

times greatly delayed the progress, passengers often being compelled to alight and give a hand in pulling the wheels out of a ditch.

Even as late as 1832, Miss Fanny Kemble, in describing the stage coaches, said, "they were shaped something like boats." The one in which she rode from New York to Philadelphia, she described as "a nefarious black hole on wheels The horses trotted with their front and galloped with their hind legs, and away we went after them, bumping, thumping, jumping, jolting, shaking, tossing and tumbling, over the wickedest road, I do think the cruelest, hard-heartedest road that ever wheel rumbled over." She further said that the ruts were "absolute abysses."

Before the introduction of railroads, steam, as a method of propulsion had made great progress in travel by water. Quoting again from Miss Fanny Kemble she states that the steamboats were better than the stage coaches. She found them "large and commodious." They were three stories in height, the roof unprotected by any covering, but the middle deck had chairs and benches, which the passengers could use without fear of being crowded, and where they could enjoy the breezes and view the landscape on both sides of the river. So much progress had there been made in improvements in the construction of steam vessels, that in 1819 the American steamship "Savannah" made the first voyage across the Atlantic Ocean.

All this time internal improvements in the way of construction of turnpikes and canals, were uniting the different sections of the country, but the use of steam as a power of locomotion on land, did not develop nor reach a practical solution until nearly twenty years after the "Clermont" had made her memorable voyage up the Hudson against wind and current. Oliver Evans and other ingenious American mechanics were experimenting with steam wagons, but it remained for George Stevenson of England to solve practically the question by the construction of a locomotive which would draw a train of cars on a track at the rate of ten or fifteen miles an hour.

The first railroad constructed in England was in 1826, and ran from Stockton to Darlington, a distance of twelve miles, the run being made in twelve hours. The building of railroads, however, called forth much opposition from certain quarters. Old fogies came out in force and contended that the air would be poisoned with gases, that barns, houses, stacks of hay and straw, and even crops of standing grain would be set on fire from sparks issuing out of the smoke stacks, that boilers would burst and spread destruction in all directions, that horses on the highways would be frightened by the noise of the steam monster, that crossing the railroads at grade would be fraught with peril, and the peace and quiet of the community disturbed by the whistle of the engine and the rumbling of the train. In fact, so strong was the opposition in Parliament, that a bill providing for the construction of a railroad from Liverpool to Manchester was defeated in the committee, and it required the greatest effort and the expenditure, subsequently, of a large sum of money to secure its passage.

In this country, the innkeepers, who were an influential body of men, and who saw that their occupation would be gone if turnpike travel was discontinued, used every effort to defeat the granting of charters and the building of

railroads; one veteran Boniface declaring that "no railroad could carry the freight that the old Conestogas do nor at so cheap a figure."

In 1828 the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Maryland, the only person living who had signed the Declaration of Independence, broke ground for the construction of a railroad from Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, and after throwing up the first spadeful of dirt, he exclaimed, "I consider this among the most important acts of my life, second only to that of signing of the Declaration of Independence, if second even to that."

In 1830, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company sent over its tracks for the distance of fourteen miles, the first locomotive ever used in this country. The locomotive was built in Baltimore by the celebrated Peter Cooper. It was a rude affair as compared with the locomotive of modern times and drew a train of cars which in appearance resembled in every particular the stage coaches of that day. It was some time before the modern passenger car was introduced. The distance was covered in little less than an hour and the story goes that on the return the engine had a race with a spirited gray horse belonging to one of the Baltimore stage coach lines. The race for a short distance was neck and neck, but the little engine putting forth all her strength, at length passed her competitor, the whistle blew and the passengers cheered and from that little incident may be dated the passing of the stage coach. Short tracks were now laid in every section of the country, and the system proved so much superior to the prior methods of transportation that all opposition faded away.

Movements were early set on foot to build a line extending from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and on March thirty-first, 1823, the Legislature of this State granted a charter to the "President, Directors and Company of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company." Among the incorporators were named Horace Binney and Stephen Girard. Subscriptions to the stock came in slowly, because the projectors were not able to show that the enterprise would make sufficient returns to pay a dividend upon the capital invested.

The building of a railroad, so long as it was at grade, was comparatively an easy proposition, but when it came to the crossing of rivers, the construction of bridges, or the tunneling of mountains, that was a different question and required the skill of trained and experienced engineers, but these difficulties were soon overcome by time.

The Lancaster, Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad Company was chartered in 1826, but its building proceeded very slowly, every step being met with opposition and it was not until April, 1834, that one track was ready for use. The company owned but one locomotive called the "Black Hawk," named after the well known Indian chief. After leaving Lancaster, Philadelphia was reached in eight and one half hours. This included all the stops to take on water for the engine, and, as the report states, to refresh the passengers. At last, however, the road succeeded in securing an entrance to the city, having the right of way over Pennsylvania avenue to Broad street and Callowhill in Spring Garden. It then proceeded south on Broad street to Vine street, where it touched the northern limits of the city, and from this point lines were continued on Broad street as far as South, and a branch on Market street ran to the ware-

houses at the foot of Dock street. The cars within the limits of the city were drawn to their destination by long teams of horses.

The cars, in their formation, resembled closely, as we have already stated, the stage coaches, and in fact the only improvement was in the matter of speed and the avoidance of jolting over a rough road. The cars were frequently overcrowded, the windows were without sashes and the locomotive which burned wood as a fuel threw out great showers of sparks, especially when it put forth extra effort to climb a hill, which sparks fell upon the clothes of the passengers and burned holes in the ladies' dresses. One lady tourist, in describing her experience, says that "the wind was ahead and sparks were flying as thick as hail stones." She further states that "it required the greatest activity to prevent the sparks from burning our dresses, indeed they were riddled." Travel must have been anything but a pleasure under such conditions, but gradually improvements were made, and now it became the fashion for the citizens to make up parties for railroad excursions—as we do to-day for trolley rides—to visit the interior of the State. One passenger on such a trip, in giving his experience says that he was delighted with the scenery, "many miles being studded with rich and imposing mansions, delightful villas, substantial farmhouses and capacious barns and granaries" presenting to the traveller's "enraptured gaze the appearance of an extensive and continuous village, the abode of health, industry and content, the home of the happy, the virtuous and frugal." Murray, another tourist, speaking enthusiastically of his experience while travelling into the interior of Pennsylvania, says: "At this season (May) it was one continuous sea of waving rye, clover and wheat. The farmhouses were always whitewashed, with a neat garden in front, and on one or each side stood a large orchard, the trees of which were planted with the utmost regularity, and their fragrant boughs teeming with blossoms."

A movement was set on foot in 1830 to connect Philadelphia with Norristown, which settlement had now a population of about a thousand people, and in 1831, the Legislature granted a charter to the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company. In about a year the tracks were laid as far as Germantown, and from this point the work was pushed forward steadily. The main station was located at Ninth and Green streets, and a branch in Main street near the center of Germantown. After the building of the road between Philadelphia and Germantown, the following announcement was made in the newspapers: "The locomotive engine built by Matthias W. Baldwin of this city will depart daily with a train of passenger cars, commencing on Monday, the twenty-sixth of November." There were three trains from Philadelpha and the same number from Germantown.

In 1831, the Legislature chartered the Philadelphia and Delaware County Railroad Company, and in 1836 the name of the company was changed to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

Engineers and ingenious mechanics found an open field for their skill and were giving attention to all the details in relation to the construction of locomotive engines, passenger cars and laying of tracks.

William Norris established machine works at Bush Hill, which were subsequently conducted under the management of Richard Norris and Son. The

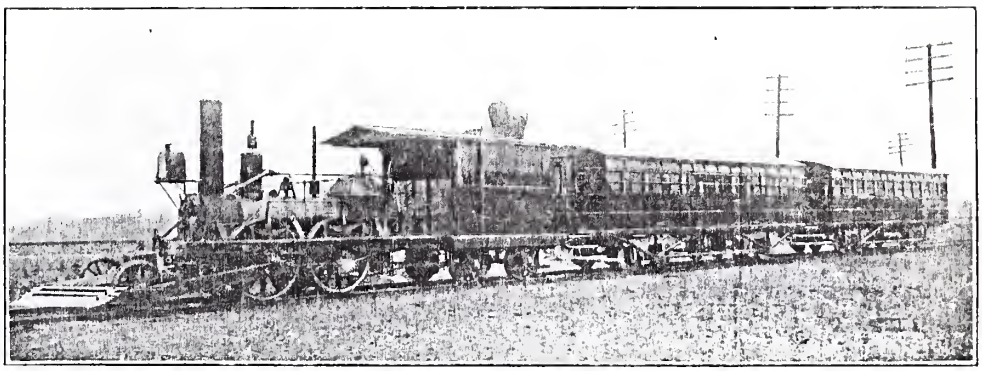
firm soon built up an international reputation and shipped a number of locomotives to the English Government. Subsequently they discontinued their business in this city and entered into a contract with Russia to build and equip railways for that country. After a sojourn there for a number of years, they reaped a fortune and returned to their native country to enjoy it.

In the meantime, Matthias W. Baldwin had established his plant which became, as it were, almost an institution of the city. He was born in New Jersey and came to this city about 1817. He was apprenticed to a jeweler under whom he learned his trade, but he soon abandoned the manufacture of the finer metals into female trinkets, and entered into a co-partnership with a skilled mechanic named David Mason, and together they opened a shop in the neighborhood of Fourth and Walnut streets. Mason subsequently retired from the firm, and Baldwin then conducted the business alone. In November, 1832, he constructed an engine called the "Ironsides," which was given a trial trip and amazed the beholders by travelling at the rate of twenty-eight miles an hour, for a distance of six miles. The locomotive, however, was not taken out on rainy days for fear its wheels would not clutch the tracks, but would slip and be uncontrollable in wet weather. These difficulties, however, were gradually overcome and travel and transportation by steam became an assured fact.

Coal was used as fuel, cabins were annexed to the engine for the protection of the engineer and fireman, and a tender was attached for the holding of fuel instead of an open wagon containing barrels of fagots, as originally had been the case. The passenger coach, with eight wheels instead of four, was soon changed in its appearance to resemble that of a more modern type, and the whole method of transportation was gradually improved. The system has grown to such dimensions that the railroads hold today in their iron grip every section of the country and have done more to unite us as a people and to bring us in closer proximity to each other than anything else that could have been devised by the wit and ingenuity of man. What would our forefathers have thought if someone had made the prediction that we would travel from Philadelphia to New York in less than two hours, to Atlantic City in sixty minutes, or to Pittsburgh in a night, or that a voyage could be made from the new world to the old, across the ocean in less than six days?

In the period from 1830 to 1840 the western territory was developing fast and the merchants and manufacturers of Philadelphia were suffering materially by reason of the slow and imperfect means of transportation. By the system of inclined planes and canals then in vogue it took about ninety hours to reach Pittsburgh from Philadelphia. The freight and passenger rates were almost prohibitive and trade was diverted to New York by the opening of the Erie Canal which afforded closer and cheaper communication. To remedy these conditions the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was organized and chartered by the Legislature, April 13, 1846. It had a capital of $10,000,000 and was originally created to build a line from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, the work being made possible by contributions in money from the city of Philadelphia amounting to $4,000,000. The first division from Harrisburg to Lewistown was opened in 1849 and in 1850 it was extended to Hollidaysburg. The builders were at the same time working from Pittsburgh eastward and by 1851 the

section was completed to within twenty-eight miles of Johnstown and in 1852 the remaining trackage was completed and through trains were run between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh by way of the Portage Railroad. In 1854 the company completed its own line over the mountains and the Portage Railroad was discontinued. In 1857 the company purchased all the State works, railroads and canals and commenced its system of extension which has made it one of the great trunk lines of the country. It absorbed the Central Railroads of New Jersey in 1871 which gave direct communication with New York and gradually acquired other lines and eventually became the most comprehensive railroad system in the United States, connecting as it does, the chief ports and cities of the North Atlantic Seaboard with those of the Great Lakes and the Ohio and Mississippi valleys by a network of railways of the best and most modern construction and efficiency. It spreads from the Mississippi River to the extremity

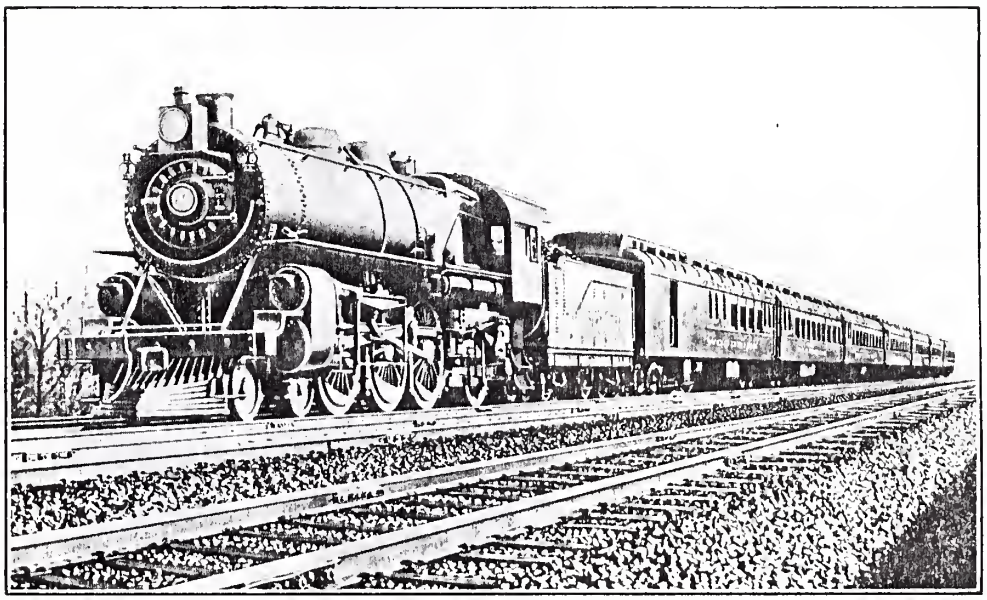


THE "JOHN BULL," FIRST TRAIN RUN OVER THE P. R. R.

of Long Island and from beyond the Potomac and Ohio rivers to the Canadian border. Some idea of the magnitude of the growth of this great corporation can be gleaned from the fact that its original capital has been increased from $10,000,000 to $500,000,000 and its lines extended from the original 224 miles to 11,644 miles, with a total trackage of 25,695 miles. The care of passengers and the rapid movement of freight has always been given first consideration and millions of dollars have been spent in straightening lines and tunneling mountains to save a fraction of time while as many millions more have been used in improving the rolling stock. The expenditure of nearly $100,000,000 in providing a direct entry into New York City, by tunneling the Hudson River, is an illustration of the company's progressive spirit. It has always been a pioneer in improvement movements. It was the first to use steel rails in 1864 and Bessemer steel rails in 1865, first to utilize the air brake in 1866, the track tank in 1872, the block signal system in 1873, the "limited" train in 1881, to establish an eighteen-hour service between New York and Chicago, to organize a Tourist Department and to organize a cab service in connection with its terminal in the large cities. The story of the company's achievement in perfected means of travel can be no better illustrated than by a comparison of the "John Bull" train, with that of the "Broadway Limited," the latest creation in railway luxury. The men, who as executive heads of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,

aided in its development are: Samuel Vaughn Merrick, President from 1847 to 1849; William Chamberlain Patterson, 1849 to 1852; John Edgar Thomson, 1852 to 1874; Thomas Alexander Scott, 1874 to 1880; George Brooks Roberts, 1880 to 1897; Frank Thomson, 1897 to 1899; Alexander Johnson Cassatt, 1899 to 1906; James McCrea, 1907 to 1912, and Samuel Rea, who became president in 1912.

On December twenty-sixth, 1831, occurred the death of Stephen Girard. He had reached the ripe age of eighty-one, and his later years were stricken with sorrow. He had but few intimate associates, for he had devoted his efforts to the accumulation of wealth, and not to the fostering of friendships. He

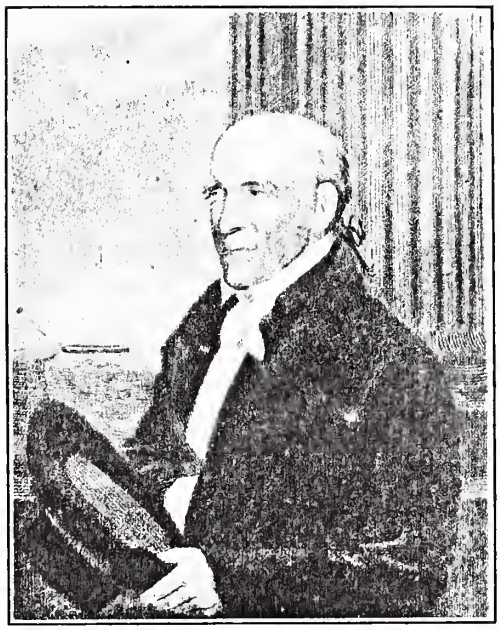


THE BROADWAY LIMITED, THE LATEST CREATION IN RAILROAD LUXURY.

was childless, and his wife for a long time had been the inmate of an insane asylum, and he was deprived of her companionship for many years before her death, which occurred in 1815. As his life drew to its close, he became sightless. From his youth he had only one eye, the other having been put out by the explosion of an oyster shell which he had carelessly thrown into an open fire. His death resulted from an accident which happened while he was walking from his bank to his home in Water street, in February, 1830. While crossing at the corner of Second and Market streets, he was run down by a farm wagon. He was seriously injured, and although he lingered for two years after the mishap he never recovered from its effects. He was buried in the grounds of the Catholic Church of the Holy Trinity, at the corner of Sixth and Spruce streets. His body was carried to the tomb, followed by the officers of the city, the Masons, to which organization he belonged, and many other societies. The cortege slowly proceeded up Water street to Arch, out Arch to Sixth and down Sixth to the church. The streets were crowded with people, and to use the language of one witness, "the procession was most impressive." Many of the

citizens bowed their shutters during the hours of the ceremony, that is from ten to twelve o'clock. The Masons having announced that they would take part in the procession, the clergy of the parish refused to attend, and it was under the threat of legal proceedings that the interment was allowed to take place.

Girard had not in any sense of the word been what might be called a religious man. Creeds sat lightly upon his shoulders, and in the language of Nicholas Biddle, "he was a very undisguised infidel." He was, as we have hitherto stated, a disciple of French philosophy and, indeed some of his vessels were named after Voltaire, Rousseau and the representatives of that school of thought. It was estimated that his fortune was about eight millions of dollars, well invested in ships, stocks and lands, and it was with great curiosity that the people awaited the probate of the will, in order to ascertain what disposition he had made of this vast estate. Girard had relatives both in America and Europe, nephews and nieces, but these were given a scant remembrance in the will. He directed that fifteen hundred dollars should be given to each of his ship captains who would bring his vessels safely into port, his slave woman, Hannah, was set free, and he gave slight tokens of remembrance to his servants who were indentured to him for a term of apprenticeship. These bequests, however, were very small, comparatively, not exceeding the sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars. All the rest of his vast fortune was devised and bequeathed for public or charitable uses. To "the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia, their successors and assigns" were given the "rest, remainder and residue of the estate to establish a college for orphan boys at a cost of two million dollars." He was most particular in his will in describing the exact proportions of the building, where it should be located and how it should be constructed, even to the dimensions of the doors and windows. "As many poor white male orphans between the ages of six and ten years" as the income arising from the estate "was adequate to maintain" were to be "introduced into the college as soon as possible." Applicants born in the city of Philadelphia were to be given preference, in the second place those born in any other part of Pennsylvania, and thirdly to natives of the city of New York, and lastly to the natives of New Orleans, because it was with that city he first traded as master and part owner of a vessel and cargo. After providing that the scholars should receive "plain but wholesome food, plain but decent apparel," they were to be "instructed in the various branches of a sound education in which Greek or Latin should not be included."



STEPHEN GIRARD, FROM AN OLD ENGRAVING.

He made a restriction "that no ecclesiastical missionary or minister of any sect whatsoever shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in said college, nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose or as a visitor within the premises appropriated for the purposes of the said college." His explanation for his conduct in this matter was that he "desired to keep the tender minds of the orphans who ought to derive advantage from this bequest free from the excitement which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce." He declared that he intended to cast no reflection upon any religion but "as there is such a multitude of sects and such diversity of opinion amongst them, I do not want the minds of the boys to be affected by acrimonious discussion that would surely arise were the sects to clash." He thought religion was so important a matter that it should be left individually to the boys to decide upon their belief at a time when they were able to judge for themselves, and after the purest principles of morality had been instilled into their minds.

The date of the will is February sixteenth, 1830, and a codicil was added on June twentieth, 1831. The executors were Timothy Paxon, Thomas P. Cope, Joseph Roberts, William J. Duane and John A. Barkley, well known merchants of that day. No sooner was the will proved than efforts were made to break it. The litigation continued for nearly thirty years but the contestants were unable to invalidate the instrument. The City appointed a Board of Trustees to carry out the provisions of the will in so far as the interests of the college were concerned. Nicholas Biddle, President of the United States Bank, was the Chairman of the said board. The litigation, of course, delayed the progress of the building of the college, but at last the case reached the Supreme Court of the United States. Horace Binney, at that time somewhat advanced in years, and who had virtually retired from the actual practice of his profession was induced by the city to represent her cause. For one year he gave earnest and close application to the study of the questions involved and when he appeared before the Bar of the Supreme Court at Washington, he was opposed by Daniel Webster, but Mr. Binney so exhaustively covered every point that Mr. Webster was unable to make any headway against his able and learned argument, and the finality was reached when the Supreme Court decided in favor of the will. Mr. Webster afterwards, in referring to the case, said that he never again wanted to cross swords with a Philadelphia lawyer who had only one client.

On July fourth, 1833, the cornerstone of the main building of Girard College was laid, and Mr. Biddle delivered the oration, but the buildings were not finished until fourteen years after they were begun, that was in November, 1847, and on January first, 1848, the College was opened, having on its roster the names of one hundred pupils. Alexander Dallas Bache, a great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin, had been elected to the Presidency of the Institution.

On September thirtieth, 1851, Stephen Girard's body was removed from the little churchyard at Sixth and Spruce streets to a magnificent marble sarcophagus that stands today in the vestibule of the College.

The college building itself is one of the most beautiful structures of mod-

ern times to be found anywhere in the world. It is "a perfect, chaste specimen of Grecian art," and will compare favorably with even the celebrated Madeleine church in Paris. The architect of the building was Thomas U. Walter, a native of Philadelphia, and it is to his skill as a builder and to the taste of Mr. Nicholas Biddle that this building is so beautiful in design and feature. It is a worthy monument to a great benefactor, and, be it said to the credit of the city, no trust has ever been more carefully guarded.

Another notable bequest to the city about this time was that made by Joseph Wills, Jr., for the establishment of a hospital "for the relief of the indigent blind and lame." A noble benefaction that has showered its blessings upon the afflicted.

CHAPTER XXI.

ELECTION OF ANDREW JACKSON. REMOVAL OF DEPOSITS FROM THE UNITED STATES BANK. VISITATION OF ASIATIC CHOLERA. INTEMPERANCE. ABOLITION SOCIETIES. GAS WORKS. OMNIBUSES. CAB STANDS. PROGRESS OF THE CITY.

THE Presidential election of 1828 was a most exciting one, and the followers of Andrew Jackson carried the State of Pennsylvania by an overwhelming majority, and the opponents of "Old Hickory" in Philadelphia fell under the ban of his proscription, for the fight against him had centered in this city, and had been waged with unusual bitterness.

Nicholas Biddle, the President of the United States Bank, and at that time the leading financier in the country, had strongly opposed the election of Jackson, and it was soon felt in business quarters that the bank, whose charter was about expiring, would not be able to secure its renewal, and that the President was bent upon its destruction. The bank was the depositary of the funds of the United States Government, there being ten millions of dollars of the nation's money in its custody. It was a most successful institution, ably managed and of great influence in the money world. It was claimed, however, by the Democrats that it possessed too much power, that it had become autocratic in its dealings and management, that it had too potential a voice in politics, that its dominating influence was felt throughout the length and breadth of the Republic, and further, that it was dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people for such an institution to wield so great a power.

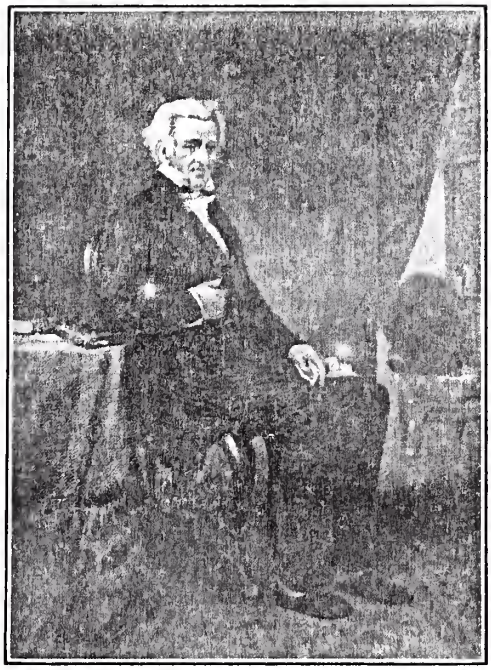
The Directors sent a memorial to Congress four years before the expiration of the charter, petitioning for its renewal. The bill passed both houses in the summer of 1832, but the President's veto soon followed, and an issue between the opposing forces was joined at once. Clay, in favor of the charter, led the fight against Jackson. When the presidential election of 1832 came on the lines were distinctly drawn and the contest was waged with the utmost bitterness. Jackson swept the country, his majority in Pennsylvania being about twenty-five thousand. Clay carried only four States in the Union. The battle in this city had been waged on the ground that the commercial interests of Philadelphia would be seriously affected and her prestige as a financial centre impaired if Jackson should carry out his threats to close the doors of the bank. It was thought that such an appeal to civic pride would have some effect upon the voters, but instead of securing support for Clay, it only increased Jackson's vote and popularity. One of the campaign cartoons that aroused public prejudice and was effectively used against the Whigs, represented "Old Hickory" fighting single-handed the dragon of Monopoly.

The Democratic victory doomed the bank, and it was soon felt in all quarters that business would have to adjust itself to new conditions. But the dan-

gerous features of Jackson's policy were not revealed in their full vigor until he resolved to remove the deposits of the Government.

The total liabilities of the bank were in the neighborhood of nineteen millions of dollars. This, of course, included the twenty-five branches in all parts of the country. It had in circulation twenty-three million dollars of notes. For years it had paid a dividend of five per cent., and more recently of seven and one-half per cent. Its stock, too, unlike that of the first United States bank, was held mainly in this country, in the larger cities of the Eastern States, and not in the leading capitals abroad.

When Jackson decided to remove the deposits of the Government, Louis McLane was Secretary of the Treasury, but Jackson, fearing that McLane was not in accord with his views, made him Secretary of State, and named in his place William J. Duane, son of the editor of "The Aurora," whose Democracy was unquestioned and most pronounced. Duane coming from Philadelphia, Jackson thought it would be a great political stroke to destroy the bank by a resident of the city in which it was located, but when the order came to Duane to withdraw the deposits he refused to comply with it. His resignation was then immediately demanded, which he as promptly refused to give and Jackson, with that firmness and determination that characterized him, ordered his immediate removal. Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, the Attorney General, was at once named to succeed Duane. This time Jackson knew in whom to place his confidence, and the new Secretary of the Treasury, without further ado, directed the immediate withdrawal of the Government's funds. Taney was subsequently elevated to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the United States, and wrote the opinion in the celebrated Dred Scott case.



ANDREW JACKSON,
Taken from Life.

The effects resulting from the removal of the Government deposits from the bank and the refusal to renew its charter were not felt in their full force until a few years later. But the panic was inevitable, and the ruin reached its height in 1837.

When the charter of the United States Bank expired in 1836, its friends succeeded in securing an Act of Incorporation from the State Legislature to transact business under its original name, but unfortunately its credit was gone, its prestige and influence had departed, and although it lasted for a time and wore the appearance of healthy vigor, its days were soon numbered.

After the Government had removed the deposits they were distributed among a number of State banks which were called the "pets" of the administration. These banks issued their notes and they were soon in circulation everywhere throughout the country. They were easily counterfeited, and it was difficult to tell the false from the true. Their value depended upon the credit and reputation of the bank that issued them, and in many instances they were worth more in one State than in another. This led to speculation, and a merchant who desired to change his notes into specie had to suffer a heavy shave. In every country cross road's store "Counterfeit Detectors," which were published monthly, had to be consulted whenever a purchase was made, for a pound of soap, a side of bacon or a bushel of grain, and the notes, irrespective of their face value, had only that purchasing power which was given to them in the localities where they were used. As they fell in worth, gold and silver became scarcer and rose in price. Mushroom banks, too, sprang up in every direction, and flooded the market with wildcat money and only increased the volume of currency without adding to its real worth.

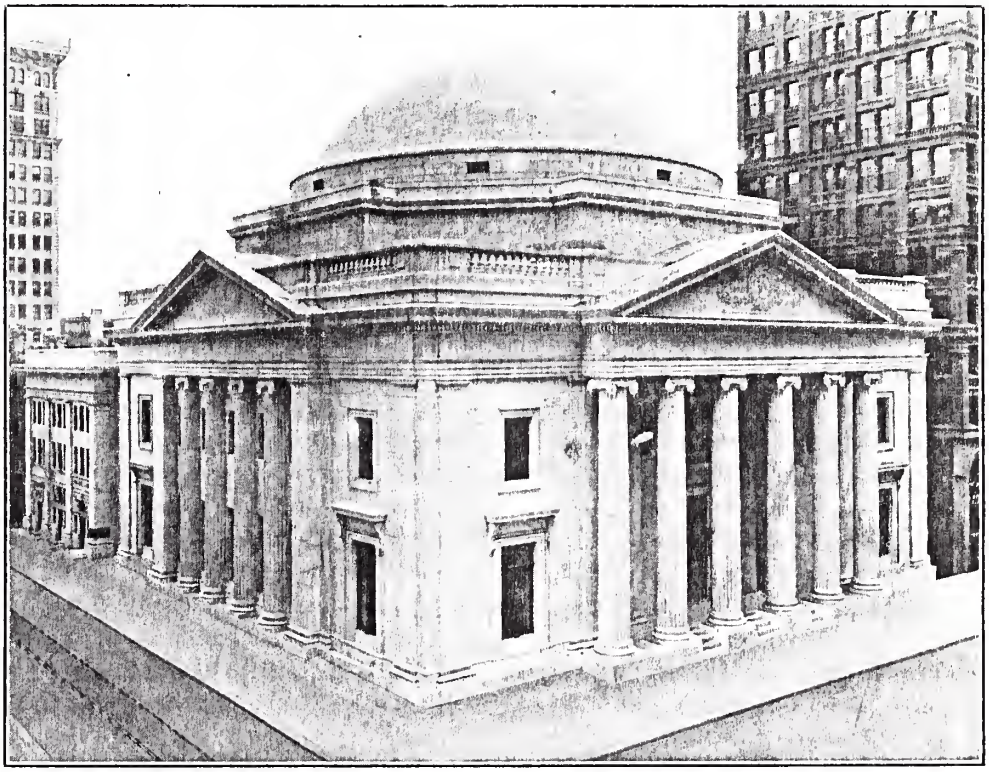
At a time when the precious metals were passing out of circulation, Jackson issued his "Specie Letter" which required all buyers to pay for the public lands in hard money, instead of in wildcat notes. This caused a suspension of specie payments and runs upon the banks were begun at once. Capital was withdrawn from enterprise, business houses failed, banks closed their doors, factories shut down, wages fell, prices rose, workmen lost employment, and the panic of 1837 spread over the land like a pall. It might have been averted, in fact might never have occurred had it not been for the unreasonable, political, vindictive opposition of Jackson to a successful and worthy institution. There was no reason for his conduct. The bank was ably managed, was perfectly sound and its destruction produced a disastrous panic.

The banks throughout the country endeavored to make a partial resumption of specie payments but they failed to succeed, and on February fourth, the United States Bank, overwhelmed by conditions that it had no power to avert and for which it was in no wise responsible, closed its doors, unable to meet its responsibilities.

Mr. Biddle had resigned from the Presidency in 1839, and had retired to his estate at Torresdale on the banks of the Delaware. Prosecutions were instituted against him and his fellow officers, but it was soon discovered that their transactions were above board, and without suspicion. There was not the slightest trace of careless or dishonest management in the administration of the concern. The bank had been the mere victim of circumstances.

The financial stringency following the misfortunes that befell the second Bank of the United States, by reason of President Jackson's relentless opposition should have, it would seem, acted as a strong check on the organization of new monetary institutions but in spite of the depressed conditions the following notice was sent out in the Spring of 1835 by Benjamin W. Richards: "An adjourned meeting of the Girard Savings Institution of Philadelphia will be held for the election of directors, at Saint's Hotel, Sixth street, opposite Minor, on Tuesday evening, May 19, at eight o'clock." Forty-one members responded to the notice, and at the meeting, the new venture under the name

of the Girard Beneficial Association was launched and Benjamin W. Richards became its first president. The first quarters of the Association were at No. 34 North Second street and the title was afterwards changed to the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company. The company thus organized located in the Farmers and Mechanics Bank building, No. 159 Chestnut street, the old number, the upper portion being used as a dwelling. The subscribed capital was $300,000 and the first dividend declared in January, 1837, was three per cent. In 1850, the company rented quarters in the Western National Bank



GIRARD TRUST COMPANY.

building at No. 132 Chestnut street, which on the rearrangement of numbers became No. 408. The institution successfully weathered the panics of 1837 and 1857-8, the last two years paying dividends of eight and one-half per cent. and seven and one-half per cent., respectively. During the strenuous years of the Civil War, and those immediately following it, the dividends ranged from eight to ten per cent. and this, despite the fact that the company contributed liberally to the various war funds. In 1872, the company's offices were removed to Nos. 633-635 Chestnut street, and in March, 1879, the new building erected by the company at No. 2020 Chestnut street was occupied. On January 2, 1890, the building at the northeast corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, the first of the big office buildings in that locality was occupied. In 1899 the name of the company was changed to the Girard Trust Company and in 1901, the site at the northwest corner was acquired and the present magnificent

building was erected, being opened for business on August 24, 1908. The success of the Girard Trust Company has been phenomenal. The present building and vaults were paid for out of the current profits earned each year during the course of construction, over and above the amount required for dividends. This amounted to $1,541,236.26 and was charged off the books during the course of erection so that the property stands as an asset on the books of the company at the value of the ground only. In addition to this the dividends have steadily increased until they now amount to thirty-six per cent. per annum.

In 1832, Philadelphia was again visited by a scourge. She had passed through the terrible experiences in 1793 and 1798 when the yellow fever raged, but she had now to meet a pestilence of a different character. For years the cholera had raged in the cities of Asia, and had decimated the populations of Calcutta and Bombay, and at last it found an entrance into the southern cities of Europe, and then, with its malignant touch, came to Paris and London.

It made its first appearance on this side of the water in Quebec and Montreal. It suddenly broke out in New York, and when it reached the last named city, the authorities of Philadelphia, aroused to the situation, began to make preparations for its visitation. Experience had taught the citizens that it was better to provide against its prevention than to consider remedies for its cure, and learning from the past that such epidemics failed to find a lodgment where conditions were cleanly, every citizen began to set his house in order. Alleys and outhouses were cleaned, cellars were whitewashed, even the curbstones were given a coat of lime, stagnant pools were emptied of their contents, gutters flushed and a diet prescribed for the people. Temperance in the use of alcoholic liquors was advised in all cases. Over-indulgence in drinking was looked upon as almost an invitation in itself to the disease. The eating of fruits of all kinds was to be avoided, and the wearing of flannel next to the skin was thought to keep the body in a healthy condition. Exposure to the night air was considered dangerous, especially during the sultry months of August and September. Chloride of lime was thrown about in every direction, garbage was immediately removed, and the authorities did everything in their power to provide against the spread of the disease in case it should arrive. Instructions were given to the people that they should avoid all excitement, all anxiety, and, if possible, all fear of the pest and under no circumstances to surrender themselves to anger.

The summer was one of unusual temperature, the weather was hot to a degree and the suffering of the afflicted when the plague arrived, was intense. It was early in July that the first case was reported, and at once an exodus began. People of wealth fled to the country, the seashore and the mountains, and the city began to assume the appearance that marked it during the days of the prior plagues. The disease suddenly broke out among the debtors and petty criminals who were confined in the Arch street prison. "The cries, shrieks, and groans of the sick and dying and the frantic desperation and agony of those who were eager to escape were terrible" and the prisoners were released, with the exception of a few desperate characters who were removed to more healthy quarters. The doctors, as well as the superintendents of the hospitals, stood bravely by their posts. The authorities, too, did not aban-

don the city to the dreadful scourge, but did all in their power to relieve the sufferings of the afflicted. A number of Catholic Sisters of Charity administered devotedly to the wants of the sick, and the city, appreciating their efforts, subsequently appropriated a sum of money—in view of the fact that they refused all payment for their services because of the vows they had taken—to two or three of the institutions under the care of the Church. The epidemic, however, gradually subsided at the approach of the cold weather, confidence was once more restored, business revived, those who had fled returned, and the city soon assumed its normal appearance. The disease, however, had been deadly in its touch, and before it ran its course, out of two thousand three hundred and twenty-nine cases, seven hundred and fifty-four had proved fatal. Strange to say, during its continuance, its progress was officially announced each day at twelve o'clock from the office of the Board of Health, and the number of its victims given to the public. A better plan to spread fear and anxiety could not have been adopted, for the melancholy news was carried in this way to all sections of the city.

Prior to the panic of 1837 the country enjoyed a period of great prosperity. Canals were opened, steam boats were running on the Great Lakes, and the whistle of the locomotive was heard even beyond the Alleghenies. Hard and soft coal had been found in Pennsylvania in such quantities that it was being used for manufacturing as well as for household purposes, and factories were springing up in all the Eastern towns and cities. Western States, too, were clamoring for admission to the Union, and settlers were crowding into the new lands. Immigrants from Europe were pouring in through the open gates of the Republic, believing that Uncle Sam was rich enough to give each one a farm.

Drunkenness had grown to be a national evil. The use of liquors was almost universal. Every home had its decanter on the sideboard, and that man was an exception who would refuse to drink a social glass; indeed, it was considered bad form if a host did not insist upon his guest taking a parting drink. It was nothing unusual for public men or political orators during the pendency of a campaign to appear on the hustings under the influence of liquor. The vice had grown to such proportions that a halt had to be called. Temperance societies were organized to combat the evil, and the Quakers took a most pronounced part in the cause of reform. The fight at first was waged against the use of distilled spirits, such as whiskey and brandy, but in time total abstinence societies were formed, and ale, beer and other brewed liquors fell under the ban.

The slavery question, too, was beginning to agitate the country. Abolition societies were formed for the purpose of advocating the liberation of the blacks and nowhere did the movement have more earnest supporters than in this city among the Quakers. In fact, it was not long before Philadelphia was known as the main station of the underground railroad.

During this time, the city was introducing many municipal improvements. Gas was being universally used, and iron pipes were being laid in every direction for its distribution. When it was first suggested that a plant should be constructed at Chestnut street on the Schuylkill, remonstrances poured in from every direction of the city denouncing the project; many claiming that it was

of a most offensive and dangerous nature, and that the explosion of gas which was bound to occur would entail great loss of life and destruction of property, and one of the reports stated that gas is an "article as ignitible as gun powder and nearly as fatal in its effects"; that the atmosphere in the neighborhood of the works would be offensive and unwholesome; that the refuse pouring into the river would destroy all fish life, and would render the water unfit for drinking or household purposes in those localities which took their supply of water from the Schuylkill River below the dam. In spite of this opposition, however, which was bitter and most insistent, Councils passed an ordinance on March twenty-first, 1835, providing for the construction of a plant. Applications to connect with the works were very few, for some time even after its completion, but the convenience in the use of gas was soon discovered and the predictions of the old fogies as to explosions and destruction of property were found to be so greatly exaggerated that the opposition gradually subsided. The city in dispensing with the whale oil lamps, by the introduction of gas lamps, had proved to the citizens how useful a household article illuminating gas would be and at last so great was the demand that the original plant had to be gradually enlarged to meet the requirements and demands of the day.

The opposition which met the first attempts to introduce the manufacture of gas for illumination in the city seems strange to us of this day who know gas as a factor in civilized life hardly less momentous than the water we get through the mains. But Philadelphians of that day were conservative, often skeptical, and, although illuminating gas was known in Europe in the eighteenth century and a company had been formed in London in 1812, it was not until 1836 that the Quaker folk began to enjoy the commodity.

The City Councils had repeatedly rejected offers to construct plants, but finally became converted to the idea, and in 1834 sent Samuel Vaughn Merrick, an engineer, to Europe to investigate methods in vogue there. Following his report, March 31, 1835, Councils passed an ordinance for the construction and management of the Philadelphia Gas Works. One thousand shares of stock, at $100 a share, were offered for general subscription; but the company was required to operate under the control of twelve trustees appointed by Councils, the right being reserved by the city to redeem the private stock at any time. This in fact was done in 1841, when the works became actually municipal.

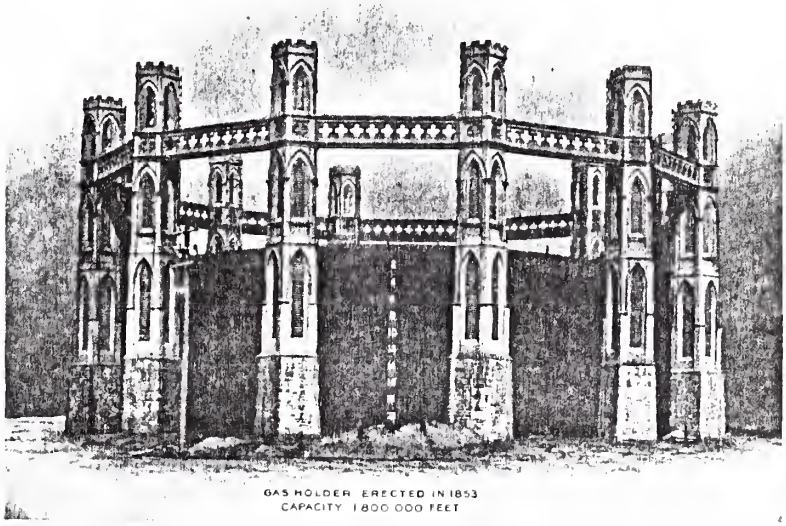
First to hold the office of President of the company was B. W. Richards, who resigned in twenty days and was succeeded by Dr. R. N. Huston. The first secretary was Benjamin Matthias, and S. V. Merrick was engineer.

February 10, 1836, gas, made from bituminous coal, was turned into the mains, and the residents of the little city—it was then less than a square mile in area—turned out to see the "inflammable air" which burned in 46 public street lamps and 19 burners in private residences. They looked, criticized, hesitated. Eloquently do the Company's first ledger accounts bespeak the sentiment of the day, for they show that from February 10 to April 1 the gross receipts were but $829.48. But the next two months' receipts were $1,724; the next quarter, $3,112.42, and the following quarter, $8,061.23. Now the plant was on a promising basis; there were 2,800 private burners and 165 public lamps, and the daily consumption was 42,000 cubic feet.

Yet what better commentary on Philadelphia's growth than to contrast those figures with the figures for the year 1913, when the Philadelphia Gas Works supplies 9,500,000,000 cubic feet of gas a year to almost 365,000 meters!

At first gas was used for but one purpose—illumination. A rate of $3.50 per thousand cubic feet was charged for private burners, and $1.75 for public street lamps. The price to the private consumer was reduced to $3 in 1845; to $2.80 and later to $2.50 in 1846; and consistent reductions subsequently have brought the price down to $1, of which the city at the present time receives 20 per cent and will eventually, under the terms of the lease, receive 25 per cent.

As the city grew, vicinity gas plants sprang up in the outlying districts. In 1858 an ordinance of Councils authorized the purchase of the Richmond,



One of the Earliest Gas Holders Erected.

Germantown and Southwark works; in May, 1859, the Manayunk works, and in October, 1859, the Kensington works. This left only the Northern Liberties Company, which continues to this day to supply a small territory.

At the time the coalition was effected gas was generally recognized as a most desirable illuminant, and the only impediment to the local industry's advancement was the red tape of municipal ownership, which halted needed expansion of plant and equipment and prevented the use of gas on the part of many who desired it.

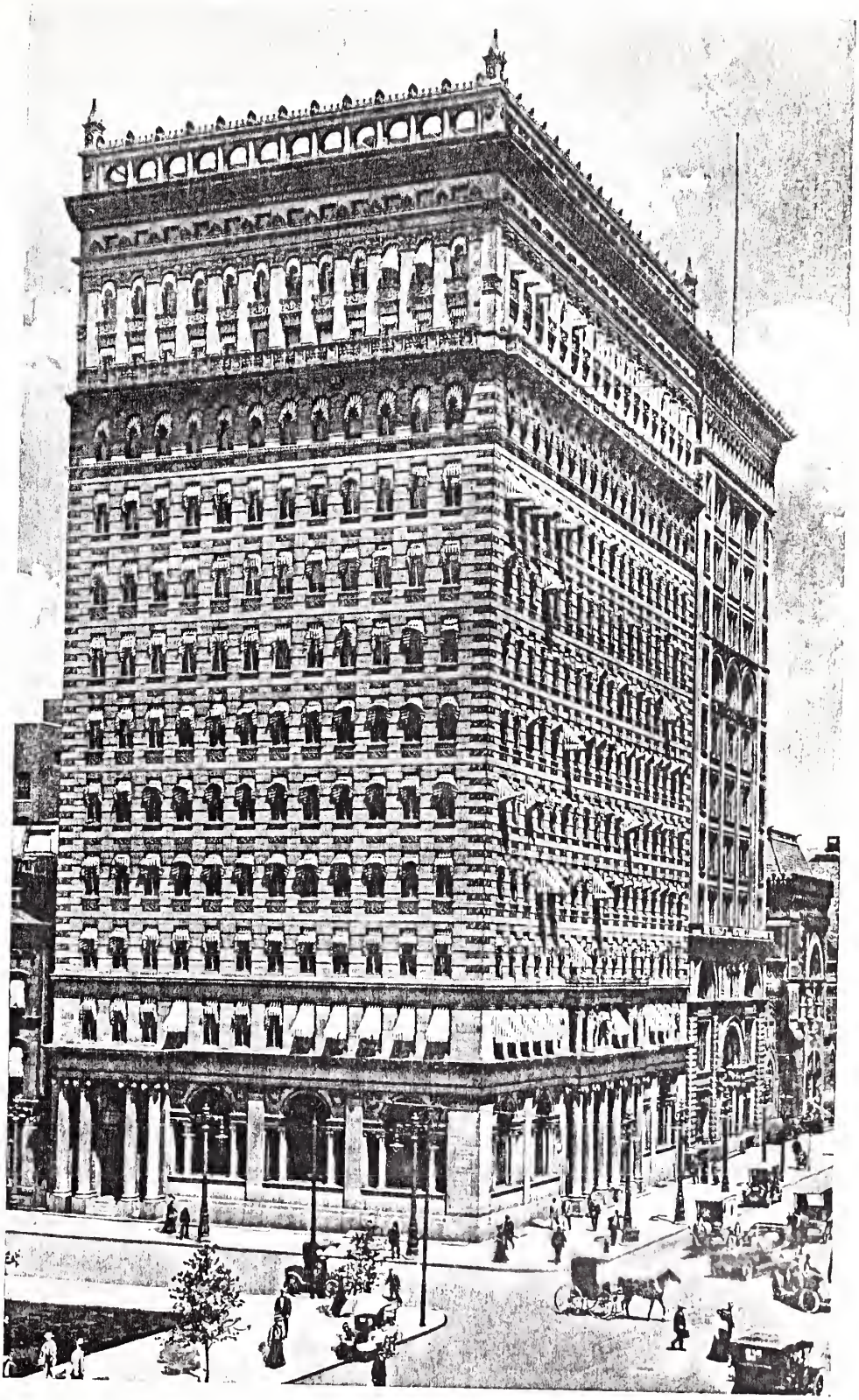
There were several attempts to abolish the Trustees—the first, when the City was consolidated, in 1854; again, in 1858, and still another attempt in 1868; but it was not until April 1, 1887, that control of the gas works passed into the hands of the Department of Public Works, then established under the newly enacted Bullitt Bill. As a business organization the new department did not bring the expected results, for the system and executive ability necessary in such a large enterprise were not in evidence and throughout the city there was developing a sentiment in favor of private management.

After more than ten years of experience with a gas plant managed by a municipal bureau, the city, through its Councils, became convinced of the desirability of private management, and, December 1, 1897, The United Gas Improvement Company took charge, under a lease which was highly favorable to the city. This lease provided for the return of the works to the city at the expiration of 30 years, and besides, through the co-operative clause, has made available for the city treasury annually a sum of money which, beginning in 1908 with $268,459.16, reached in 1912 the sum of $1,369,966.12. Since the transfer of the lease The United Gas Improvement Company has expended for permanent improvements $17,500,000, all of which revert to the city with the gas works provided that the lease runs the full term of 30 years. Besides this, the company furnishes gas free to the public lamps and cleans, lights and extinguishes them. The value of this free service in 1898 was upwards of $500,000, and the sum increases in ratio as 300 new lamps each year are added. The quality and candlepower of the gas have been greatly improved, and the general service rendered has been of such a nature that Philadelphians as a rule look upon the transfer of the works to private management as a blessing.

A comparison of present and past conditions may be pertinent. The Gas Works under city management were a heavy drain on the city and were being operated at an ever increasing loss. The service was inadequate. The plant was a physical wreck. Advancement in the use of gas to increase comfort in the home and efficiency in the industries with attendant economy was not helped or encouraged. Today the plant is being operated, not only at a great profit to the lessees but at a great financial gain to the municipality. The service is equal to all requirements. The plant and equipment are in the finest condition that modern methods make possible. The householder in his home, the business man in his store, the manufacturer in his factory are being helped in every way to better living and working conditions and save money by using gas.

The word "Improvement" in the corporate name of the United Gas Improvement Company has been made a living gospel in all branches of the service. Every complaint from a consumer is received and adjusted in a spirit of patience and fairness. The most expensive experiments and equipment are maintained to secure the very best quality of gas and to deliver it at proper pressure to the burner. High salaried experts in every branch of the business are maintained; most thorough tests of appliances are made under scientific conditions, to the end that the consumer shall have appliances of utmost efficiency which will operate with the greatest economy. Offices have been established in every section of the city—nine in all—to facilitate the transaction of business with consumers. Instructors are engaged to go to the home and help the housewife in her use of gas. In a word, the policy of helpfulness has been pursued—not in a philanthropical sense, to be sure, but on the principle that it is good modern business policy.

From the one use which was foreseen for gas in the beginning, there are today more than a thousand uses. Most of these are in connection with manufacturing processes. But the greatest use of all is in ranges and water heaters in the homes. Today there are very few homes in the city in which the meals



U. G. I. Building, Broad and Arch Streets.

are not cooked with gas, and in consequence the coal range is being rapidly eliminated.

In the factory gas has had a revolutionary effect, and this particularly in Philadelphia, which is above all a manufacturing city. This clean, reliable, quick source of heat and power, going into the gas engine, the gas furnace, or any one of the thousand appliances in use, entailing little space and no fuel or ashes storage room or troubles, has made for a better quality of product, more sanitary conditions and withal economy.

For 15 years after the lease, the affairs of the Company received the direct supervision of Thomas Dolan as President. In March, 1912, Mr. Dolan resigned his office and was succeeded by Samuel T. Bodine. Mr. Dolan, however, retained the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors. Other officers of the Company are: First Vice-President, Randal Morgan; Second Vice-President, Walton Clark; Third Vice-President, Lewis Lillie; Fourth Vice-President, W. F. Douthirt; Fifth Vice-President, Paul Thompson; Treasurer, Lewis Lillie; Secretary, George W. Curran.

Employing more than 3,000 persons, and actively interested in all civic and industrial betterments, The United Gas Improvement Company, lessees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, is one of the vital agents in the city's life and progress.

Omnibus lines were introduced and the stages were soon running in every direction through the city, and even to outlying sections, although the riding was made uncomfortable by the cobble stones which presented a very uneven surface. The omnibus differed from the old stage coach in that it was longer and the seats instead of running transversely extended the length of the vehicle on both sides; thus the passengers sat facing each other. It could accommodate about twelve to fourteen riders. The door was in the rear, and the passenger, after entering, handed his fare through a hole in the roof to the driver. When an occupant of the vehicle desired to alight, he pulled a strap attached to the driver's leg, which strap extended through loops in the roof to the door. The driver loosened the strap, and the passenger pushing against the door, opened it and went down two or three steps to the street.

Cab stands were authorized by Councils to be located in different sections of the city at well known localities, and the rate of hire was fixed at twenty-five cents for short distances and a dollar an hour. An additional charge was made for the conveyance of baggage. Long lines of these cabs were stationed at the corners of certain streets in the business sections of the city, generally in close proximity to the railroad stations and hotels. Summer and winter, in all kinds of weather, clear and foul, by day and far into the night, the drivers and horses could be found at their posts. The horses with drooping heads, their check reins loosened while they were at rest, would seemingly doze most of the time. Many of them were fed their noon-day meal without going to the stables, and the locality frequently emitted a very unpleasant odor. The drivers, a class by themselves, called "Jehus," wearing high hats that were out of date, stood in groups on the sidewalk with whip in hand and discussed the questions of the day until a customer appeared, when they would suddenly rush

in his direction, pushing each other, often roughly, aside, to secure him as a passenger.

The market houses which had lost many of their picturesque features of earlier days had so gradually and so extensively encroached upon the highways as to occupy the middle of Market street from Front to Eighth street, and on the same street from Fifteenth to Seventeenth street. On Callowhill street long sheds stretched out from Fourth to Seventh street, and on Spring Garden street from its beginning at Sixth street to Twelfth street. They were also constructed on South Second street from Pine to South, and on North Second from Coates to Poplar, on Girard avenue north and on Shippen street south. There had also been sheds erected in Southwark, Kensington and Moyamensing.. The early market houses had been a feature of the city life, and no visitor ever came to Philadelphia that he did not make a personal inspection of them. The butchers in their immaculate aprons, the farmers with their produce of every kind, the vegetable and fruit stalls were commented upon favorably by all strangers; but the city's traffic had grown to such an extent that the market houses blocked the streets and interfered with travel. They were not as neat and tidy as they had been and were infested with rats, and there was now made a determined effort to remove them and to erect in their stead market houses fronting the streets but not occupying the center of them. It was sometime, however, before the movement was actually set on foot and many years before most of the principal sheds were removed, some, in a few localities, still lingering as a simple reminder of what they once had been.

From Colonial days it had been the custom on Sundays, during the hours of worship, to block off by chains all streets running past the churches. This custom had been retained up to this time, and it caused, necessarily, great annoyance and inconvenience to those who were required to use the highways. Sometimes a long detour had to be made, and drivers had to go out of their way many blocks to avoid the chains. Even the mail coaches were delayed in their progress. Before the custom was done away with, however, an appeal had to be made to the Legislature, and, strange to say, the clergy and church-going people entered a strong protest against the repeal of the law. The Legislature, however, deaf to this protestation, passed an Act doing away with this relic of medievalism.

Many changes were made in the appearance of the public squares, the old wooden fences that had surrounded some of them were removed and iron railings erected in place of the same. Centre Square, at Broad and Market streets, was intersected by Market street running east and west, and by Broad street running north and south, and instead of remaining one large common, the land was transformed into four squares, and these were surrounded by tall iron railings until the ground was covered by the Public Buildings.

CHAPTER XXII.

PHILADELPHIA, A LITERARY CENTRE. PERIODICALS. NEWSPAPERS. THE THEATRES.

PHILADELPHIA still retained her reputation as the literary centre of the country. It was a day when magazines or periodicals were all the rage. The first publication of this character in this city was the Saturday Evening Post, in 1821. It had among its editors, Thomas Cottrell Clarke, Charles J. Peterson, Henry Peterson, Rufus W. Griswold, Morton McMichael, and others of little less distinction. It made a boast of its circulation, which was about seven thousand copies a week, a mere bagatelle as compared with its circulation to-day under the direction of its enterprising owner, Mr. Cyrus H. K. Curtis. Then there were magazines published as "The Album," "The Lady's Gazette," "The Casket, or Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment," and "The Lady's Garland," the names indicating the character of the publications.

Louis A. Godey came upon the scene in 1830, and built up successfully his "Lady's Book." Articles from the pens of the leading writers of the day appeared in its pages. It made so great a reputation, obtained so large a circulation, and paid authors so liberally, as compared with the meagre sums they had heretofore received that even such men as Washington Irving, Nathaniel Hawthorne and N. P. Willis were from time to time regular contributors, and afterwards Edgar Allen Poe, Bayard Taylor, T. Buchanan Read and Charles Godfrey Leland frequently published their articles within the covers of this popular magazine. Peterson's "Lady's Book" also for a time made a stir in the literary world. Then came "Graham's Magazine," perhaps the best edited of all the periodicals of that day so far as real literary worth was concerned.

William E. Burton, the comedian, in 1837, ventured upon the publication of a periodical, which he called "The Gentleman's Magazine." He associated with him Edgar Allen Poe, but their connection unfortunately did not last long. There was friction between the editors and the undertaking was found to be unprofitable, and in time the magazine was sold to George R. Graham, who combined it with "The Casket."

Poe's genius was not recognized at this time as it should have been. He had not the faculty of advertising himself or his works. Being of a nervous, sensitive, irritable and retiring disposition, he somehow or other failed to impress himself as strongly upon his age as he should have done. He did not know how to make friends and to keep them. He was in this particular, much like a distinguished artist of a later date who possessed the gentle art of making enemies. He was continually in debt, and at times reduced to absolute want. He sold to the publishers his greatest works for a mere pittance, and for his criticisms, which were always incisive, penetrative and written in the highest literary form, he was paid only four dollars a page.

One of the houses in which Poe lived while in this city still stands to this

day, and is located in what was known as the District of Spring Garden. It is the back building of a house numbered 530, at the corner of Seventh and Brandywine streets. It must have been a comfortable home, rather an attractive one, for it is described in those times as a cottage surrounded by a garden in which flowers were set. The owner of the house was not exacting, but the unpaid rent had grown to so large an amount that Poe was compelled to move, and to pay a portion of the rent on account, he gave to the landlord a large sofa, some carpets, chairs and other pieces of household furniture, it being the best settlement and the only one he could make under the circumstances.

His life was a sad one, and he only added to his troubles by intemperance, but that he was a genius and one of the most original literary characters this country has ever produced is now generally admitted. Ralph Waldo Emerson referred to him as "that jingle man," but notwithstanding the unfair criticism of the New England philosopher, Poe is coming to his own today, and his talent is being recognized in its true light. Just appreciation has been slow on the way and it is remarkable that it has been so long delayed, but his genius, unique and original in its character, is receiving that recognition which it failed to secure during his lifetime, and he stands today in a class by himself, in the front rank of the poets and writers of this country.

In 1830, there came to America from England a young artist named John Sartain. He was a protegé of Thomas Sully, the painter. As an engraver, he was at that time without an equal in this country, and his work did much to illustrate, embellish and adorn the productions and publications of that period. He was kindly and genial as a companion, and although he lived to a ripe old age—he died only a few years since, 1897—his memory was clear to the last. His reminiscences were most entertaining, for he had intimately known and associated with the authors, actors and artists of the past, and nothing gave him more enjoyment than to recount the incidents and describe the scenes of bygone days.

The publishing house of Matthew Carey had much to do in the way of creating a taste for literature. It was one of the oldest and the most enterprising firms in its line of business in this country. The name of the firm was changed from time to time by the admission of new partners. The first change was to Carey and Lea, and then in 1835 to Lea and Blanchard. Their publications covered the whole field of letters, and authors in the old world as well as the new submitted their productions for review, anxious to have the title sheets of their works bear the name of so enterprising a firm.

There was no international copyright in those days and it was customary for an American publisher to pay to an English author a sum of money to secure the advance sheets of his new book. When the sheets were so procured, compositors were set at work night and day in order that the book might be put upon the market before any other rival publisher could get a copy of the same. Often the vessel carrying the advance sheets would meet with heavy weather and suffer long delays before reaching port, and if a vessel bearing the English production should arrive in this country before the vessel carrying the advanced sheets, the work would be printed and bound and ready for sale by half a dozen firms before the advanced sheets arrived. This

was sheer piracy, and it was this species of thievery of which Charles Dickens so justly complained.

The Gift Book was another feature of the Literary World published at the time of the Christmas holidays. It was printed in the best style of art, bound in handsome covers and illustrated by well known artists of that day. The frontispiece generally represented a lady with expansive skirts and pantalettes which reached to the tops of her gaiters, sitting upon a green bank, under a willow or some other overhanging tree, fondling a King Charles spaniel or else feeding either a dove or a lamb. It was sometimes called the "Book of Beauty," "A String of Pearls" or "Wreath of Roses." No one ever thought of reading the contents. It was never intended to find a place among the standard works on the book shelves in the library but was used as an ornament on the parlor or sitting room table. It was merely a souvenir or a holiday gift but it brought a great revenue to the publishers for thousands of them were sold. They gradually fell out of fashion about the time Charles Dickens began writing his Christmas stories.

Philadelphia had quite a group of literary men, among whom could be named Judge Conrad, Joseph R. Chandler, Henry B. Hirst, Edgar Allen Poe, Willis Gaylord Clark and John C. Neal, to which we must add Charles Brockden Brown, and the sensational melodramatic author, George Lippard. Later Bayard Taylor, Thomas Buchanan Read, George H. Boker, and Charles Godfrey Leland came upon the scene. Boker was a true Philadelphian, having resided here all his life, with the exception of the time he spent abroad on diplomatic missions. He was born in affluent circumstances and devoted himself to literature for the love of it. Some of his minor poems are exquisite pieces of composition, such, for instance, as "The Ivory Carver," and "I Have a Cottage Where the Sunbeams Lurk." His writings, for some reason or other, are not as familiar to the public as they should be. Perhaps it is because he is a Philadelphian.

Charles Godfrey Leland was the intimate friend and companion of George H. Boker. He was born in Philadelphia in affluent circumstances, took a course in Princeton and after his graduation traveled extensively throughout Europe. In his journeyings through the Old World, he acquired a fluent use of several foreign tongues. He was an early contributor to Sartain's, Graham's and other magazines of his day and soon became a popular humorist of the country. His "Hans Breitmann Barty" set the whole nation laughing and Hans was so natural and so original a character that he was seen on every variety stage. The wit was not coarse and, in fact, some of the old Dutchman's expressions were full of thought and wisdom and during the Civil War, he never failed to arouse the patriotic sentiments of the people. Leland, in later life, seemed to have grown dissatisfied with the reputation he had made as a humorist and devoted himself to the study of serious matters, but his fame was too deeply rooted as a wit to be overshadowed by his subsequent productions and he will always be known to us as the creator of one of the most original characters in American letters.

In journalism, The North American, The Inquirer and the Public Ledger were classed among the most influential newspapers of the day.

The North American was first published in the spring of 1839 at an office in Dock street near Third. It passed from one hand to another until at last it absorbed the United States Gazette, and came ultimately under the direction of Morton McMichael, who gave it a standing all its own, not only because of his facile pen as a writer, but also because of his ability as a publicist and politician and his reputation as a leader of thought.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer was another influential paper which made its first appearance in June, 1829, and won its position under the direction of Jasper Harding.

The Public Ledger was one of the first papers in this country that was sold for one cent a copy. It was published by three young men, William M. Swain, A. S. Abel and A. H. Simmons. They formed a partnership just prior to the panic of 1837, at a time when the future gave little hope for the success of a new enterprise. But the paper seemed to have attracted attention from the very start. The firm subsequently established a daily journal in Baltimore, which in appearance was the counterpart of the Ledger, called "The Sun" and which became as renowned as the Philadelphia publication. This wide-awake firm introduced new methods and spared no expense in securing news in advance of their competitors. When Andrew Jackson's message was submitted to Congress, it appeared the same day in Baltimore in the columns of "The Sun," and then was hurried on by couriers as fast as horses could run, to the city of Philadelphia, outstripping the mail carriers by many hours, and appeared in the Ledger the morning after it had been read in Congress. This was considered, in those days, a great journalistic feat.

During the Mexican War, by a relay system in which "sixty blooded horses were used," news reached Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia sixty hours in advance of the arrival of the southern mail. They also used in the transmission of news, four or five hundred carrier pigeons. Everything that could facilitate the bearing of news from all points was adopted by this active and enterprising firm, and their methods consequently gave a wide reputation to both journals.

It was about this time that the voices of boys crying the sale of extra editions were first heard in the streets, announcing a horrible murder, a riot or some other event that would induce passers-by to purchase the paper.

Editorials written upon important public questions began now to appear in all newspapers. The proceedings in Congress also were given, and the speeches of prominent statesmen such as Clay and Webster were set forth at full length. Money articles and criticisms upon books, plays and musical productions were given prominent place. Some of the papers issued morning and afternoon editions, but there were no Sunday papers until some years afterwards, the first to make its appearance being "The Sunday Dispatch," which was not until 1848.

The theatre at this time was a favorite place of amusement. The players were not subjected to interruptions as in the past, and the occupants of the pit were no longer required to raise umbrellas to protect themselves from a shower of missiles hurled from the gallery. The Arch Street Theatre became a famous playhouse. Its doors were opened in October, 1828. It was the third

theatre in the city, and unfortunately this was more than the community could profitably support. Both the Chestnut and the Arch street theatres soon closed their doors. Warren and Wood, the enterprising managers of the past, had met with failure. They were advanced in life, and their many reverses had in a measure broken their spirits. The former died in Baltimore, in October, 1832, and Mr. Wood, after losing his partner, abandoned his vocation as manager and appeared upon the stage as an actor.

Though the theatres were in so bad a plight, the actors themselves were of the first order. The elder Joseph Jefferson, was, if we may believe the testimony of his contemporaries, one of the greatest comedians that ever trod the boards, and there is every reason for us to concur in this judgment when we bear in mind the inimitable acting of the Jefferson of our day who but recently passed away, and who doubtless inherited his ancestor's great talent. The elder Jefferson died in 1832, and was buried in Harrisburg, and to show the respect in which he was held, Chief Justice John Bannister Gibson, himself a great patron of the drama, wrote the following beautiful epitaph which was chiselled into the marble stone that marks the great comedian's grave: "An actor whose unrivalled powers took in the whole range of comic character, from pathos to soul-shaking mirth. His coloring of the part was that of nature, warm, pure and fresh, but of nature enriched with the finest conceptions of genius. He was a member of the Chestnut Street Theatre, of Philadelphia, in its most high and palmy days, and the compeer of Cooper, Wood, Warren, Francis and a long list of worthies, who, like himself, are remembered with admiration and praise."

Another great comedian of that period was William E. Burton, familiarly called "Billy" Burton, who was described in those days as "one of the funniest creatures that ever lived." Joseph Jefferson, in his Autobiography wrote, "As an actor of the old, broad, farce comedy, Mr. Burton certainly had no equal in his day. * * * * Captain Cuttle and Micawber were his great achievements. His face was a huge map on which was written every emotion that he felt."

But the days of the old stock companies, under the management of Warren and Wood had passed away, and now came the introduction of stars, and it was then that Forrest had his great opportunity, for there was no play in which he appeared that he did not dominate it from beginning to end. Specialists as rope dancers, negro impersonators, Irish comedians and ballad singers now were the attractions. Indeed, it looked for a while as if the days of the legitimate drama were gone forever.

CHAPTER XXIII.

SLAVERY. BURNING OF PENNSYLVANIA HALL. RACE RIOTS. ANTI-CATHOLIC RIOTS.

IN a prior chapter, reference was made to the fact that the slavery question was beginning to agitate the public mind, and abolition societies were being organized throughout the country. No class of men in the community took a livelier interest in this important movement than the Quakers, when they were once aroused to a sense of duty. From the earliest days of the colonies, it was a question that had given great concern to thoughtful men everywhere. Pastorius had raised his voice in protest, and later, Anthony Benezet, a distinguished citizen of French Huguenot blood, led a crusade against the system.

It was in 1619 that African slavery was first introduced into the English colonies in America, the records of that year showing that "About the last of August came in a Dutch man-of-war that sold twenty negars." At that time, every nation in western Europe traded in slaves, and no one seems to have condemned the traffic, for its inhumanity had not yet appealed to the consciences of men. Even the King of England derived a personal income from the selling of slaves, and gradually every one of the thirteen colonies became what might be called a slave State. The blacks were held in bondage in great numbers in the South because there they were employed as field hands, whereas in the North they were engaged only as house servants.

The Portuguese carried on the trade extensively and successfully from a pecuniary point of view, for a cargo of slaves yielded a richer return to the owner of a vessel than most any other kind of merchandise.

Slavery had in the early days of the settlement gained a firm foothold in Pennsylvania, the auction block was set up in the public streets and the negroes were exposed for sale and knocked down to the highest bidders. Among the places in Philadelphia where slave sales were held, the principal one was the corner where stood the London Coffee House. Here in the highway a platform was erected sufficient to hold ten or a dozen men, or if only one slave was to be sold, a cask was turned upside down, and the negro stood above the heads of the buyers in order that an opportunity might be given for inspection. Advertisements appeared in the papers, such as the following: "To be sold by Stocker & Fuller and to be seen at Mr. Daniel Cooper's ferry, west New Jersey, opposite the city of Philadelphia, a parcel of likely negroes." While another paper announced the fact that "A negro man and two negro boys just imported from Barbadoes in the ship William and Mary, would be sold by Willing, Morris & Co." A subscriber in the borough of Lancaster announced the sale of "A likely, healthy negro boy about fourteen years of age, who has had the smallpox and measles and who has been country born and is fit to wait on a gentleman." Another subscriber by the name of Matthias

Slaugh announced that he had "A likely negro fit for town or country business, about twenty-seven years of age," and added that "she has a likely child which will not be sold with her, her breeding fast being the only reason of her being sold."

The great Wilberforce in England raised his voice against the evil of the traffic, and Mirabeau, in one of his most eloquent orations denounced in vigorous terms the whole system. "Count for nothing," he exclaimed, "the desolations, the incendiaries, the pillages to which it is necessary to devote the African coast in order to obtain the poor creatures at all. Count for nothing those who during the voyage die or perish in the agony of despair. The poor wretches! I see them, I hear them gasping for breath. Their parched and protruded tongues paint their anguish and cannot further express it. How they gather around the grates, how they endeavor to catch a breath of air, even a ray of light in the vain hope of cheering and cooling themselves if only for a moment! The horrible dungeon, as it moves depopulates itself more and more, day by day. Room is given to the victims only by the death of half the captives. The most revolting plagues, accumulating one upon another frustrate by their ravages the avarice of the dealers in human flesh and blood." How such an orator with a tongue of flame could have gone through the land prior to the opening of the Civil War!

The Virginia Assembly, in 1772, petitioned the British Government to stop the importation of slaves, but the King replied that the importation should in no wise be interfered with "upon pain of his highest displeasure." In the Congress of 1774, a bill of rights was presented by Thomas Jefferson which declared that "the abolition of slavery is the great object of desire of these colonies." The same Congress, in October of the same year, resolved, "We shall neither import nor purchase any slaves imported after the first of December next, after which time we shall discontinue the slave trade and shall neither be concerned in it ourselves, nor shall we hire any vessels from or sell our commodities or manufactures to those who are concerned in it." In a letter written in 1773, Patrick Henry said, "I believe the time will come when an opportunity will be offered to abolish the lamentable evil." General Washington, in expressing his views upon the subject, said, "There is not a man living who desires more sincerely than I do to see a plan adopted for the abolition of it." Franklin, John Adams, Morris and most, if not all, of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were opposed to it upon moral considerations. In 1784, Mr. Jefferson drafted a bill for the government of the western territories, providing for its prohibition after the year 1800 and in the message he sent to Congress in 1807, he expressed without reservation his views upon the African slave trade. "I congratulate you, fellow-citizens," he said, "on the approaching of the period when you may interpose your authority constitutionally, and withdraw, as citizens of the United States, from those violations of human rights which have been so long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa, to which the morality, the reputation, and the best interests of our country have long been eager to proscribe."

In 1780, Pennsylvania passed a law for gradual emancipation. Connecti-

cut and Rhode Island followed with like measures in 1784, and New York in 1799.

In 1793, occurred an event which firmly rooted the system of slavery in the South. Eli Whitney, of Massachusetts, who at that time was living in Georgia, invented what was called the Cotton Gin, that is an engine for the removal of cotton from the pod of seeds. It was one of the greatest labor savings machines ever constructed in America. Up to that time cotton had been raised in great quantities in the South, but in a day's work a slave could separate only about a pound of material from the seeds, but in the same length of time, by the use of Whitney's machine, one man could clean easily a thousand pounds. Cotton was now raised in greater quantities than ever, and the exportations increased so rapidly that a stream of wealth flowed into the hands of the planters. Had it not been for this wonderful and useful invention, slavery doubtless would gradually have been abolished. The statement seems paradoxical but nevertheless true that it was due to a machine invented by a Yankee, that cotton became king. The increasing wealth in the slave States, their devotion most exclusively to agriculture, the increased production and the commercial importance of cotton, gradually fixed slavery as a permanent institution in the South, and the effort was now made to obtain political control of the government in order to strengthen and preserve the system, or rather to save it from destruction. The negro was a good field hand, patient in disposition, merry in mood, and able to endure without inconvenience the heat of a semi-tropical summer. His labor was cheap and profitable, so that the desire to preserve the system of slavery turned upon a pecuniary consideration. Slavery was a most pernicious institution; it destroyed the dignity of labor, created a landed aristocracy and divided society into three classes, the planters, the slaves and the poor whites, the latter designated contemptuously as "trash" by the wealthy slave owner as well as by the abject serf.

What a travesty was presented to the eyes of the world! A Republic boasting that it was conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal was south of a certain line all slaves, north of it all free. The struggle was now not so much to bring about the abolition of slavery as to prevention of its extension into the territories, and in 1820 when Missouri sought to become one of the States of the Union, the North opposed her admission unless she should come in free. The fight was a bitter one and provoked the most angry discussions, but as a result of the contention, Missouri was allowed to enter the Union as a slave State, but under the express condition that in all future cases the States formed out of the territory northwest of Missouri, or, to be more particular that territory that is north of the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes should come in free. This gave great relief to the people both north and south of the line, and many believed that the compromise settled for all time the question of the limitation of slavery, but so long as the system continued the agitation only slumbered.

All sorts of plans to abolish slavery were suggested, and among them was one by Benjamin Lundy, a New Jersey Quaker who had settled in Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He took a trip to Wheeling, West Virginia, then one of the principal market centres for the sale of slaves in the South. The spec-

tacle of the auctioneer knocking down to the highest bidder the poor negro, appealed to his sympathies, aroused him to a sense of duty, and every where he went he argued for emancipation. It was in 1821 that he established a journal called "The Genius of Universal Emancipation," the first anti-slavery paper ever published in this country. For nearly eighteen years he argued his cause, in season and out of season. He was not so radical in his views as some of the other abolitionists, and brought forward a scheme to transport the slaves to Liberia, and although he did this in the interest of the negro, the free leading men of that race throughout the country offered a most strenuous opposition, for many of them in the North were well located, and successful in business, and were not willing that the slaves should be transported to Africa. Their fathers had been stolen from their native land and conveyed across the sea as beasts of burden. They had been sold like cattle to the highest bidders; but, notwithstanding all these facts they had formed associations here, had become acclimated and looked upon this country as their home.

In 1831—on New Year's Day of that year—William Lloyd Garrison published in Boston the first number of a paper called "The Liberator." He advocated the absolute destruction of the system and the emancipation of all the slaves, and inasmuch as it was contended that the Constitution supported the system, he made the bold declaration that the instrument was "A covenant with death and an agreement with hell." In his demand for the "immediate and unconditional emancipation of every slave held in the United States," he declared that that purpose should be accomplished even if it should result in the destruction of the Union. In taking his position he said: "I am in earnest—I shall not equivocate—I shall not excuse—I shall not retreat a single step and I shall be heard." With so definite a declaration, backed by a spirit so uncompromising, his voice rang out like a trumpet blast, and at once attracted the attention of the people of the whole country. In the South, he was considered as a wild fanatic, and the majority of the people of the North seemed to agree with their Southern brethren.

There were others, however, of more conservative tendencies, who were not so radical in their views or so drastic in their methods. Dr. Channing, broader and more liberal in temperament than Garrison, and possessed of a more compromising spirit, declared in a communication to Daniel Webster, that he considered slavery as the South's calamity and not as its crime, and that the whole nation should share with it the burden of putting an end to the institution, and with this object in view, he proposed that the United States should appropriate the money from the sale of public lands for the purchase of slaves from their owners. If such a plan had been successful it might have saved us from that bloody struggle of the Civil War. But it did not meet with general favor, in many quarters was considered as impracticable, and before the project was fairly launched, seems to have fallen by the way.

The South was not altogether to blame for the maintenance of slavery. It was tolerated by the whole nation. There is no escape from the fact that it was a national crime. The system was as valiantly defended in the North as in the South. Pastors in the pulpit, politicians and statesmen of all parties temporized with the question. The New England cotton manufacturer was

just as eager in its support as the planter in South Carolina. The interests of commerce seemed to be far more important than any principle of justice or humanity. Abolition was a term of reproach throughout the Union and an anti-slavery representative or advocate was as liable to be mobbed and subjected to abuse and derision in New York and Boston as in Charleston and Richmond.

The Fugitive Slave Law which enabled the Southern planter to arrest his slave who had escaped to free soil, gave a great opportunity to Northern abolitionists to protect the runaways. They were concealed in many instances, in others released by writs of *habeas corpus,* and assisted on their way further North towards the Canadian line by friendly and kindly hands. Pennsylvania, being on the border line of the Southern States, was the first free State in which the negro found a sanctuary, and Pennsylvania became in time the main station on the underground railroad. If a Virginian brought his body servant into the State he was liable to lose possession of his property, for there were friends on all hands to prevent the slave's return to the South.

No one did more effective work in this direction, of sheltering the negro than a Quaker by the name of Isaac T. Hopper, a resident of Philadelphia. As early as 1804, when Pierce Butler was about to return to Georgia, taking with him his man-servant, and separating the poor slave from his wife, Hopper served upon the rich Southerner in his Chestnut street home, a writ of *habeas corpus.* "Get out of my house, you scoundrel," exclaimed the proud planter. But Hopper, not for a moment losing his temper, looked around the walls of the room and simply remarked, "What a beautiful house this is in which you reside." After a prolonged litigation, Ben was allowed to remain in this State with his wife. Still, notwithstanding the kindly offices of the abolitionists, the majority of the people looked upon them as wild and unreasonable fanatics, and even in Boston, William Lloyd Garrison was pulled through the streets by an infuriated mob, with a rope around his waist, and with the threat to fasten it about the neck when a convenient place for execution was reached, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the police rescued him from the hands of the rabble. But persecution only intensified, as it generally does, the ardor of the fanatics.

Whenever the abolitionists held meetings in this city for the discussion of the slavery question, mobs gathered and interrupted the proceedings. If a speaker appeared upon the public streets, or in the open squares and addressed the people, he was hooted and jeered and pelted with missiles of all kinds. Nothing seemed to so quickly arouse the anger of the mob as the discussion of this question. It was difficult, too, for the anti-slavery men to secure the use of the halls, for the owners were afraid that the result would be the destruction of their property. In order that a place might be secured for the discussion of this all-important matter, a building called Pennsylvania Hall, capable of seating three thousand persons, was erected in the Spring of 1838 on Sixth street, between Race and Cherry streets. Here were held a number of anti-slave meetings and the mob marked the building for destruction. Fanatical speakers who were not at all temperate in their utterances, aroused great public excitement, one prominent orator going so far as to say that he

was ready "to fight the battle of Liberty as long as he had a shot in the locker." An immense crowd gathered, and were urged by their leaders to destroy the building. Bricks were hurled through the windows, and the mob made preparations to burn the structure to the ground. The owners of the hall, fearful that these threats might be carried into execution, before help arrived, hurriedly notified the Mayor and the Sheriff and called on them for protection. The latter, in answer to the demand, replied that he had not a sufficient force for the purpose, that he had but three deputies, a force totally inadequate to render the assistance that was required. John Swift was the Mayor of the city at that time. He was a Democrat and was looked upon as a Southern sympathizer, or at least as a man whose views were not in accord with those of the Abolitionists. The crowd increased rapidly and every moment became more uproarious and threatening in its aspect, when suddenly the Mayor appeared upon the scene. His coming was greeted with cheers. In an interview with the owners of the building, he stated that he could not disperse the mob unless he were put in actual possession of the property, and could give assurance to the public that no meeting would be held that night. The managers, thereupon, delivered to him the keys. He mounted the steps, and in a kindly, pacific speech endeavored to placate the people, telling them that the fair name of the city was imperilled and appealing to them as good citizens to disperse and go quietly to their homes. He promised them that if they would retire there would be no meeting in the hall, and that the doors would be closed and locked. "I feel confident," he said, "that it will not be necessary to call out the police or ask for military aid and as Mayor of the city I make every one of you a guardian of the public peace." He then bade the crowd "Good-night" and was given an ovation as he was about to take his departure. He put the keys of the building in his pocket and leisurely proceeded on the way to his home believing no doubt that he had quelled the disturbance, but his mild speech did not seem to change the temper nor the purpose of the mob, nor did it disperse at his bidding. No sooner was his back turned, than a cry went up from the multitude to burn the hall. Aroused by the eloquence of its orators, the mob began an attack, battered down the doors and in a few minutes, sooner than it takes to tell the story, the building was in flames. The fire companies, in answer to an alarm, soon arrived upon the scene. Their presence and the clanging of the bells added greatly to the tumult and excitement, but being in sympathy with the crowd, the firemen did not make an effort to save the hall from destruction, but turned the hose on the adjoining buildings. The flames were allowed to have full sway, and in a few moments the structure was a mass of ruins.

The weak and temporizing conduct of the authorities only incited the mob to further action, and the next day crowds gathered as if by pre-arrangement, marched through the streets of the city and made an attempt to burn a colored orphan asylum, but this dastardly crime was prevented by a body of firemen, under the courageous leadership of Morton McMichael, at that time a magistrate of the city, who was afterwards elected to the Mayoralty.

After the burning of Pennsylvania Hall, Whittier, who had come to the city for the purpose of leading and directing the anti-slave movement, wrote in

the columns of the "Pennsylvania Freeman." "In the heart of this city a flame has gone up to Heaven. It will be seen from Maine to Georgia. In its red and lurid light men will see more clearly than ever the black abominations of the fiend at whose instigation it was kindled." The disaster did not temper the language of the abolitionists, and they became more radical in their utterances than ever. It was a day when mobs were in the ascendency and crowds of men gathered at a moment's notice, in answer to the appeal of some rowdy or a blatant demagogue. The police force of the city was most inefficient, if we may judge from the number of outrages that were committed, and frequently the militia had to be called out to quell riots that should have been dispersed by a city constabulary force, if they had been brave and resolute. Fights took place between white men and negroes and often upon the slightest provocation. In many instances these encounters resulted in murder, and if a white man happened to be killed in the fray, the mob wreaked its vengeance on black men in all directions who were not in any wise responsible for the crime. Whenever the mob gathered and began its depredations, the State House bell rang out an alarm like a tocsin to call the people to arms. Frequently fires would be started only for the purpose of giving the firemen an opportunity to enjoy a run. At the slightest provocation crowds of men would gather, and where they could find no negroes to beat they turned their attention to the destruction of property.

In July, 1835, a crowd of ruffians attacked eight or nine houses known as the Red Row, occupied by negroes and located on Eighth street below Shippen. They were not only bombarded with bricks and cobble stones, but were set on fire and when the hose and engine companies arrived the mob had grown to such proportions that it kept the firemen at bay, and those that were successful in directing a stream upon the burning buildings had their apparatus destroyed or the hose cut. The southern section of the city where were located the homes of the blacks, was thrown into a panic and there was a general exodus, the colored people removing with as much furniture and household utensils as they could carry, hurried to the suburbs and encamped in the woods.

During all this time when the mob was so violent, the anti-slavery men seemed to grow more radical and bitter in their denunciations. Their publications were distributed not only in the Northern States, but were scattered broadcast through the South. That they were incendiary in character and incited a spirit of revolt in the hearts of the slaves was unquestionably true and in order to show that the people of the North were not all in accord with such teachings, meetings were held and resolutions adopted which declared that the citizens viewed with indignation and horror the publication of such doctrines and sentiments among our Southern brethren. Individual negroes, too, committed acts, which did not tend to calm the opposition. A number of them, fifty and upwards, gathered within a building, determined to resist the mob to the last. The house was fortified, the doors and windows barricaded and the men armed with bludgeons and pistols awaited the attack, which fortunately did not occur, for at this time the authorities were awake and dispersed the mob before it reached the locality where the blacks were intrenched.

These constant outrages reflected upon the fair name of the city and put in jeopardy the property and the lives of the citizens. Halls, meeting houses, churches and even Masonic lodge rooms belonging to the negroes, were ruthlessly destroyed. These race riots continued for many years, in fact, almost to the beginning of the war. A spirit of rowdyism seemed to pervade certain classes of citizens, and it is surprising that this condition was allowed to continue. At every election, riots and fires were of certain occurrence, and it was indeed exceptional when a day passed without the State House bell ringing an alarm, calling the firemen to extinguish flames, or the militia to subdue a mob.

In 1838 occurred what is known in history as The Buckshot War. It arose from a political contest between the Whigs and the Democrats in the matter of the election of representatives to the Legislature at Harrisburg. The claimants of both parties presented themselves at the opening of the session, and demanded the right to take their seats. It looked as if there would be a clash of arms, and Governor Ritner called out a division of the State militia. About twelve hundred soldiers left this city for the capital, and after standing on guard for some weeks, the Democrats were successful in seating their representatives. Then the militia, having marched up the hill, marched down again, returned to their homes without having an occasion to use their arms, or to fire a shot. Their presence on the scene was sufficient to keep the rebellious from rising.

As bad as the race and election riots had been, they were nothing as compared with what were known as the native American riots. The negro riots were confined mostly to the southern section of the city in the neighborhoods where the colored people resided, and up to this time that portion of the city north of Market street was not disgraced by scenes so riotous.

The native American riots or the Weavers' Riots, as they were sometimes called, began in Kensington, the first of them as early as 1828. It was a manufacturing district and certain localities were crowded with Irish weavers, who had their looms in their houses, for mills were as yet comparatively few in number, and the manufacturers gave out the material to their employees to be taken home and wrought into shape on their individual machines. In the first riot, some indiscreet rowdy, in expressing his views in a bar room discussion, referred to the weavers as "those bloody Irish transports." The taunt was resented and a general fight took place. Guns and pistols were fired, stones were thrown and a number of persons were injured, and the man who uttered the original insult is said to have been kicked to death before the Sheriff's posse arrived upon the scene. The prejudice against the Irish increased as time ran on, and unfortunately some of the hot-headed foreigners, by their language and conduct only intensified it.

About this time a political movement was set on foot for the organization of a party to be called The Native American. Its battle-cry was "America for Americans," its supporters forgetting in their wild enthusiasm that this country had been looked upon as a refuge for the oppressed of all nations.

In the Spring of 1844 a meeting was held in one of the wards of Kensington to organize a branch of the Native American party. The meeting

was held in the open on a vacant lot at the corner of Second and Master streets, when suddenly a number of men armed with clubs made an attack upon the attendants at the mass meeting and drove them away. Another meeting, much larger, was held on the following Monday at the same place. Again the Native Americans were disturbed, and after a short scuffle they sought shelter in the Nanny Goat Market, which was located in American street north of Master. The house of an Irish fire company was located nearby and from its windows was poured a volley of shots. Recruits on both sides came in from every direction, and a general fight took place. In one of the frays, George Shiffler, who, it was said, was carrying at that time an American flag, was shot down. The excitement spread like wild-fire through the city, and men hastened to the scene of action and a meeting was called for the next day in the State House yard, where resolutions were adopted denouncing the Irish inhabitants of Kensington, and further resolving that the reading of the Bible in the public schools was necessary for a faithful course of instruction. The crowd was wrought up to great excitement by the harangues of several eloquent speakers and in the midst of the commotion and excitement, some one suggested the mob should proceed at once to Second and Master streets. The crowd increased in numbers as it advanced, and when Kensington was reached an effort was made to erect a pole and raise a flag on the spot where George Shiffler had fallen. Having arrived there, some men while occupied in the work of raising a pole, were fired upon from the Irish hose house. The people, becoming infuriated, made an attack upon the building, broke open the doors, and set fire to it. Several persons were killed and wounded in the fight, and before the fire was extinguished, thirty buildings had been destroyed, including the Nanny Goat Market. The militia was called out, but did not seem to be enthusiastic in the work of guarding and preserving the public peace. The soldiers having been withdrawn, pillage began at once, and the Irish families in the neighborhood, packed up their goods and made a general exodus.

Not content with destroying homes, the mob turned with a vindictive spirit upon the churches. St. Michael's, in Kensington, was set on fire and completely destroyed. The whole city was in a state of suspense and apprehension, for the rioters apparently were in complete control. At St. Augustine's Catholic Church, on Fourth street below Vine, the Mayor, John M. Scott, with a special posse of citizens who were sworn in for the occasion, stood on guard and kept the mob at bay, but some ruffian securing an entrance to the building, set it on fire, and in a moment the flames were leaping through the roof, and the entire structure was soon reduced to a heap of ashes. The mob in its wild enthusiasm, shrieked for joy, and cheered when the structure was enveloped in flames. The firemen did all in their power to save adjoining buildings, but only partially succeeded, for in the conflagration was destroyed a number of houses together with the Catholic school, which was under the care of the Sisters of Charity, who had so devotedly given their efforts to the relief of the suffering in the pestilential summer of 1832.

Public meetings were held by conservative and law abiding citizens and addressed by influential men, denouncing the conduct of the rioters, and condemning them for the destruction of church property, but the religious fanatical spirit rose to such a height that the Native American Party was organized in

every ward of the city. They gave a grand demonstration on the Fourth of July, and their ranks were increased by visiting delegates from other States. It was feared that the celebration would result in an outbreak but the day fortunately passed without any disturbance.

A rumor had gone forth that in the Church of St. Philip de Neri, on Queen street above Second, in Southwark, arms had been stored and every preparation made to resist an attack by the mob. A party entered the building and brought forth a large number of guns, pistols, axes, and a quantity of powder. This verified the report and was enough to doom the building to destruction.

General Cadwalader, assisted by the Sheriff, Morton McMichael, undertook to protect the property. Cannon were planted in the streets, which kept the rioters at bay, but they hurled their taunts at the General and defied him to open his guns. The General, bearing patiently the insults for some time, at last determined upon active measures, and ordered the cannoneers to prepare to fire. Charles Naylor, a well known lawyer of the city, and who at one time had been a Congressman, stepped boldly in front of the cannon and appealed to the gunners not to obey the order. He was immediately placed under arrest and taken as a prisoner into the church. At day-break on July seventh, timbers were brought up to push in and batter down the doors. The troops inside the church hesitated to open fire and the mob demanded the immediate release of Naylor. Upon his appearance before the crowd, he was cheered to the echo, but addressing them, he said that as citizens they should, under all circumstances, preserve the peace. The troops inside the church were a company known as the Montgomery Hibernia Greens, an Irish military organization, and when they were withdrawn they marched out of the building in order, but no sooner were they in the street than they were attacked by the throwing of stones and other missiles and at last they had to flee for their lives. Another body of militia that had been encamped in Independence Square, ready to be called to action at a moment's notice, was hastened to the scene, and arrived in time to prevent the destruction of the building. One rowdy, in endeavoring to wrest the sword from the hands of a Captain, provoked anew the attack, and stones were hurled in every direction against the militia that had just arrived. The command was given to fire, and four or five of the mob were killed. Troops were called in from every section of the State, and at last peace was restored and the fair name of the city saved from further shame and disgrace.

The whole contest was the result of narrow bigotry and intolerance, and strange to say men whose lives were in direct contradiction to the teachings of religion were the most active and vindictive leaders of the mobs on both sides. There is nothing that creates in the minds of some men as bitter an antagonism as religious differences and yet there are no questions that should be so moderately and dispassionately discussed.

In the vast majority of instances, religious belief is a matter of birth, early associations and education, and the intolerant bigot of one sect would be just as intolerant if he had been born and bred under the other conditions or in the fold of another creed.

It is to be hoped that under the influence of general education, enlightenment and expanding civilization, such scenes as were witnessed in the riots of 1844 may never again be repeated.

CHAPTER XXIV.

DEATH OF CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON. JOHN RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE. LAFAYETTE. THOMAS MARSHALL. APPEARANCE OF PHILADELPHIA. CONSTITUTION OF 1837. FIREMEN. ACT OF CONSOLIDATION.

THE men who had taken an active part in the early history of the Republic were passing one by one rapidly away.

On the fourteenth of November, 1832, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, died in Baltimore. It seemed like the snapping of a tie that bound the past to the present, and as if the nation had entered upon a new career, freed from the direction and the salutary influence of the fathers and creators of the Republic.

A procession marched solemnly through this city on the date of Carroll's burial, eloquent orations were delivered by distinguished speakers, and resolutions of respect adopted.

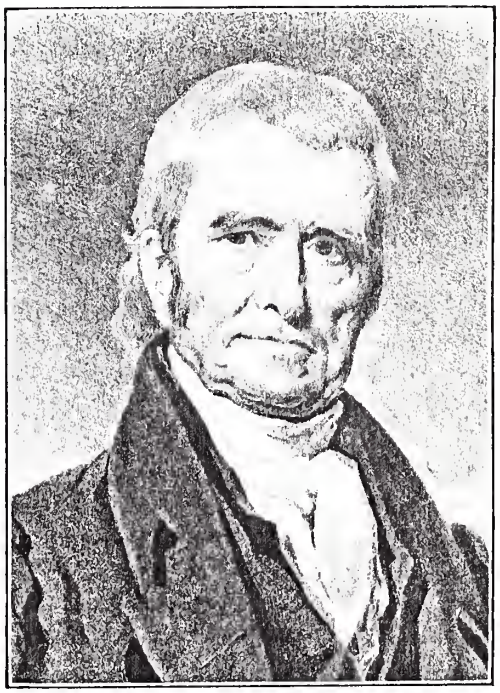
In the summer of the following year, John Randolph, of Roanoke, that caustic, sarcastic, eccentric, but brilliant statesman from Virginia, died in the City Hotel, on North Third street, in Philadelphia. He had come here to receive the attention of a well known physician. He was frail and delicate in figure, less than one hundred pounds in weight, but in that feeble body beat the heart of a lion. His physical weakness did not impair his mental strength. The City Councils made preparations to pay respect to his memory by giving him an impressive funeral as his body passed through the city on the way to its Southern home, but when his friends informed the authorities and the public that this was not in accord with his dying wishes, his views in this matter were complied with, and his remains were carried to his native State without any special ceremony. He had been a most prominent figure in Congress, noted for his quick repartee, and his incisive speeches. His uncompromising integrity in public and in private life had won for him the regard and admiration of the people, although he had not those qualities that induced affection. His voice was thin and penetrating, and a witness, standing in the lobby of the Capitol at Washington, with the doors of the House closed, said it sounded like the screeching of a boy, and he could not tell at first whence the sound issued supposing that it came from children at play. He was ready at all times to cross swords with the ablest orators, and he was feared by most of them because he spared no one when he was irritated or aroused.

He it was that designated the compromisers of the North as doughfaces. In describing Clay, whom he considered corrupt but brilliant, he declared in his own characteristic style that "he stinks and stinks and shines and shines like a rotten mackerel in the moonlight." In commenting upon the fact that many men of local reputation sank into insignificance when they came to Wash-

ington, he wisely observed that it was due to the fact that they were swallowed up in the dome of the Capitol.

In the summer of 1834, news reached this country that Lafayette died on the twentieth of May in Paris. Tributes of respect were shown to the memory of the man who had done so much for the young Republic in the trying days of the Revolution.

In 1835, John Marshall, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, passed away at the advanced age of eighty years, at a boarding house in Walnut street between Fourth and Fifth streets. He was here at the time under the care of the famous physician, Dr. Physick. It was upon the occasion of Marshall's funeral, while the bell in the State House was solemnly tolling his requiem, that it cracked, its voice never again to be heard.



Chief Justice Marshall, from a Painting on Order from the Philadelphia Bar.

A convention was held at Harrisburg in 1837 to amend the Constitution of 1790. John Sargent, one of the leading members of the Bar of Philadelphia, was elected to preside over the deliberations of the body. Its first meeting was held on May second, and its sessions were continued until November twenty-third, when it adjourned to meet at Musical Fund Hall, in Philadelphia, on November twenty-eighth. After careful consideration and discussion, the new Constitution was signed by the delegates on Washington's Birthday, February twenty-second, 1838, and in the following October, at the general state election, the instrument was adopted by the people.

In the Presidential year of 1840, the Whigs brought forward as their candidate, General William Henry Harrison, against Martin Van Buren, who had served one term as the direct successor of General Jackson. It was an exciting canvass from the beginning to the end, and all the methods that created enthusiasm were introduced. "Old Tippecanoe," as Harrison was called, had all the features that go to make up a picturesque candidate and he became a popular idol among his followers. As a frontiersman, an Indian fighter and a heroic soldier, he had those qualities that induce great admiration, even if they did not qualify him as a statesman. The General had visited this city in 1836, and upon his arrival the horses were taken out of his carriage, a rope was attached, and even reputable and distinguished citizens helped to haul the can-

didate in state through the streets. So great was the crowd that the rope did not suffice and it was lengthened out that all men might have an opportunity to join the line. The cry was for "more rope" which became the shibboleth of the Whigs, but it was turned into a taunt by their enemies, who declared that if they only had more rope they would hang themselves. During the Presidential campaign, after Harrison was nominated, mass meetings and processions were of nightly occurrence. The sky was so reddened with the glare from numberless bonfires that it looked from the distance as if Philadelphia were in one grand conflagration. In every street procession the conspicuous object was a log cabin on wheels, with its live coon fastened on the roof, and its barrel of hard cider standing by the door, with the latch string always hanging on the outside. The battle cries were "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," "Keep the ball rolling, boys," and so wild at times was the excitement that sedate and sober men seemed almost to have lost their reason, as they joined in pushing through the streets of the city, a large ball, indicating the rolling up of a great majority. The campaign resulted in the election of Harrison. He swept the whole country; but he died only a month after his inauguration.

Philadelphia, as she approached the middle of the century, began to assume the proportions of a real metropolis. Commerce still lingered at her port, and the harbor was filled with vessels of all kinds and classes. Her merchants were progressive, and her shops with the display of fabrics of all kinds were most attractive, and unequalled in the country. Her streets were fairly well paved, and quite a number of them lighted, making them comparatively safe from accidents and the assaults of footpads. Her homes were neat and tidy, many of them large and sumptuous. Captain Alexander, about this time a visitor to the city wrote, "I was surprised to see the luxurious living and the expensive furniture of the best classes in Philadelphia. I thought that a Quaker simplicity would have prevailed, but in their lofty rooms the eye was feasted with silken curtains and velvet covered chairs, gilded walls and ceilings, mirrors and pictures in costly frames, and at supper, in particular, the viands were delicious and the wines unexceptionable." Tyrone Power, the actor, who had traveled extensively in the old world as well as in the new, said that Philadelphia was "one of the most attractive looking towns" he "had ever beheld." * * * * "The people were well housed and the pavements were evenly and neatly laid with bricks. Many of the streets were shaded with overhanging trees." Another writer said, "The exterior of the houses as well as the side pavements are kept remarkably clean." Charles Lyell, the British geologist, said, "The streets of Philadelphia rival the finest Dutch towns for cleanliness, and the beautiful avenues of various kinds of trees afforded a most welcome shade in summer." Captain Marryat declared that "Philadelphia is certainly, in appearance, the most wealthy and imposing city in the Union." In fact, all the visitors who came to Philadelphia—and no American tour was complete without coming to the Quaker City—joined in speaking of her as being the most attractive city in the country. The houses mainly were built of bricks and the trimmings were of white marble. The pavements were scrubbed by the housekeepers and were kept as clean as a

kitchen floor, the marble was as white as snow, while the door knobs and knockers were burnished as bright as gold.

Many visiting tourists also referred to the well dressed people upon the streets, and especially to the beauty of the women. Tyrone Power, giving his testimony upon this point, wrote, "About mid-day, Chestnut street assumed quite a lively and very attractive appearance, for it was filled with shopping parties of well-dressed people, and presented a sprinkling of carriages neatly appointed and exceedingly well horsed. Satisfied that I am correct in my judgment when I assert that this population has the happiness to possess an unusual share of handsome girls. They walk with a freer air and more elastic step than their fair rivals in New York."

The majority of the visitors complained of the heat during the summer months, and designated the city as about the hottest place in the country.

The markets still retained their preëminence, and the hotels had a wide reputation. The Mansion House, on Third street near Spruce, was among the best, and somewhat unique in character in the way of its management. It was conducted by a man named Joseph, or as he was familiarly called, "Joe" Head. He had known better days, having been at one time in affluent circumstances. In truth, he was a high flyer and drove his tandem and his coach and four, but meeting with misfortune, he was compelled to turn his attention to hotel keeping. His chef was called Augustine, a name familiar to epicures even to the present day. Mrs. Head and her daughter took an active part in the management of the house, and with their own hands made the puddings and pastry. The proprietor bought the best that the market afforded, and it was prepared for the table with the greatest care. The hotel had accommodations for only a few guests comparatively. The service was table d'hote. Mr. Head, sitting at the head of the board, carved the meats and the fowl and everything was so homelike that the guests seemed to be dining at a private table rather than in a public inn. The proprietor was a very entertaining man. He had enjoyed the advantages of an early education, and had had an opportunity of meeting the most distinguished men of the country, for every visitor of note, while here, endeavored, if possible, to obtain accommodations at his hotel. The bedrooms in the winter season were well heated by open log fires, and the bed linen was as clean and white as snow. Mr. Tyrone Power, in describing his chamber, said, "The window opened into an inner court" where he had "one of the most attractive winter prospects imaginable, in the form of entire carcasses of several fat bucks all hanging in a comely row, and linked together by a festooning composed of turkeys, wood cock, snipe, grouse and ducks of several denominations." Head was a most genial boniface, but he reserved the right to close the doors of his inn against the entrance of any person, who for some reason or other of his own he did not wish to admit.

The United States Hotel, on the north side of Chestnut street, above Fourth, Congress Hall at Third and Chestnut streets, the Merchants Hotel on Fourth below Arch street, and Jones' Hotel on the south side of Chestnut street between Sixth and Seventh streets, may be numbered among the successful hostelries of those days, and continued their managements until they

were overshadowed by the opening of the Girard House and the Continental Hotel.

In the past, many of the guests were waited upon by their own liveried servants whom they brought along. Especially was this the case with the visitors from the South who were accompanied by their slaves. Those guests who did not have their body servants had their wants attended to, their clothes brushed and their boots blacked by the servants of the hotel. The breakfast hour was eight o'clock, dinner was served at three, tea at seven, and supper from nine to twelve.

The city had been so disorderly and riotous for years in the past that an increase and a reorganization of the police force was deemed a necessity, and in the Spring of 1845 an Act was passed in the Legislature requiring the city of Philadelphia, and the districts of Spring Garden, Northern Liberties, Kensington, Southwark and the township of Moyamensing to establish and maintain a police force consisting of not less than one able-bodied man "for every one hundred and fifty taxable inhabitants." There were superintendents appointed for each district, but a Marshal of Police was elected by the people for a term of three years and he had charge and control of the force of the entire city, including its districts. Under this arrangement, the police force was increased and numbered one hundred and sixty-seven men. John S. Keyser was selected as Marshal, and a change in the conduct of the unruly classes was seen at once, for he was a man of great courage and resolution, and his name became a terror to the riotous and criminal classes. Gangs of rowdies were broken up and arrested, fires were less frequent and incendiaries were run down and captured.

At this time the policemen were without uniforms. They patrolled their beats in civilian dress and so far as their attire was concerned, it bore no distinguishing mark, save a star which was worn on the breast of the coat, and frequently this insignia of office was concealed from the public view by being worn on the vest. There was a growing demand, that the force, while on duty, should wear a uniform, for it was contended that it would carry with it respect and give to the officer an authority with which the plain garb of a citizen did not clothe him. Strange to say, however, this innovation met with the greatest opposition, not only on the part of the policemen themselves, but also from many citizens and it required some years of agitation before even the semblance of a uniform was worn by the guardians of the law. Many of the citizens opposed the uniform on the ground that it was simply mocking an English custom and was not in keeping with our Republican institutions, and further, that the law-breaker would be given an opportunity to escape, being able to distinguish the officer by his garb. Even after the authorities gave orders for the wearing of uniforms, they were not obeyed, some of the officers going so far as to threaten that they would leave the force if compelled to wear a distinguishing dress. They also contended that they would be subjected to the ridicule of boys upon the public streets, and to violence at the hands of the firemen and rowdies.

The fire companies had originally been composed of public-spirited citizens, who united themselves with the different organizations in order that they

might perform a useful civic service, but as years ran on the fire house became the rendezvous for the unruly and riotous and a spirit of rowdyism gradually sprang up and pervaded the whole system. There was seldom a night passed without an alarm of fire, and the engines and hose carriages, the latter with their clanging bells, made the night hideous as they rattled over the cobble stones drawn by a crowd of men as wild as howling and dancing dervishes, while in advance of the carriage, a fellow tooting a brass or tin horn that answered the purposes of a megaphone, encouraged the men on the rope to put more effort and speed into their work. Many a time a false alarm was sounded for no other purpose than to give rival companies an opportunity to enjoy a race, which, as a rule, ended in a fight. If the alarm was not a false one, the companies, on reaching the fire, would indulge in a struggle over the possession of a plug. Pistols, knives, iron spanners and sling shot were freely used and it was remarkable how few lives were lost when the character of the instruments employed is taken into consideration. A false alarm was worse, sometimes, than a true one, for, there being no fire to extinguish, the men had ample opportunity to indulge in free fights. While the excitement was on, one company after another would dash down the streets, every vehicle having to turn aside and give them the right of way, and the whole town would be in tumult, dread and apprehension until the fire was extinguished, or the companies returned to their houses. Every visitor to the city commented upon this feature of our life. George Combe, in 1839, speaks of the engines "rushing, roaring" past his windows. Charles Lyell, the English geologist, says that he and his party were four days in this city "and every night there was an alarm of fire, usually a false one, but the noise of the firemen was tremendous. At the head of the procession came a runner, blowing a horn, with a deep, unearthly sound. Next a long line of men (for no horses are employed) drawing a strong rope to which the ponderous engine was attached, with a large bell at the top ringing all the while."

The firemen became a common nuisance. It would have been better for the city to have suffered the loss resulting from a few fires rather than submit to the prevailing rowdyism. The "Jakey" fireman, a coarse, brutal, profane, blustering bully was a type of the town life. In many instances, his usual attire was a red flannel shirt with a flowing collar and a black neckerchief tied in a sailor's knot, both ends flowing to the wind. With his hat cocked on one side, and a cigar in the corner of his mouth he had the appearance of a pirate and was proud of his distinction. He was the admiration of the little hoodlums who in time hoped to play the same part. Ready at an instant for a fight or a frolic, nothing was so pleasing to his ear as an alarm of fire. As soon as he heard the sound of the bell, he would dash with head-long speed to his engine house, and if there in time would throw open the doors, seize the horn and lead his fellows to action. The securing of the horn made him for the time being, the captain of his company and as he ran ahead in advance of the engine it was his duty to ascertain from bystanders the location of the fire.

The companies were all volunteer and had to depend for their support on contributions from private sources. If the hose needed repairing, or the

engine was out of service, a ball was given and the citizens would be blackmailed by having forced upon them tickets for an entertainment to which they never intended to go. Members, in couples or groups, would travel through the business sections of the city, asking for subscriptions from the merchants and shop-keepers, and those who refused to pay or hesitated to contribute would be apt to receive an intimation that it would be to their interest to show a broader spirit of liberality.

The firemen, too, exerted an influence in the politics of the city, for the leaders of the companies could, on election day, muster a goodly array of voters, some of the companies having a register that contained over a thousand names, and consequently the pot-house politician became contemptibly subservient to their influence and loyal in the support of their interests. One of the hardest fought battles ever waged in this city was over the question of the introduction of a paid fire department. Members of the Councils who favored a change from a volunteer to a paid department, were threatened, cajoled and insulted by bands of ruffians who attended the public meetings. The firemen, too, had their supporters, even among the best classes of the people, for at times, in the face of danger, they performed thrilling deeds of heroism, saving not only property but the lives of the people at great personal risk. These brave and courageous deeds made them heroes in the opinion of the people, and many excuses were made for their wild and riotous conduct, complacent citizens excusing them by saying, "Oh! well, the boys must have their fun."

The firemen's parade was a feature of our city life. One of the first and most impressive celebrations of this character was held to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of Washington's birth. So imposing an appearance did they make that they were encouraged to hold their own exclusive procession the following year. In 1852 the parade was one of unusual splendor. Over five thousand men were in line and six hundred musicians. The hose carriages were burnished as bright as gold, and were covered with flowers. Marshals carried great silver horns filled with bouquets, while every man in line was dressed in a regularly prescribed uniform, which consisted of an overcoat, buff or black in color and strapped around the waist with a broad belt, into which was stuck a spanner. The headgear was a stiff-brimmed leather hat painted with figures and bearing the name of the fire company in prominent letters. Over the shoulders was worn a cape decorated to correspond with the hat. White cotton gloves and black trousers completed the outfit. The members of some of the hose and hook and ladder companies wore red shirts, with black neckties and hats that resembled in form those worn by sailors, called "nor'easters." The companies tried to outvie each other in appearance as well as in numbers. Visiting delegations came from surrounding towns, and it required two hours for the procession to pass a given point. There was another notable parade in 1857, but the Civil War soon intervened, and it was not until 1865 that the next one took place.

Another annoying feature in connection with the fire companies was the organization of gangs of young hoodlums. They were not members of the fire companies but were simply called followers, and assumed such names as "Fairies," "Hivers," "Killers," "Buffers," "Bouncers," "Springers," "Hunk-

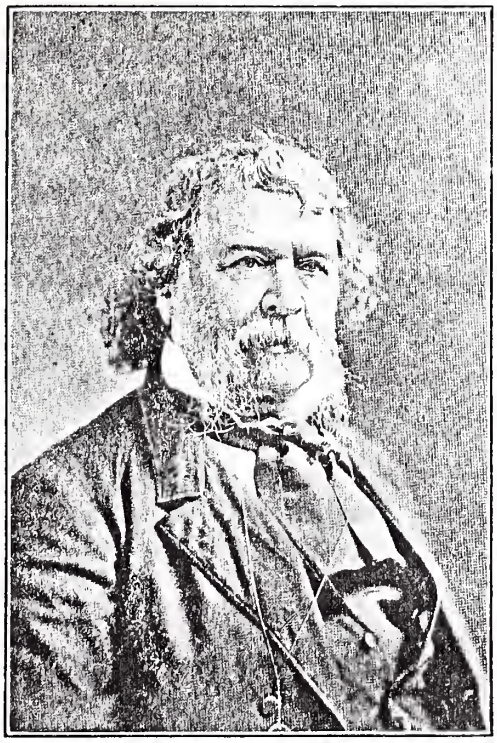
ers," "Spigots," "Schuylkill Rangers," "Bloodtubs" and "Guinea Hens." They fought each other whenever they met, like savages, and their stone fights not only broke the windows in the houses but cracked many a skull and in several instances injured several innocent and inoffensive pedestrians who happened to be passing by. A volley of stones thrown by these young ruffians was almost like a fusillade of musketry, and quite as dangerous. They were apprentices, as it were, and learning their trades in order to play their parts when old enough to join the fire organizations.

The city was visited by a number of fires, but the most disastrous one was that which occurred in July, 1850. It broke out in a warehouse located in Water below Vine street. It started in a quantity of pressed hay stored in one of the buildings and spread rapidly until it reached a warehouse filled with explosives, and in an instant the air resounded with a rumbling noise like that of artillery. Smoke rose in such volumes that it was impossible for the firemen to get close enough to the buildings to pour water on the flames and they devoted their efforts to saving the surrounding property. The area covered by the fire extended from the river front to Second street and from Callowhill to Vine street. It soon got beyond the control of the firemen and appeals were made to New York and Baltimore for assistance. The firemen at last got the flames under control, but not before twenty-eight persons were killed and fifty-eight injured, and three hundred and sixty-seven stores and dwelling houses entirely destroyed. This was a real danger and the firemen, be it said to their credit, met it with great courage and rendered efficient service, some of them even laying down their lives in the performance of duty.

For many years efforts had been made to effect a consolidation of the city with the outlying districts, but there was a vast difference of opinion upon the question and meetings for and against the project were held, where all the advantages and disadvantages were carefully weighed and considered. Local politicians in the districts feared that their influence would be lessened if the consolidation was effected. It was also argued that the benefit would accrue to the city rather than to the districts, and that the tax rates in the districts would be raised without an adequate return, but gradually, after much contention, the project won its way and on November 16, 1849, a public meeting was held and many of those who had been prominent in objecting to the scheme came forward now and advocated it. John Swift, William Rawle, Francis Wharton, John Cadwalader, David Paul Brown, Henry D. Gilpin, Clement C. Biddle, William Elder, George H. Earle, William L. Hurst, Joel B. Sutherland, Benjamin Harris Brewster, Theodore Cuyler, Passmore Williamson, George W. Biddle, Chapman Biddle, Henry Horn, Henry M. Watts, Edward R. Cope, Eli K. Price, and some others had charge of the movement, and as a result of the meeting, an executive committee was appointed, consisting of Eli K. Price, John M. Read, John Cadwalader, Gideon G. Westcott, Charles L. Ingram and a number of men of like prominence.

Still, however, nothing was accomplished until the Legislature met in 1853-54, when a bill was passed providing for consolidation and the city was made to include the entire county, which was divided into twenty-four wards. The term of the Mayor was extended from one year to two years. The Se-

lect Council consisted of a member from each ward, whose term was for a period of two years, and the Common Council consisted of three members from each ward—with the exception of the seventeenth and the twenty-third—which were allotted four members for each. The term of Common Councilmen was for one year. The passage of the bill was celebrated by the giving of a dinner to the Governor and other distinguished guests in the Sansom Street Hall, at which Morton McMichael was the presiding officer. The election for the first Mayor under the Act was held on the first Tuesday in June. The Whigs nominated as their candidate Robert T. Conrad against Richard Vaux who was the Democratic nominee. The election resulted in favor of Judge Conrad, and he began his administration on the first Monday in July. Mayor Conrad was a prominent citizen who had made for himself a reputation as a playwright and a journalist, and was a man who always took an active part in public affairs. After effecting a reorganization of the city government, he began to enforce with vigor the temperance and the Sunday laws, which policy met with considerable opposition in some quarters, and in 1856, Richard Vaux was again nominated by the Democrats and the Whigs supported Henry D. Moore. The election resulted in the election of Vaux by a substantial majority. He was renominated in 1858, but was defeated by Alexander Henry, and in 1860 Mr. Henry was reëlected by a small majority over the Democratic candidate, John Robbins, Jr. Under the consolidation, the Mayors were given increased authority over their predecessors, and in order to meet the prevailing rowdyism, the police force was increased and its morale greatly improved. Especially did Vaux deal with a strong hand in his treatment of the rowdy desperadoes. The "Schuylkill Rangers" who dominated the locality at the end of Market street bridge, were a ruthless band of ruffians who were a law unto themselves. They established virtually a reign of terror. They looted boats and destroyed private property at their will, held up pedestrians upon the public streets, and defied the police. Vaux was determined to break this gang up, and for this purpose placed the locality where these desperate acts were committed under the surveillance of the bravest and most courageous men on the force. "Dick" Vaux, as he was familiarly called, was in the habit



HON. RICHARD VAUX.

of patrolling the streets after nightfall to see that the patrolmen did their duty. One night several of the "Rangers" were suddenly surprised by the appearance of Mr. Vaux and a squad of his police and although the night was stormy and bitter cold, the roughs threw themselves into the icy river and swam to a vessel moored out in the middle of the stream. Here they thought they were safe but Vaux seized a boat, pursued them, arrested and brought them to shore, bound them over and saw that they were ultimately convicted and sent to jail.

The main battle ground was in the district known as Moyamensing, although fights frequently occurred in almost every section of the city. Rowdyism was rampant and even in decent residential localities it was often impossible to pass without suffering insult, the corners where groups of toughs and loungers had gathered. A resident in those days in commenting on this matter said that he lived on New Market street and that stone fights between the followers of the "Good Intent" and the "Northern Liberties" fire companies were of frequent occurrence, and were so bitterly waged that they endangered the lives of pedestrians. When the ammunition of stones gave out, the combatants deliberately dug up the cobbles and used them as missiles. Time and again the neighbors had to close their shutters to save the windows from being broken and they remained closed and bolted until the rowdies ceased their fracas which was ended by one party putting the other to rout or by the arrival of a squad of policemen.

Upon one occasion when a large fire took place in Camden, the authorities of that town hastily requested assistance from Philadelphia. It so happened that the Moyamensing and the Shiffler Hose Companies boarded the same boat in crossing the ferry. One taunt brought on another, until at last there was a pitched battle which resulted in one of the hose companies throwing the hose carriage of the other company into the river.

The act of consolidation met from its original opponents as time ran on a general commendation. The union made the city more cosmopolitan and of greater importance and influence and gave to the executive more dignity and increased power, although it may be said that up to this time the Mayor was but a chief of police and had but little to say in the management of any of the departments and it was not until the passage of the Bullitt Bill that he was vested with that power that made him an executive officer in the full sense of the term.

CHAPTER XXV.

WAR WITH MEXICO. AGITATION OF SLAVERY QUESTION. JAMES BUCHANAN ELECTED TO THE PRESIDENCY. DRED SCOTT CASE. PANIC OF 1857. DISCOVERY OF OIL IN PENNSYLVANIA. STREET PASSENGER RAILWAYS INTRODUCED. JENNY LIND VISITS THE CITY. DR. KANE RETURNS FROM ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS. VISIT OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY. VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DURING the period which we have been considering the Union was extending her territory in the West and Southwest and was assuming the proportions of a vast empire.

In 1845 Texas was admitted as a State but her western boundary was a matter of dispute. It was claimed by the Texans that it was the Rio Grande River, but the Mexicans denied this and fixed the Nueces River, about one hundred miles east of the Rio Grande as the western boundary line of Texas. President Polk commanded General Taylor to seize the strip of land between the two rivers and to protect it against all invasions. Mexico resented this outrage, organized an army and immediately invaded the territory in controversy. A conflict took place in which the Mexicans were defeated. This was followed by the battle of Palo Alto, won by the Americans, under the command of General Taylor, familiarly called "Old Rough and Ready." Battle after battle succeeded in turn and every one resulted in success for the American cause. It is said to be the only war recorded in history in which all the victories were scored on one side, for in every conflict the American troops were victorious and in every instance the battles were won against a superior force.

The admission of Texas greatly increased the influence of the South in Congress. It was, of course, strenuously opposed by the anti-slavery men of the North, and the leading Abolitionists of Pennsylvania took a prominent part in this opposition and this State became the storm centre of the conflict.

By the Missouri Compromise of 1820, as we have already stated in a previous chapter, slavery could not be extended west of the Mississippi, or, in other words, north of the parallel of 36° 30″ on the map, but this compromise was repealed in 1850 at the time of the admission of California, and the dispute grew hotter and more threatening as time ran on. It was the irrepressible conflict, for, in the language of Seward, the Republic could not exist half slave and half free. The clouds were scudding before the storm and the political horizon was black with foreboding disaster.

Whenever a movement was made to do away with slavery, or to prevent its entrance into the territories, the South threatened to withdraw from the Union, claiming that she had the right to do this whenever, in her opinion, the National Government transcended its constitutional limits. This threat always frightened the North, although there were many opponents of slavery that would rather have had the system exist than see the Union broken in twain

and all sorts of compromises were offered, which, however, only temporized with the all-important question.

By the treaty of peace signed in 1848, we had obtained from Mexico, not only the undisputed possession of Texas, but also the territory of California and New Mexico. This was so vast a domain that numerous States were carved out of it and to prevent the introduction of slavery in the new States, Congressman Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, a Democrat, offered a bill providing for the prohibition of slavery in any part of the territory acquired from Mexico, but his proviso failed to become a law. A number of Democrats, however, supported this measure and afterwards organized themselves into what was called the "Free Soil Party" which was ultimately swallowed up by the Republicans.

In 1852 Webster and Clay both passed away and their great influence, which had done much to preserve the Union intact, was at an end excepting so far as the remembrance of their teachings were concerned, and a new era with new leaders was inaugurated.

During all this time the fight had been made by the North to prevent the extension of slavery rather than its extinction. It was only the rampant Abolitionists that were willing to sacrifice even the integrity of the Union, in their efforts to destroy the institution.

In 1854 began the struggle for the possession of Kansas, and upon this bloody ground was settled for the time being, at least, the question of the admission of slavery into the territories.

In 1856 James Buchanan, a resident of Pennsylvania, was nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He was a man of distinction in national politics and he had held many offices of high station. He had been elected to Congress in 1820; later he was sent to the United States Senate; was appointed Minister to Russia, then Secretary of State under Polk, and in 1853 was accredited as Minister to England. He was Scotch-Irish by descent, and no doubt had those qualities that would have made an excellent official had it not been for the terrific struggle waged through his administration on the all-absorbing question of slavery.

The campaign of 1856 was one of the most exciting that had ever taken place in this country. Every orator was called into requisition, mass-meetings were held in all of the cross roads and in Philadelphia the campaign was one of unusual interest; marching clubs were formed, called "Wide-Awakes." The men bore torches and were dressed in leather caps and capes. This was the organization that led to the formation of the "Invincibles." The whole country indeed was wrought up to excessive enthusiasm and "the wooly horse of Fremont" was used as the mascot for the Republicans. Buchanan was elected to the presidency and entered upon the discharge of his duties, although a Northerner and a native and resident of Pennsylvania, he was a Southern sympathizer and was willing to make any sacrifice to establish more firmly than ever the institution of slavery. Not long after he took the oath of office, Judge Taney, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, handed down what is known as the Dred Scott Decision. Scott was a negro slave, born in the South of slave parents. His master had taken him from the slave State of Mis-

souri to the free State of Illinois where he remained for a period of two years. After a short sojourn in Minnesota, to which State he had been taken by his master, he finally returned to Missouri. There he was sold at public auction, but demanded his liberty on the ground that he had lived for a considerable time on free soil and that this habitation had given to him the rights and qualities of a free man. The case was fought bitterly from beginning to end and the arguments made were most exhaustive, the Bible itself being invoked in support of both sides. At last it was carried for final judgment to the Supreme Court of the United States, where after due consideration, the Court decided (only two justices dissenting) that a negro whether bond or free, who was a descendant of slave parentage or ancestors was not an American citizen, that he had no right to sue in the courts of the United States and that his entry upon free soil did not in any sense emancipate him from slavery or loosen the shackles from his limbs and finally he "had no right which the white man was bound to respect." The opinion culminated in the Civil War, for it shocked the sentiments of the people when they saw in bold relief the hideous features of slavery and how deeply rooted the iniquitous system was in the institution of the country. It gave a new phase to the question, for the South contended under this interpretation, slavery could exist even in the free States if a master saw it to his interest to remove his slaves from a slave State to a free one.

Although the opinion enraged and angered the Abolitionists and aroused the thinking people of the North it after all was a strict interpretation of the law. Chief Justice Taney may have shocked the sentiments of the country, but he laid down the law as it existed and was established by precedent. He was right in his interpretation when he said a slave was a mere thing, a piece of property without any civil or political rights; he could be owned and sold as a mere chattel, and was but on a level with the cattle of the plantation, and if the court was right then the institution was radically wrong and there was only one thing to do in the name of humanity and that was to destroy the system which had blinded men to justice, equity and right.

While these discussions were on, a business panic took place in 1857. The Ohio Land and Trust Company, of Cincinnati, failed through the fault of its New York agent, in August of that year, and a financial disturbance shook the whole business world to its centre. A large number of houses failed, nearly all the banks in the country suspended payments and were compelled to close their doors while mills and factories in every direction had to shut down. The crisis spread rapidly over the entire nation. Loans could not be made at any premium and the ruin was widespread. The chief cause of this trouble resulted from the discovery of gold in California. The increased wealth of the country had induced a reckless speculation. It was a clear case of over-production; the supply exceeded the demand. Merchants and manufacturers were loaded with goods for which they could find no customers, while the farmer had no market for his grain. Philadelphia, one of the leading commercial and manufacturing cities in the country, especially felt the effects of the shock and it took many months before normal conditions were reached.

In 1859 Colonel Drake sank the first successful oil well in this State; it was located in Titusville, northwestern Pennsylvania. It was not until fifteen years after the discovery of petroleum, that natural gas was discovered in the same

locality. This gas was utilized for the lighting of streets and houses, for cooking and for fuel in manufacturing purposes, and for several years the towns in the gas belt were illuminated by great torches or flames of light that issued out of tall iron pipes which at a distance looked like beacons. Pittsburg was especially enriched and benefited by the discovery, but it was found impracticable to carry it into distant localities, especially in view of the fact that the supply was diminishing.

The conflict against slavery, notwithstanding the depression in the business world, still continued, and in 1859 John Brown, of Ossawatomie, made an incursion into Virginia, seized the public buildings at Harper's Ferry, and attempted to liberate the slaves in that vicinity. His campaign was unsuccessful and he and six of his companions were hanged at Charleston, Virginia. This event was followed in 1860 by the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for the Presidency of the United States, and the battle was now fairly on which was to result either in the destruction of slavery or in the Union.

The population of the country at this period was over 30,000,000 of people. In material wealth she had grown so rapidly that she was the wonder and marvel of the world. Railroads, canals and steamships on the rivers, lakes and coasts made transportation comparatively a cheap and easy matter, while the telegraph brought the most distant sections within immediate communication and the Atlantic cable bound the old world to the new.

Omnibuses still rumbled over the cobble stones of Philadelphia, but efforts were now being made to secure charters for the laying of railways in the streets. There was strenuous opposition to this proposition, for it was contended that they would greatly interfere with travel by reason of having their tracks laid in the middle of the streets, and, further than this, that the repose of the people at night would be disturbed by the ringing of bells. A passenger railway was laid from Southwark to Frankford, on Fifth and Sixth streets in 1858. This line was followed by the Tenth and Eleventh streets, Market street, Second and Third streets and the Race and Vine streets lines. Municipal improvements were introduced in every direction. The water supply was extended, streets were better lighted and better paved, while more ample police protection was introduced. The city was encroaching upon the suburbs and new streets were being opened in every direction. Pittsburgh was developing into the greatest iron and steel centre in the country while the cities and towns of Pennsylvania were increasing in population and becoming prosperous communities.

In the decade preceding the Civil War, this city had two severe winters, those of 1854 and 1856. Many people were out of work and the weather was so bitter cold that there was great suffering among the poor. In the beginning of 1856 the Delaware River was frozen from bank to bank. So deep was the ice that bonfires were made upon it around which the skaters gathered to warm their hands and feet. Gamblers set up the "Thimble-ring" and the "Three Card Monté" game, while venders had their stands for the sale of hot viands. On the 26th of January, when it was calculated twenty thousand people were enjoying themselves in winter sports on the frozen surface of the river, a dreadful accident took place. A sleighing party containing five persons was speeding over the ice when suddenly the horses disappeared by falling

into an air hole. Rescuers rushed to the assistance, but, notwithstanding all the efforts that were made, two women were drowned. This made the people more prudent in the future in indulging in their winter sports, but it was not until late in March the ice broke up and the river was cleared for navigation. A ferry boat, while making its way through the floes of ice, suddenly took fire, and, out of one hundred passengers on board, thirty were burned to death or drowned.

One notable event of this period was the visit of Jenny Lind, called the "Swedish Nightingale." She came to this country under a contract made by Phineas T. Barnum. He had been successful in introducing Fanny Ellsler and General Tom Thumb and he thought he would play for higher game. He sent an agent to see her to provide the details, and he entered into an agreement for one hundred and fifty nights at a thousand dollars a night. All her hotel and traveling expenses were to be paid as well as the wages of her servants and secretaries and she was to be provided with horses and carriages wherever she went. She was also to be accompanied by Julian Benedict, a well known music director, and Senor Beletti, an Italian baritone. Barnum immediately set about raising a sum covering the amount of the contract to be deposited with bankers in London on or before a specified date. After using every effort he was still short $5,000 and he was afraid the nightingale would fly from his hand for she was being pursuaded at home not to place herself under the care of a man like Barnum who was a recognized humbug. Having, however, secured the full amount and having complied with every letter of his agreement, Jenny Lind sailed from London and arrived in New York where she was most warmly received. Everyone in society was anxious to entertain her. Merchants named their goods after her, such as Jenny Lind gloves, Jenny Lind bonnets, Jenny Lind shawls, etc. The keen showman saw there was more money in the enterprise than he had at first anticipated and generously increased the terms of the agreement. After visiting New York and Boston and arousing her audiences to the wildest enthusiasm, she came to Philadelphia, where she made her first appearance in the Chestnut Street Theatre on the night of October 17th, 1850. So great was the demand for tickets to admission that it was decided to sell them at public auction, and Moses Thomas was chosen as the auctioneer, one ticket bringing the enormous price of $625, which was bought by a man named M. A. Root, a well known daguerreotypist, with a studio on Chestnut street. She gave several concerts in this city in Musical Fund Hall and then began her southern tour. Upon her return she appeared in Burton's old National Theatre at Ninth and Chestnut streets. It was here in Philadelphia that she asked to be released from her agreement. She saw that Barnum, financially, had the better end of the contract. He had so successfully advertised her and had raised public expectation to such a height that his profits were enormous and after making some concessions released her from the contract, retaining as his share of the profits $535,486.25 as against her share of $176,675.09. She returned to Europe dissatisfied and with a mortal dislike not only for Barnum but for all Americans. Mme. Charles Moulton, in her "Courts of Memory" describes a personal interview she had with the great

singer in the Duke de Vallombrosa's villa at Cannes. In the course of the conversation she expressed herself as hating the Americans and as abhorring the very name of Barnum, who, she said, "exhibited me much as he did the big giant or any other of his monstrosities." "But," said her visitor, "you must not forget how you were idolized and appreciated in America, even as a child I can remember how they worshipped you." "Worship, or not," she answered sharply, "I was nothing more than a show in a showman's hands, I can never forget that."

In 1857 Elisha Kent Kane, a resident of Philadelphia and a member of an old and respected family of that city, died in the West Indies where he had gone to recover his health which had been impaired by his exposure in the Arctic regions. It was one of the most impressive funeral processions that had ever taken place in the city and men of the highest distinction took part in the ceremony. Among the pall-bearers were Horace Binney, Commodore Read, ex-Governor Pollock, William B. Reed, Bishop Potter, Judge Grear, Chief Justice Lewis, Dr. Dunglison and Major C. J. Biddle. The body lay in state in Independence Hall, guarded by the Washington Grays. Elisha Kent Kane was a son of Judge Kent Kane. He graduated in medicine in the University of Pennsylvania in 1843, but did not devote himself to an active practice, and immediately began foreign explorations. He entered the Navy in 1850 as a surgeon and offered his services to the deHaven Arctic Expedition, which was organized for the purpose of rescuing Sir John Franklin, a British polar traveler, from whom nothing had been heard since he entered the polar regions in 1845. The expedition returned without finding any trace of the British explorer and Kane immediately interested Henry Grinnell, a New York merchant, who had made a large contribution to the deHaven expedition, to help him fit up a ship under his own direction. Kane's ship left New York in 1853, but owing to the great accumulation of ice in the Arctic regions, he was compelled to pass the winter north of the 78th parallel. He spent the following summer in that locality making scientific experiments and discoveries, but the ice would not release its hold of his vessel and the party was compelled to abandon it, and after the most frightful privations and sufferings they arrived in New York in the Fall of 1855, after an absence of two years and a half. It is needless to say that the return of the adventurers was welcomed with every expression of delight.

His sojourn in the Arctic regions had so undermined Kane's health he was compelled to seek a warmer climate in which to recuperate. In the meantime he wrote a work called "Arctic Explorations" which was eagerly read throughout the country and yielded him in royalties in the neighborhood of $65,000, one of the most successful books up to that time that had ever been sold by subscription in this country. The soft and balmy air of the West Indies could not restore him to health and he died there of consumption in February of 1857.

Two events worth noticing occurred during this period. The first was the visit of the Japanese Embassy in June, 1860. Perhaps no visiting delegation of foreigners ever created a greater excitement and curiosity. The streets were crowded with people and at every step of the way the Japanese were received with the warmest welcome. Fortunately, the Continental Hotel had been built

and completed in all its appointments, and here was provided ample accommodations up-to-date. Commodore Perry's visit to Japan had brought about this event. It was the uniting of the far East with the modern West and an opening of a new era in commerce and enterprise.

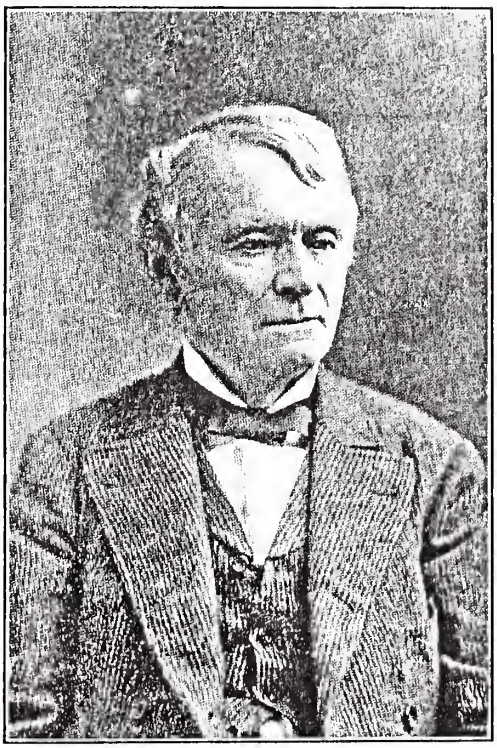
In October of that year, the Prince of Wales, afterwards King Edward VII., came to the city and was handsomely entertained.

CHAPTER XXVI.

ANDREW CURTIN ELECTED GOVERNOR. LINCOLN ELECTED TO THE PRESIDENCY. OPENING OF THE CIVIL WAR. ORGANIZATION OF THE UNION LEAGUE. BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG. FAIR OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION. ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

THE Presidential campaign of 1860 was fought with extreme bitterness. Marching clubs were assailed by showers of stones as they passed through the streets while sometimes factions would meet each other face to face and indulge in a rough and tumble riot.

In the October election Andrew Curtin, candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania, was given a majority of more than 30,000. In the Presidential election in November the total vote in this State was 476,442; Lincoln's vote was 268,030; Breckinridge, 178,871; Douglas, 16,765, and Bell, candidate of the Constitutional Union Party, 12,776. This gave Lincoln a majority over all of 59,598. In the city, Lincoln polled 39,233; Douglas and Breckinridge polled together 30,053, while Bell had but 7131.



GOVERNOR ANDREW G. CURTIN.

When the returns came in and the election of Mr. Lincoln was announced the country appreciated the fact that it was to meet a crisis and men girded themselves for the fray.

The attitude of the South was threatening in the extreme. South Carolina already declared it was her intention to withdraw from the Union and in order to counteract this purpose, many meetings were held in Philadelphia to give an assurance to the Southern States that there was no intention upon the part of the North to deprive them of any constitutional rights, or even to destroy the system of slavery which was recognized as an institution. On January 3, 1861, in response to a call signed by a number of prominent citizens, among whom were Henry C. Carey, Morton McMichael, William D. Lewis, Daniel Dougherty, Ellis Lewis, Lewis C. Cassidy and Charles Gilpin, a meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, assembled to consider the questions of the hour and to appeal to the South not to act impulsively nor to take any step

that would lead to a civil war; but, notwithstanding these appeals, South Carolina did not change her belligerent attitude while her papers teemed with treasonable utterances and her prominent men defiantly assailed the policy of the new government and that Union which had cost so much blood and treasure in her creation and preservation was at last threatened with disintegration at the hands of her own sons.

The time was rapidly approaching when Lincoln was to be inaugurated and he set out from his home to make a tour of the Eastern States on his way to Washington. He reached Philadelphia on February 21st. He had been met by a committee of citizens at Trenton who escorted him to the city. Public excitement was so great and party spirit ran so high that it was feared the president-elect might be assassinated and every precaution was taken to guard against so unfortunate an event. The very moment he entered the precincts of the city he was welcomed warmly, for Philadelphia was loyal to the core. The city was decorated with flags and bunting and an arch was thrown over Chestnut street which bore the words "Abraham Lincoln and the Whole Union." At night the houses were illuminated. The next day he was accompanied to the State House and rode in a barouche drawn by four white horses which was preceded by a cavalcade. The sidewalks were thronged with people who cheered him to the echo.

May I digress for a moment to give a little personal reminiscence? I was but a boy when Abraham Lincoln passed through this city on his way to the Capitol. I had endeavored to go to Independence Hall where he was to raise the Stars and Stripes, but, unfortunately, the streets were so crowded that I was unable to reach that locality and I took my place at the corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets and waited for the procession. I had never seen a President, and in anticipation was wrought up to a state of anxious curiosity. I had formed in my youthful mind an idea of his appearance. Of course, it was all in imagination, but I expected to see a man of magnificent presence, something entirely out of the ordinary. In time, however, the procession reached our corner and in a barouche stood a tall, black-haired, black-whiskered man, awkwardly bowing to the cheering crowds that lined both sides of the street. He was so different in appearance from what I had expected to see that I stood bewildered and astonished in my disappointment, but when he turned in our direction I was instantly impressed by the gentle, kindly face which seemed so fatherly and affectionate. Thank God, my little cap was in the air and my voice helped in its childish strength to swell the chorus of his welcome.

After remaining for a short time in this city arrangements were made for him to continue his journey to Washington. Information had been received that it was not safe to pass through Baltimore, for there was a conspiracy on foot against his life. Instead of taking the cars at the announced hour he secretly boarded a train on the night of the 22d, at Broad and Prime streets, and, arriving in Washington the next morning, took up his quarters at Willard's Hotel.

The South still continued defiant in its opposition and was deaf to every patriotic appeal. The temper of the North, too, began to change and abandoned its spirit of conciliation. The question had passed beyond the limits of compromise.

The Inauguration took place on March the fourth, and Lincoln's words rang through the nation when he pleaded for the preservation of the Union. "My countrymen," he said, "one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be any object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time, but no good object can be frustrated by it. * * * * In your hands, my dissatisfied countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you, you can have no conflict without being yourselves aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, to protect and defend it. I am loath to close. We are not enemies but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory stretching from every battle field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearth-stone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

But this earnest appeal found no response but jeers and derision.

On April 12th fire was opened on Fort Sumter, which was in command of Major Anderson, and the first shells that flew across the harbor of Charleston, announced to the world that the war was fairly on. The President immediately made a call for 75,000 troops for three months' service and convened an extra session of Congress. It was the general opinion of the people that the conflict would be of short duration. No one at that time thought it would extend its dreary length to four long years of agonizing war, and, in fact, many of the enlisted troops entered upon the campaign as if it were a frolic, but the people were soon brought to a realizing sense of what confronted them. The South seemed to have a contempt for the fighting qualities of her brothers of the North and claimed that one Southerner was worth three Yankees, and there was at the beginning of the conflict, perhaps some reason for this proud boast, because the South was composed of farms and plantations and every boy was brought up to horseback riding and to the use of firearms. Game of all kinds abounded and field sports were indulged in from boyhood. In the North the employees in the factories, mills and shops were afforded no such training and most men knew about as much of a gun as they did of a fiddle.

When the news reached Philadelphia of the firing upon Fort Sumter, the city was thrown into the greatest excitement, the streets were crowded with people and the bulletin boards were surrounded by anxious inquirers, eager to receive every piece of news. Crowds of men and boys, bearing the American flag, paraded through the streets and compelled all suspected persons to hang out the stars and stripes. Enlistment booths were soon opened in every section and the drum roll resounding through the streets made the city sound like a military encampment. Major General Patterson was put in command of all the Pennsylvania troops while the Philadelphia brigades were under the direction of General Cadwalader. As the troops from other States arrived, an opportunity was given for the kind offices of women and there were established two great refreshment saloons; one, "The Union Volunteer," was situated at

the corner of Washington and Delaware avenues, and the other was the well known "Cooper Shop." Here many thousand soldiers during the war were entertained and refreshed, and they had every reason to remember with gratitude the kind attention they received from the women of Philadelphia who were assiduous in their efforts to provide refreshments for tired, hungry and dusty soldiers.

On the morning of April 19th, the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment and several companies of Philadelphia troops left this city for Washington. In all they numbered about 1,800 men. The train was composed of several sections and the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment was the first to reach Baltimore, which city was filled with Southern sympathizers. They were well uniformed and equipped and in an affray with the mob four of them were killed and thirty or forty wounded. The soldiers returned fire and killed a number of citizens, then forcing their way at the point of the bayonet, at last boarded the train and started on their way South. The Pennsylvania troops that were in the rear were not well uniformed or equipped, many of them being without arms of any kind. The mob which had grown greater in numbers opened fire and hurled volleys of stones against the unarmed Pennsylvania soldiers and it looked as if the latter would be overwhelmed. The authorities pleaded with them not to continue on their way, and after consultation it was decided to return to Philadelphia, which city they reached on the night of April 19th. This treatment of the soldiers who were hastening on their way to save the Capital, greatly exasperated the citizens and resulted in making many doubting men loyal to the Union cause. All sorts of rumors were put into circulation and it was said that an army of Baltimoreans were making preparations to invade Pennsylvania and to attempt the capture of this city. The Councils at once appropriated a sum of money for the organization of a home guard in order to avoid a recurrence of the Baltimore riot, tracks were laid around the city and the troops of the North after this were conveyed direct to Washington without being compelled to change cars and to pass on foot through the streets of Baltimore.

The assassination of Colonel Ellsworth, of the New York Zouaves, at Alexandria in Virginia, was another event that stirred the North to the very centre. When his body reached this city, it was carried through the streets from the Baltimore station to the Kensington depot and every head was uncovered as the cortege passed.

Lieutenant Greble, a member of the well known family of this city, was killed at the Battle of Big Bethel, and on June 12th his remains reached Philadelphia. He was given a state funeral and impressive ceremonies took place in Independence Hall.

The next step upon the part of the Government was to raise money for the prosecution of the war and the authorities found in Philadelphia a man who in every way was equal to the emergency and whose name is as closely identified with the War of the Rebellion as was that of Robert Morris with the War of the Revolution. During those days when men's hearts failed and the future looked dark with disaster, Jay Cooke never for a moment despaired of the Republic and it was due to the energy and confidence he inspired that the

loans were quickly marketed. The Drexel firm must also come in for a share of this glory.

While the armies were gathering in the field and preparing for the conflict, great anxiety was felt in the North as to the outcome of the first battle and the effect it would have upon the issue. The hot-heads constantly urged a forward movement and on June 21st was fought the disastrous Battle of Bull Run, in which the Union Army was put to rout. Soldiers in a state of panic came pouring into Washington with all sorts of wild stories of the dreadful slaughter and disaster. The defeat, however, instead of disheartening the North only aroused it to greater exertion, for they now saw before them a task that would require all the efforts that could be made and all the resources upon which they could draw to bring it to an end. The Battle of Bull Run taught the Government that the soldiers must be better drilled, made more efficient, and placed under the command of more experienced officers. General Geo. B. McClellan was urged by his friends as the man for the hour. He was a son of the distinguished physician, Dr. George McClellan, and was born in Philadelphia in 1826. He was educated at West Point, but abandoning a military career, devoted himself to civil and railroad engineering. At the outbreak of the Civil War he offered his services to the National Government and was given a command in western Virginia, where he distinguished himself in several minor battles. For some reason or other he had obtained the reputation among his friends of being a great military officer, although he had never given any proof of his special ability and had not shown any particular genius on the field, in fact, he never had had an opportunity in actual warfare to show his prowess. Upon assuming his command of the Army of the Potomac he endeared himself to the soldiers and they affectionately hailed him as "Little Mac." He too had those qualities that made him a popular idol among the people and he inspired great confidence throughout the country. His admirers lauded him to the skies, ranked him with the genius of Napoleon and predicted for him an unparalleled success. Upon his arrival in this city on his way to Washington, he received a perfect ovation. Assuming command of the army he soon proved himself an able tactician and a great military engineer, but when it came to the question of aggressive fighting qualities, he did not meet public expectations. The camp was put in trim order and in a sanitary condition. The soldiers were hourly drilled, defensive fortifications were erected, but no forward movement was made. "All quiet on the Potomac" was the news that came from the army until it grew almost monotonous. "On to Richmond" was the cry, and the people, because of the long delay were growing impatient and impetuous. Lincoln and Stanton, the latter having succeeded Cameron as Secretary of War, urged McClellan with all their might to go forth to battle, but his excuses were that his forces were insufficient and his supplies inadequate and that under the circumstances it would be disastrous to begin an offensive movement. Day by day, week by week, month by month went by and the camp was always busy in making preparations but seemed never ready to march, and at last Lincoln gave the command to the army to move forward. Then followed the unsuccessful peninsular campaign. Disease attacked the army and most of McClellan's time was spent in fighting malaria rather than

the enemy. Heavy rains compelled the Union Army to wade through mud and water. The Chickohominey had overflowed its banks and as the army was on both sides of the river it could not act to advantage. Lee and McClellan engaged in a number of desperate battles around Richmond which battles resulted in the loss to the Union troops of a great number of guns and prisoners. The Union forces had been in the sight of Richmond but they were at last compelled to retreat to the James River and to the defense of Washington. The campaign had resulted without any advantage to the Union cause. In August, 1862, Pope was defeated at the second Battle of Bull Run. It was not a repetition of the scenes incident to the first disastrous battle of that name for the soldiers fell back in comparatively good order.

It was about this time when the outlook was so dark and ominous that the Union League was organized. It was a period of general gloom when even brave men's hearts failed. A number of prominent citizens met at the residence of Benjamin Gerhard, 226 South Fourth street, on November 15th, 1862, for the purpose of considering the question as to the organization of a loyal club composed of prominent citizens to uphold the hands of the Government at Washington. A week later the same gentlemen met at the home of George H. Boker, 1720 Walnut street, and formed what was called a Union Club. The original members were: Morton McMichael, Adolph E. Borie, John Meredith Read, Henry C. Carey, William Henry Rawle, Frederick Fraley, E. Spencer Miller, John Ashurst, Daniel Dougherty, Fairman Rogers, Ferdinand J. Dreer, Clarence H. Clark, Edwin M. Lewis, James L. Claghorn, William D. Lewis, J. B. Lippincott, J. Gillingham Fell, A. J. Antelo, Thomas A. Biddle, John Russell Young, S. V. Merrick, General George Cadwalader, J. I. Clark Hare, William Sellers, Abraham Barker, Dr. John F. Meigs, Horace Binney, Jr., Joseph Harrison, Jr., and James W. Paul. The next meeting was held at Dr. Meigs's house, 1201 Walnut street, where it was decided on December 27th, 1862, to call the club the "Union League" of Philadelphia. The house at 1118 Chestnut street, formerly the residence of Mr. Kuhn, was selected as the headquarters for the club, and William M. Meredith was chosen President, George H. Boker, Secretary, and George H. Claghorn, Treasurer. It was in no sense of the word a partisan organization for all men were called upon who were loyal to the Union to become members of the organization. The only qualifications were loyalty to the Government of the United States and unwavering support of its efforts for the suppression of the rebellion. It soon had on its roll a thousand members and sent out into the field no less than nine regiments, fully equipped. Following its example a number of like associations were formed throughout the country.

On September 17th, 1862, was fought the Battle of Antietam. After a dreadful carnage Lee was compelled to withdraw, but McClellan, who was in command of the Union forces, did not follow quickly enough to satisfy the authorities at Washington and he was removed from his command. He was succeeded by General Burnside who suffered a signal defeat at the Battle of Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock and was compelled to fall back on Washington. General Hooker was assigned the command, but after two days' hard fighting at Chancellorsville was badly beaten. Encouraged by his successes,

Lee endeavored to invade Pennsylvania. He came down the Shenandoah valley with about seventy thousand men, crossed the Potomac in June, 1863, and it was his intention to capture Harrisburg, then, if successful, to march on to Philadelphia, but before these plans could be carried out he had to meet the Union forces at Gettysburg, under General Meade, a native Pennsylvanian, and there was fought virtually the decisive battle of the war. The Union troops heretofore had fought on the soil of Virginia; they were now on their native heath and in defense of their own hearthstones. The battle lasted for three days, July 1st, 2d and 3d. In the first day of the battle the Confederates sustained a repulse, on the second day Lee endeavored to capture "Little Round Top" but was driven back with heavy loss. This was followed by an attack on Culp's Hill which the Confederates succeeded in capturing but which they were compelled soon to relinquish. So the battle raged, when, as a final effort, Lee ordered General Pickett with a force of fifteen thousand men to attack General Hancock on Cemetery Ridge. It was a bold, desperate coup and if it had been successful, no doubt the Union lines would have been broken and the army compelled to retreat. To reach the point of attack, Pickett had to march under a terrible fire, over a mile of open ground. The Union cannon cut great gaps into the column of the advancing troops but the gaps were immediately filled up and the soldiers in close order held their line until they reached the Ridge. Silently, boldly they moved forward, depending upon the use of the bayonet when they should reach the enemy. Shot and shell plowed through their ranks, for the Union troops from every direction centered their artillery upon the advancing column. At last under this storm of terrible fire they reached the rising ground in front of the Union forces. Their column was still intact and with fixed bayonet they charged up the slope and part of the Federal lines gave way but the rest held their ground and hurled back the Confederate troops, defeated and dismayed. The charge had failed, the victory was won and from this point may be dated the preservation of the Union and the Constitution. The battle was fought on Pennsylvania soil, under the command of a native Pennsylvanian, General George G. Meade, and Pickett's charge was repulsed by the corps under General Hancock, another eminent Pennsylvania soldier.

During the continuance of this battle, Philadelphia, as well may be imagined, was in a state of panic and excitement. Merchants packed up their goods for removal into the interior and those people who had places of refuge, made preparations to leave the town. The streets were crowded with the excited mobs and the bulletin boards gave out the news every hour of the day, for if any special information was received it was issued in the form of an extra, and newsboys only added to the general terror by crying out the "Latest." When at last official information reached this city that the Confederates had met with defeat and were on a retreat to Virginia, the people could not contain themselves. It was hard to realize after three days of such suspense that the enemy had been finally repulsed, for indeed the people had been so wrought up by the information from the field of battle, that they would not have been surprised to hear that the army of Lee was on its way to Philadelphia. It was the last attempt to invade the North and from this great crucial battle, fought

on the soil of Pennsylvania, may be dated the beginning of the end of the conflict. Had Lee won that battle there is no telling what the result might have been.

The next day was the Fourth of July, the national anniversary of America's independence and it goes without saying that the country north of Mason's and Dixon's line surrendered itself to general jubilation.

Following this day of thanksgiving came a period of sorrow and mourning, for when the lists of dead and wounded were scanned there was hardly a household that had not sustained a loss. Thousands of wounded soldiers were hurried to the city, and empty halls, engine houses, churches, warehouses and other buildings were turned, temporarily, into hospitals.

The glorious news of the capture of Vicksburg by General Grant, on the fourth of July, reached this city on the 7th, and the people once more were wrought up to the highest state of enthusiasm notwithstanding the terrible loss that had been sustained in the Union armies. When the news reached the city of the fall of Vicksburg, the State House bell called the citizens to a meeting in Independence Square. In answer to this call, five hundred members of the Union League, preceded by a band, marched to the State House. Here the Rev. Dr. Boardman made a prayer while all heads were uncovered, and at its conclusion, the band that had been placed overhead in the steeple of Independence Hall played "Old Hundred." It was a most impressive scene; every heart was touched and as the voices joined in the singing of the old hymn there was hardly a dry eye to be seen.

Peace was some distance off, for there were two more years yet to follow of terrible strife and the contest was to ebb and flow but the decisive strokes at Gettysburg and Vicksburg had been made and the result seemed now to be only a question of time and endurance.

The Presidential election in 1864 resulted in the success of Abraham Lincoln. He was nominated in June in the Republican Convention in Baltimore. McClellan became a candidate of the Democratic party in the Chicago Convention that was held in August and on a platform antagonistic to the policies of Lincoln's administration. Grant had been transferred from the West and had been given the command of the Army of the Potomac and had been pounding away at Lee with his characteristic determination and resolution. In the summer of 1864, the Confederates made another effort to carry the war into Pennsylvania and bands of guerillas came so far north that they tore up railroads and cut the wires between Philadelphia and Washington. The fact was soon appreciated, however, that these were simply bands who were not acting with Lee's army but were only sent North to induce Grant to withdraw his pressure from the main body of the Confederates. During all this time the political campaign was bitterly contested and gave great anxiety to the loyal supporters of the Lincoln administration, but the result, fortunately, was such as to encourage the friends of the Union, and the administration was urged to carry the war to an end. Grant's contest in Virginia and Sherman's "March to the Sea" broke down the whole Confederate defense and at eleven o'clock on the morning of April 3d, 1865, a simple dispatch reached Philadelphia announcing the glad news that "Richmond is Ours." It was the end. The news

was placed in the form of a bulletin at a newspaper office on Third street and spread like wild-fire through the city. Business was suspended, cheers rent the air, workmen threw down their tools and the children were dismissed from the schools; judges adjourned the courts, jurymen, witnesses and attorneys could not restrain their exuberance and even the court rooms resounded with applause; flags were flung to the breeze, processions of men and boys formed in line and paraded through the streets all directing their steps into the centre of the city and fire companies dashed to the scene, clanging their bells and blowing their whistles; the State House bell rang out the glad tidings and above all could be heard the booming of cannon. There had been exciting scenes in the past but they were as nothing compared with the scenes incident to the fall of Richmond. The town went wild with delight, strangers clasped hands and congratulated each other and men danced in the public highways. In a few days following, on Sunday, April 9th, came the news of the surrender of Lee's army and the scenes just described were again repeated.

One of the most influential organizations created during the war was the Sanitary Commission, which was founded in the year 1861 and did most important work in providing the hospital service. It was a national body and had branches throughout the Northern States and raised large sums of money for the Government to provide for the comfort of sick and wounded soldiers. In June, 1864, in Logan Square of this city, a great Central Fair was held to aid the Commission in its work. Large buildings were erected covering the square in which articles of all kinds and descriptions were offered for sale. Patriotic citizens gave contributions and all benevolent institutions aided in one way or another by gifts to make the fair a success. The principal building was 540 feet long and 60 feet wide. The ground covered by all the buildings was about 6,500 feet, making altogether a mile in length by 60 feet in width. The opening day was a great event. The Governors of New Jersey and Delaware as well as Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Mayor of the city, took part in the opening ceremonies. John C. Cresson, chairman of the committee on arrangements, formally transferred the buildings to the Hon. John Welsh, chairman of the Executive Committee, which buildings were accepted in a most thoughtful and eloquent speech on behalf of the committee by one of the most distinguished lawyers of the country, Theodore Cuyler. Bishop Simpson had been delegated by Abraham Lincoln as his personal representative, and to his care in turn the buildings were transferred to the National Government. Mr. Lincoln with Mrs. Lincoln made a personal visit to the fair and upon that occasion the buildings were so crowded with enthusiastic citizens that the President had but little opportunity to examine the exhibits. The Fair was most successfully conducted and yielded in return over one million dollars.

Just as daylight was beginning to break and people began to look into the future with hope, the country was suddenly shocked by the news of the death of President Lincoln. It was on the morning of Saturday, April 15th, that news of the assassination reached this city and the citizens were thrown into a state of consternation. Having guided the vessel safely through the storm, and just as it was reaching port, the great captain was stricken down. No one who did not witness the scenes of that day can have any conception of the sorrow

expressed by the people. Men seemed to speak in a whisper, there was no feeling of anger or vindictiveness but only that depth of woe that could not find utterance nor expression in words. Men upon the public streets who knew each other, would stop, clasp hands and while tears gushed from their eyes not being able to utter a word, would shake hands, part and go on their different ways.

On Saturday afternoon, April 22d, the remains of Lincoln reached Philadelphia on their way to Springfield. They were met at the Baltimore depot by military bodies and by a great procession of citizens. The tolling of bells and the booming of cannon announced the arrival of the train and the hearse was escorted through the city to Independence Hall which it reached about eight o'clock. From ten o'clock until midnight those persons who were given tickets of admission were allowed to view the remains which lay in state in that historic building. The next day was Sunday and the hall was thrown open to the general public. As early as four o'clock in the morning the streets were crowded and the line extended almost to the Schuylkill River. The doors, however, were not opened until six o'clock and it was midnight before they were closed. I remember distinctly the event and took my place in the line at an early hour in the morning in the neighborhood of Broad street and it was long past noon before I reached the hall. The streets on all sides were crowded with people anxious to get an entrance to look upon the face of the man whom they now all loved. Early the next morning before daylight, the body was again carried to the funeral car and the cortege proceeded on its way to New York.

Troops now began to pour into the city on their way home and the scenes at times were most exciting and the welcome given most sincere. The "Cooper Shop," the refreshment saloon, which was still conducted by patriotic women, furnished refreshments to the returning soldiers and, it is computed that during the continuance of its history it furnished food and refreshments to over 600,000 troops.

CHAPTER XXVII.

PROGRESS AFTER THE WAR. SOCIETY. SPARROWS. SMITH'S ISLAND. NOTED CHARACTERS.

IMMEDIATELY after the war speculation ran rife in every direction. Railroads were built and enterprises of all kinds were fostered and the country entered upon what it supposed was to be a great era of prosperity.

Andrew Johnson, who was President by reason of the death of Lincoln, had fallen out with the leaders of his party and had undertaken to carry out a campaign of conciliation which gave great offense to the radical men of the country.

After the declaration of peace, a million men who composed the armies of the rebellion, threw down their arms and returned to their former pursuits and many timid people feared that this vast body of men suddenly released from military service would bring about perilous times, but without any shock or disturbance, men returned to their vocations without creating a crisis.

In 1869 Grant came to the Presidency. He was not a statesman in the broad sense of the term and was apt to place too much confidence in men who were not worthy of his trust. A number of scandals, notably the Credit Mobilier and Belknap's disgrace, subjected his administration to severe condemnation. The great soldier, however, had won the love and confidence of the people by his great accomplishments and they overlooked and forgave his mistakes and relieved him, personally, of any responsibilities. The disastrous failure of Jay Cooke & Company threw the money market into a panic. Banks closed their doors and firm after firm was compelled to suspend. The New York Stock Exchange remained closed for upwards of a week and it was sometime before confidence was again restored.

Philadelphia, immediately after the war, returned to the rowdyism that prevailed prior to 1860. Municipal offices were doled out by the bosses and elections were scenes of the wildest disorder. Party spirit ran high and it was bitter. Daniel M. Fox was elected Mayor of the city, and the police force became a scandal. Now appeared upon the scene men who arrogated unto themselves great political power. It was believed by all conservative citizens that the time had come when political reforms had to be inaugurated, and among these reforms, the first was the re-organization of the fire department. Volunteer firemen opposed the movement with all their might, for the fire house in every section of the city had become an institution; it was in the nature of a club house, a general rendezvous where men met and lounged and enjoyed their leisure. Many of the fire houses had handsomely furnished sitting rooms on the second floor, where cards and other games of chance were indulged in, and on the third floor were the bunk rooms, so called, where beds were provided for those who desired to stay on guard to answer a call of fire during

the night. In many localities the influence of the fire-house was demoralizing. When the bill came up in Councils, William S. Stokley was the presiding officer of the common chamber and he announced himself strongly in favor of the establishment of a paid fire department. He was threatened with all sorts of violence, but he never hesitated in urging the passage of the bill, and on the day of its consideration the galleries of the council chamber were crowded with roughs, who in every way endeavored to intimidate those members who were in favor of the reform. The pavements in front of the State House, where Councils met at that time, were also crowded and it required great courage to meet so formidable an opposition. When the vote was put it was carried in favor of a paid fire department and the days of a volunteer fireman were at an end.

We have traced the history of Philadelphia through her varied career. As a settlement she had been tolerant and liberal and in many respects had outstripped, in progress, her sister colonies. For many years she had been the leading commercial city on the continent; her merchants had a world-wide reputation; for some time she had been the largest in population, and by all odds the wealthiest. Her merchant marine whitened every sea and rode at anchor in every port. For some time she had been not only the leading city but the capital of the Republic. Unfortunately, however, she did not maintain her supremacy, and although one of the principal cities of the nation to-day, she is not the first as she was once in commerce, wealth and population. She lost her prestige and supremacy in these particulars and to-day is the third in population and far in the rear in commerce. It is hard to account for these changes for while she has lost her supremacy in some directions she has won and gained it in others and is at this time the leading manufacturing city on the continent. Philadelphia is frequently compared with other cities and is criticised because of her slowness. These reflections upon her are not true and we do an injustice to our own when we admit without argument the verity of these statements. We lack in this city, in a great measure, civic pride and we patiently submit to adverse criticism, in other words we do not boom our town as do the citizens of other large municipalities. New York, Chicago and Boston never tire of dwelling upon their advantages. There was a time when we were all getting into a fault-finding condition, but I am glad to see that there is a change in this matter and that the citizens have taken on a new lease of life. Chicagoans often appear almost grotesque in their exaggerations and boastfulness, while Bostonians never tire of lauding their own. If they have a library it is the best; if they have a building of historical interest, it is the greatest in their opinion; their colleges, their preachers, their orators, their men of letters, surpass all others. Now, this is the proper spirit to evince. Our city needs no apologists and when defamed she should not want for brave defenders. We are not a slow or non-progressive people, although half the time we admit the truth of the assertion by a cowardly silence in the presence of those cheap wits who delight to slur us. It is singularly true that we are lacking in adequate appreciation of our city. There must be a reason for our modesty in this matter, and it comes no doubt from the Quaker influence that prevailed in the early days of the city and state. The Quaker was a non-resis-

tent; he avoided antagonisms; he was silent under criticism and did not have those fighting qualities that draw the sword in defense. The Quaker was not given to show, to vain boastings, to arrogance or to self assertion and these influences permeated our lives and it is owing to this feature of our character, that patiently having submitted to abuse, the assailant takes it for granted that there is no answer to his comment. Our own smug self-satisfaction, has been taken as an acknowledgment of the truth of the criticisms.

No history of Philadelphia would be complete without a consideration of her social life, or what may be called her fashionable life. Society is exclusive in the extreme. So exclusive is it that its votaries live in a prescribed section and never venture beyond its limits in the discharge of any social duty. The fashionable social locality is bound on the east by "Hell's Half Acre," on the west by a locality bordering on the Schuylkill River known as the "Gut," on the north by Market street and on the south by Lombard. There are a few localities extending to the eastward where the votaries of society may still linger, for instance among the old homesteads on Third and Fourth streets, but the above locality virtually contains the social circle, although it must not be considered for a moment that all within this exclusive circle belongs to the social set. A fashionable lady found outside these limits on a visiting tour would, no doubt, be subjected to investigation or at least, to an inquiry. No fashionable lady's visiting circle extends beyond these limits. The chosen spot of this social circle is Rittenhouse Square, one of the beautiful and picturesque places of the city. Philadelphia has not a residential quarter like the Back Bay in Boston, Fifth Avenue in New York, Euclid or Prospect Avenue in Cleveland or Rhode Island Avenue in Washington. Here all fashionables are crowded within the limits described but in these other cities a man may change or occupy a location other than within a prescribed limit without losing his social prominence. Philadelphia is not wanting in beautiful residences but they are to be found, not within the city limits, but in the suburbs, and in this respect she will compare favorably with any city in the world. Broad Street is the natural Fifth Avenue of Philadelphia, and not many years ago, Mr. Widener and Mr. Elkins, two wealthy citizens, built at Broad street and Girard avenue two magnificent, palatial residences of brown stone, no doubt hoping to make Broad street a leading residential highway, but, if that was their purpose they met with no success for the two houses which they built are to-day used, one as a library and the other as a hotel. Not long since when Mr. Hammerstein built the Metropolitan Opera House at the corner of Broad and Poplar streets, it was a grave question before the opening night whether the fashionables would stray so far from home. The attraction was too great, however, and they crowded the opera in numbers. Many of them who had never been north of Market street no doubt were surprised to find that the opera house was not in the woods and the citizens who resided in that locality lived in substantial and handsome homes.

Philadelphia is the greatest city in the country in so far as historical recollections and associations are concerned. It is here the second Continental Congress met, the Declaration of Independence was signed and the Constitution of the United States was established. It was the centre of the conflict when

the American troops were quartered in Valley Forge. It was here the Republic was established. It was here Washington was inaugurated and took the oath of office as President of the United States. It was within her borders at Gettysburg that the hosts of the rebellion were turned back and Lee compelled to abandon his project of northern invasion. Although one of the youngest of the colonies in the matter of the date of settlement, she was the most tolerant and liberal in her rule. Religious liberty was the law of the land and at a time when Massachusetts and several other colonies had statutes on their books which punished heresy with death; at a time when in England there were over two hundred capital offenses and when the books of Massachusetts bore about the same number of cases.

Prison reforms were early considered and humane care given to the inmates of hospitals. Roger Williams and Ann Hutchinson who suffered persecution would have found an atmosphere of toleration and a refuge in Pennsylvania.

Science, too, furnished at an early date Franklin and Rittenhouse, two of the leading philosophers of their age, and in their rank we may place Thomas Godfrey. Pennsylvania may claim Alexander Wilson, John Bartram, and although Audubon was born in Louisiana, his best work was done in Pennsylvania and much of the work done by Thomas Nuttall in his study of North American silva was compiled in this city. Joseph Priestly, the discoverer of oxygen, who was compelled to flee from persecution, found a refuge here in Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, too, was the centre of medical science and Dr. Kane, the great Arctic explorer, was a native of Philadelphia and made this always his home. Institutions of science and learning were early established, notably the Franklin Institution. Ship building early became a leading industry and Roach's yards at Chester and Cramp's at Philadelphia turned out some of the largest vessels of the day, and the Baldwin Locomotive Works, established in 1829, gradually grew to be the largest locomotive works of its kind in the world.

Philadelphia is one of the greatest industrial centres in the world and the greatest home community. In no city are the people so well housed, not in tenement houses but in dwellings that truly may be called homes, where a man after his day's labor will close the door of his house on the world and retire within its sacred precincts to enjoy the seclusion, comforts and convenience of a home. It has no East Side with its clumsy and filthy tenements. Every opportunity is given to the thrifty, industrious man to be the owner of his dwelling. Building and loan associations help to house him and give him that independence that a man enjoys who has a title to his dwelling.

A great annoyance amounting almost to a pest, was the annual appearance, in the summer time, of what was called the measuring worm. There were many trees in Philadelphia in the streets and public squares and they were all filled with these worms. They would average about an inch in length and in their bodies they are about the width of an angle worm. They were filled with a green liquid. They descended upon a web which reached from the branches of the trees to the pavement below. There were millions and millions in number and when crushed under foot by passers-by, formed a

slippery surface and at times it was difficult for pedestrians to avoid falling. They would alight in their descent upon the hat or clothing of the passers-by and many men as well as women carried umbrellas as a protection against them. Every device and remedy was resorted to, to get rid of them and at last it was suggested that the English sparrow be introduced, which suggestion was adopted and in a short time the worms entirely disappeared. It was a case of clear extermination. Some people have regretted that such a remedy was introduced, for the belligerent English birds have driven out all the songsters and beautiful little birds that swarmed in our Squares; but as between the absence of the song birds and the presence of the worms, those people who knew what a pest the latter had become, would gladly favor the change.

In the late sixties Philadelphia had not thoroughly awakened to her commercial and industrial possibilities and the city still preserved the old-time quiet atmosphere which has since been replaced by the bustle and activity of an aroused determination. The streets lying adjacent to the Delaware River, in the district between Vine and South streets were still occupied with stores and warehouses of merchants who were contemporaneous with Stephen Girard; and Walnut street wharf was yet the docking place of the famous Cope line of huge wooden vessels that plied between Philadelphia and foreign ports, while the entire river front was filled with brigs and barques whose conspicuous figure heads faced the roadway while their huge bowsprits extended across the street, almost to the house line on the western side. This gave to the city an appearance of great maritime activity and the superseding of this style of water craft was a source of keen regret to the people of that period. The old East Indian merchant in the dark office of his huge warehouse, was still existent and the musty, tar-smelling stores of the ship chandler were largely in evidence. The Pennsylvania Railroad had not at that time absorbed the New Jersey railroads and at the foot of Walnut street stood Bloodgood's Hotel, at which the passengers of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, a corporation that was said at the time to rule New Jersey's Legislature and Courts with an iron hand, were landed from the ferry boats "States Rights" and "Fashion."

Smith's Island, a famous resort in those days, was in the middle of the river off Market and Chestnut streets, and two cockle-shell steamers of small capacity and with the wheels in the centre, bore the bibulously inclined to a spot where cool breezes and cold beer were the attractions. The winters at this time seemed much more severe than in later years and the Delaware was frequently frozen over. The ferry between Market street and Federal street, Camden, was of a primitive type and many a worker spent the night on the old ferry-boats "Dido" and "Mary," which were frequently ice bound and powerless to move in any direction. Many old families still occupied the residences on lower Walnut, Pine, Spruce, and the cross streets from Seventh street east, and it was years afterwards before the influx of foreigners drove them westward. For a long time the "Row," by which name the group of buildings adjoining Independence Hall was known, had been deemed inadequate for the needs of the city's official business and a movement was started to erect a suitable Municipal Building. After this had been determined upon the question of a site caused an almost endless discussion. Some wanted it erected in Independence Square while others

favored Washington Square and many favored the intersection of Broad and Market streets, which was known as Centre Squares and was a spot of historical interest. The matter was finally submitted to popular vote and the present location was chosen. Ground was broken for the new edifice August 10, 1871, and the cornerstone was laid July 4, 1874. A commission appointed by Act of the State Legislature superintended the construction and it was over a quarter of a century before the Hall was turned over to the city. It cost over $26,000,000 and at the present time many people advocate its alteration or complete demolition, claiming that it was a stupendous error of the original projectors to block off two of the most important streets in the city with the huge pile, which has been completely dwarfed and hedged in by sky-scrapers, whose sites, they contend, should have been acquired years ago as a plaza in order that the costly building could have a proper setting.

On the same day that the cornerstone of the City Hall was laid, ground was broken for the buildings of the Centennial Exposition. This was the first exhibition of magnitude ever attempted in this country and the citizens of Philadelphia assumed the responsibility and pledged the money necessary to erect the buildings and pay the running expenses. Congress appropriated $1,500,000, but the Supreme Court decided this was only a loan and it had to be returned. The Exposition was opened by President Grant on May 10, 1876. Over 100,000 people witnessed the opening exercises. Theodore Thomas' Orchestra rendered Richard Wagner's "Centennial Inauguration March," and a grand chorus sang Whittier's "Centennial Hymn." During the six months of the Exposition's continuance, the city presented a decidedly gala appearance. Visitors from every quarter of the globe were present and the many-colored costumes of the different nationalities were a constant source of interest and gave the city a decided cosmopolitan appearance. Many conventions were held in the city during this period and "State Days" were inaugurated to swell the attendance at the Exposition. "Pennsylvania Day" was the largest of these, the attendance being 275,000. The effect of the Exposition was to greatly increase our export trade and to give a wonderful impetus to the study of the arts of design.

The State House Bell which took the place of the Liberty Bell, was hung in the tower of Independence Hall in 1875 and was first rung on January 1, 1876, to usher in the Centennial year. It was cast from copper and tin fused with metal from four historic cannon, two that had been used in the battle of Saratoga by the opposing forces and two used by the conflicting armies at the battle of Gettysburg. On May 15, 1877, President Grant left Philadelphia on his famous trip around the world and was given a farewell reception in Independence Hall. On December 16, 1879, he returned and a procession that numbered 40,000 met and escorted him to his hotel. In the summer of 1877, labor disturbances among railroad employees began in different parts of the State and these culminated in scenes of riot and bloodshed in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. Prompt action by the militia suppressed those in the western section of the State and the police, aided by a detail of marines and regulars, restored peace in Philadelphia. Following the Centennial, Philadelphia made rapid progress in transportation, manufacturing and building. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad secured entrance into the city and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad ac-

quired the Bound Brook road which gave it a direct route to New York City. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchased a controlling interest in the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore line and the handsome terminals of the two last named companies were erected. In 1885, the "Bullitt Bill" was passed by the Legislature and became effective April 1, 1887. By this charter the Mayor's term was extended to four years and the office was endowed with more power and dignity. Re-election was prohibited. The twenty-five separate bureaus existing before the passage of the bill, were consolidated and nine new departments were created. The new bill legislated the Gas Trustees out of office and placed the lighting of the city in the hands of the Department of Public Works. The Sinking Fund remained as it was and councils continued in two branches as before, but with much diminished powers. On January 19, 1886, the Committee of One Hundred, which had been organized to oppose the re-election of Mayor Stokley, was disbanded. It had succeeded in electing Samuel G. King, Mayor and John Hunter to the office of Receiver of Taxes, and believing that the "Bullitt Bill" would remedy the conditions for which it had been fighting, it ceased to exist. The spirit of progress that had commenced with the starting of the new City Hall and the launching of the Centennial Exposition, continued. Vast improvements along all lines were started. Chrysalis-like the city was emerging and the change was marked. New buildings were going up in every section. The "sky-scraper" had made its appearance and the lawyers who had offices in private dwellings adjacent to the State House and the old Courts, were preparing to move westward. Broad and Chestnut, Walnut and Arch streets were looked upon as the future centres of business activity and a scramble for offices in incompleted buildings ensued. The city was changing and the metamorphosis was great. In the outer sections the staid brick dwellings with white marble steps, that had given Philadelphia the name of the "red belt" were being supplanted by houses of fawn-colored bricks and limestone, with porches of ornate design, which in addition to furnishing sheltered breathing spots, were made beautiful by box-gardens of attractive plants. The University of Pennsylvania had removed to West Philadelphia and its former site was occupied by the imposing Post Office building. Numerous churches of the various denominations were built in every section while mills were erected on the vacant acreage from the north city line to Darby Creek. It was an era of prosperity and it was hard to recognize the old city, not only architecturally, but in the many characteristics for which it had been famous.

The old "Hot-corn" woman had departed along with the vender of "Peppery-pot." The old fish woman who carried a green tray upon her head and cried her wares in a shrill falsetto voice was missing as was the itinerant seller of tea-berries and the antiquated negro who vended clams from tin cans, carried in each hand. Another class that had disappeared from the streets were the mildly insane men and women and those with exaggerated eccentricities who attracted the attention of all visitors. These were characters like "Crazy Norah" and "Crazy Kate." The latter carried a portfolio of scraps of paper which she imagined were deeds of the entire city and at stated intervals she appeared at the various city offices and demanded her rights.

Then there was "Steamboat Frank" who threshed his arms like a paddle wheel as he walked and latterly the "Corn Doctor," whose dress was made conspicuous by a variety of colors and numerous buttons which were sewn on his hat, across the front of his coat, upon his cuffs and pants bottoms, giving him the appearance of a Coster of the most prominent type. All of these have gone and those who have endeavored to emulate them have been cared for in retreats provided for that purpose. The city had come into its own. It was a place of bustling activity and had not time or inclination to stand among gazing crowds and be amused by the eccentricities of these characters.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRIC LIGHT AND TELEPHONE. BI-CENTENNIAL OF THE FOUNDING OF GERMANTOWN. BLIZZARD OF 1888. VISIT OF LI HUNG CHANG. ERECTION OF PHILADELPHIA BOURSE. DEDICATION OF WASHINGTON MONUMENT. PEACE JUBILEE CELEBRATION. CITY GOVERNMENT'S REMOVAL TO NEW CITY HALL.

THE introduction of electricity was a great aid in the development of the city where over a century before Benjamin Franklin had demonstrated its existence without realizing its possibilities. The first telephone was demonstrated at the Centennial Exhibition and the first exchange was opened in 1878, but it was a long time before the telephone became a business and social necessity. People regarded it as a toy and were hard to convince that it had large commercial possibilities. As its value became known several companies entered the local field and long litigation followed before the Bell patents were upheld by the courts and the other companies compelled to quit operations. A year later the first demonstration of electric lighting was given in the store of John Wanamaker, and, in 1881, Chestnut street was lighted from the Delaware River to the Schuylkill by Thomas Dolan, who had to agree to remove the lights if unsatisfactory after a test, before he was allowed to install them. In 1884, an electrical exhibition was held under the auspices of the Franklin Institute and the value of electricity being thoroughly demonstrated, the people welcomed any project where the energy was used and the electrification of the street railways soon followed. The application of electricity to street car propulsion brought opposition from the same class of people who opposed the introduction of gas. They were many who contended that the overhead trolley wires would be a constant menace. They thought the snow and sleet would break them in winter and constantly jeopardize life. Others contended that the wires would never stand the climatic changes and would snap through contraction in cold weather. Many of the older people claimed that the attempt to utilize electricity was harnessing an energy in opposition to nature and that a general disturbance of weather conditions would result in all manner of terrible horrors. When they eventually found what an obedient and helpful force electricity had come to be, all opposition was withdrawn.

The bi-centennial of the founding of Germantown was celebrated October 6th, 1882, with elaborate ceremonies, and during the week of October 22-27 the bi-centennial celebration of the landing of William Penn was held. The active participants who represented the founder and other celebrated men of that day came up the Delaware from Chester and landing at the Blue Anchor tavern gave an interesting portrayal of the scenes that marked Penn's first arrival. A noteworthy part of the proceedings was the removal of the William Penn's

cottage, the first brick house built in this state, from its original location on Letitia street, near Second and Market streets to Fairmount Park.

Many of the business and commercial interests were gradually working westward from the Delaware River and the government recognizing this change removed the General Postoffice in 1884 from Chestnut street below Fifth to the new building at Ninth and Chestnut. The Pennsylvania Railroad station at Broad and Market streets was formally opened in 1883 and trains of the entire system brought passengers from every point of the country to the very heart of the city.

On March 12, 1888, one of the greatest blizzards of the century occurred. It was general in its scope and did great damage throughout the entire country. In this city business was completely paralyzed. The railroads were unable to remove a train for several days while the street car traffic was completely stopped for a long period.

Always the originator and leader in matters pertaining to medical science, Philadelphia was the first to have an Institute of Anatomy. This was made possible by the Wister Endowment to the University of Pennsylvaina and in 1892, this useful and necessary school, the first of its kind in the world, was founded.

In 1893, the Reading Railroad Company, which had for a long time been endeavoring to reach the centre of the city, formally opened the Reading Terminal, and the two great trunk lines reaching the main business street, near the City Hall, were a great convenience to travellers.

One of the noteworthy events during the year 1895 was the visit of Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of China and his suite to Philadelphia. As personal representative of the Emperor of that country he had come to America to investigate the institutions of the Western hemisphere with the idea of installing modern methods into the effete East. He had special instructions to visit Cramp's ship yard, but through some error in the plans of reception, he was unable to view that great industrial plant. Baldwin's Locomotive Works were also given the go-by because the illustrious guest would not forego his afternoon tea in order to visit the establishment. Thus was lost to China a personal knowledge of two great industrial works of the world. Despite these breaks in the programme Li Hung Chang greatly enjoyed his visit. He was accorded every honor by the city officials and the prominent gentlemen who had been selected to receive him, and left the city with the highest opinion of its hospitality and the greatest respect for its institutions and industries.

The same year marked an epoch in the city's commercial history. This was the opening of the Philadelphia Bourse which was erected on the site of the old Fifth Street Market. The Bourse, the only one in America and the largest in the world, was the creation of George E. Bartol, who after visiting all the Bourses of Europe organized a company for the erection of a building to shelter all the exchanges of the city. While the original plan was not consummated several of the exchanges now use the building. The upper floors are used for office purposes and the basement for machinery displays and it has come to be one of the busiest marts in the entire country.

The dedication of the Washington Monument brought President McKinley

to the city when that handsome shaft was unveiled at the Green street entrance to Fairmount Park, and he was also present at the dedication of the Grant Monument. Both these occasions were notable events in the city's history and the large gatherings demonstrated the love for the President who was renominated at the first National Republican Convention held here in many years. That convention, it might be said, made Theodore Roosevelt an international character. He had been discredited by the controlling political powers in his own state, but had developed a strength that his opponents could not ignore. It was deemed expedient by them to give him the second place on the national ticket, the belief, based on previous experience, being that a man consigned to the Vice-presidency, was virtually relegated to obscurity, as few of the incumbents of the office were heard of during their term and never afterwards. The unfortunate death of President McKinley brought Roosevelt to the Presidency, however, and he quickly upset precedent, and was nominated and elected to succeed himself four years later.

Speaking of the visit of President McKinley, recalls the visit of President Cleveland to this city. He had come to Philadelphia to participate in a celebration and was afterwards given a reception at the City Hall. The rooms then occupied by the Building Commission, now used by the Recorder of Deeds, had been set aside for the purpose and the long line of people who had come to shake the distinguished visitor's hand entered by the door leading from the Broad street corridor and the exit was by a temporary stairway placed at one of the windows opening on South Penn Square. The usual greetings, sedate and dignified, were given the President as each visitor grasped his hand, but it remained for a red-haired woman of large proportions, to enliven the otherwise quiet proceedings. This she did by throwing her arms around the President's neck and kissing him squarely in the month. Mr. Cleveland blushed and the vast throng, after it had recovered from its surprise, broke into applause and laughter, while the bestower of the hearty kiss hastily departed, perhaps in after years to tell her offspring how she had kissed the President of the United States.

The successful ending of the Spanish-American War was an occasion of thanksgiving in Philadelphia. Many of her sons had entered the army and navy and the events of the fortunately short conflict was a matter of great interest in the city. When peace was declared it was decided to appropriately observe the event and on October 25th and 27th, 1898, a "Peace Jubilee Celebration" was held. The following year the National Export Exposition was held. It was the first event of its kind in the commercial history of the United States, and accomplished more for the extension of American trade in foreign countries than had resulted from half a century of previous effort.

The City Government had removed to the new City Hall in 1895, and in 1899 the building was magnificently illuminated by thousands of electric lights, the occasion being the starting of the great clock. The officials and large corps of employees had by this time adjusted themselves to their handsome and commodious offices and the vast business of the municipality was moving smoothly and without friction. The immense building has never ceased to be a sort of wonder to visitors, who daily flock to the tower, where the magnificent view of

the vast city and the surrounding territory, teeming with industrial activity is one of the finest in the entire country.

The first mayor under the Bullitt Bill was Edwin H. Fitler, a manufacturer who had previously taken little interest in politics. As the new charter made many changes in the city government it was deemed expedient to start the new regime under the direction of a man of known business ability, and Mr. Fitler was selected. He was succeeded by Edwin S. Stuart, afterwards Governor of the State. Then followed Charles F. Warwick, a lawyer who had previously been Assistant District Attorney and City Solicitor. The next incumbent of the office was Samuel H. Ashbridge who had been Coroner for several years, and he was followed by another lawyer, John Weaver. These were all Republicans in politics, but the control of the city government by that party passed with the election of Rudolph Blankenburg. Mayor Blankenburg was a merchant who had been identified originally with the Commitee of One Hundred and every reform movement since. Of the coterie of ex-mayors under the Bullitt Bill, but three survive: Stuart, Weaver and Reyburn, while William B. Smith is the sole survivor of those who sat in the mayor's chair previous to that period. Since the adoption of the form of government provided by the Bullitt Bill, there have been some changes effected by legislation, but as a whole it has withstood criticism. It is, however, a question whether the one term it stipulates for the mayor, is a good feature. Of course, it is conceded that an astute politician, with a control over all the political machinery incidental to the office, could remain indefinitely in power, but on the other hand, a sound and progressive official finds the four-year term too short to institute and carry out the reforms or changes to which he may have been pledged for no sooner are his policies fairly under way than he must retire.

CHAPTER XXIX.

ERECTION OF LOFTY BUILDINGS. CITY CLUBS. BIRTHPLACE OF THE FIRST BUILDING ASSOCIATION. MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF PHILADELPHIA. EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS. RE-UNION OF BLUE AND GRAY IN 1913.

STEEL construction made the erection of lofty buildings possible, and, advanced artistic taste completely changed the old style of exterior decoration so that in the decade following the closing of the Centennial, the appearance of the centre of the city was entirely changed. An appearance of plain solidity had previously been sought after but the new school of construction was productive of buildings of great beauty and grace and what was more essential, better light and ventilation. In this class are the Land Title and Trust Company building, that of the Real Estate Trust Company, the Stephen Girard, the Lafayette, the Franklin Bank, the Morris, the Commonwealth Trust and scores of other structures that the constantly increasing army of professional and business men has made necessary. The hotels have also undergone a wonderful change, the most improved type being represented by the Bellevue-Stratford, the Ritz-Carlton, the Walton, the Adelphi and many commercial hotels, the latest of these to be erected being the Vendig. The churches have kept pace with the spirit of progress and many beautiful edifices have been erected in various parts of the city. The colleges, hospitals and charitable institutions have spent large sums in erecting new buildings or adding to and remodeling old ones until those essential adjuncts to a large city are as complete as it is possible to make them.

The city parks are being constantly added to, either by bequest or purchase and the movement for a "city beautiful" has resulted in the opening of several boulevards that give Philadelphia a decidedly European appearance.

The clubs of the city are among the best and most select in the United States and many of them have most luxurious homes. The Union League with its new addition, running through to Fifteenth street, is one of the largest, most homelike and the best patronized of any in the city, while the handsome new home of the Manufacturers' Club, costing $1,000,000, at Broad and Walnut streets, is possibly the most advanced in appointments and conveniences. This building was erected on the site of the old Bellevue Hotel, where the Clover Club met for many years and it was at the dinners of that famous organization that the celebrities of the world gathered in the old building which passed out of existence when the magnificent Bellevue-Stratford was erected.

The property adjoining on the west, where the Manufacturers' Club was formerly located, is now occupied by the new Stock Exchange Building, the advent of which is gradually changing the character of the locality. When the Stock Exchange removed from Third street on a former occasion and then returned to that one-time famous financial centre, it was thought it would never again depart from what was conceded a permanent home. No one dreamed

it would go so far westward and when the move was finally decided upon it was thought many of the old financial firms and institutions would follow, but there has been no general movement along that line and the district east of Fifth street remains the money centre, although Third street, long referred to as the Wall street of Philadelphia, gives little evidence of its once great power in the financial world.

The ceaseless changes in localities has naturally been attended by changes in the character of the population. New and advanced methods have brought new schools of professional and business men and this is especially noticeable in the last score of years which has witnessed an evolution in politics and the passing of such leaders as Stokley, McManes, Leeds, Rowan, McMullen and Ryan. In running over the names of some of those prominent in political life of the past decade, Col. William B. Mann is recalled. He was noted for his wit and keen repartee and was a raconteur of great merit. On one occasion he attended a dinner at the House of Correction at which George H. Stuart, an ardent temperance advocate, was also present. The occasion was one where an Ohio Legislative Delegation was visiting the city's penal institutions, and Mr. Stuart, in explaining the absence of any liquor on the dinner table, stated that never within the history of the institution had wine or other strong drink been served. He commended the managers for this exclusion and quoted Scripture to justify it. After Mr. Stuart finished his remarks, Colonel Mann arose and said that he had read the Bible from Genesis to Revelation and found no instance where the Patriarchs of old asked for water. "With but one exception," said Colonel Mann, "and that was Dives who was in hades where he ought to be."

The state has also received the attention of the Grim Reaper and there are but few survivors of its once notable men. Out of its list of Governors there are but three living who retired after serving their terms. These are William A. Stone, Samuel W. Pennypacker and Edwin H. Stuart.

The name "City of Homes" as applied to Philadelphia is no misnomer. The desire to own property which began in the days of the thrifty colonists has been fostered by the building associations which had their birthplace here. The first in the United States was organized here in 1831, and since that time ownership in 300,000 homes and other buildings has been acquired by members of these co-operative associations. The number of these societies in the Commonwealth is now about 1,800, with nearly $250,000,000 assets—a wonderful aid to the thrifty in husbanding savings and acquiring homes. Naturally a city of large population and immense business interests, requires a complete banking system and this Philadelphia possesses, having thirty-two banks and sixty trust companies.

These concerns are all prosperous, which is not wonderful when it is realized that according to the last census Philadelphia had an annual production of $746,076,000. The number of establishments were 8,379, and the number of employees was 251,884, and the wages paid $126,381,000. When this is added to the millions of dollars invested in stocks and outside corporations, it makes a sum total that requires a vast amount of bank care.

While Philadelphia has been forging ahead and keeping pace with the commercial marts of the world, the trade and industrial centres throughout the state

were not remaining inactive. The manufacture of lace curtains and dress laces, a comparatively new industry which was only started in 1891, has achieved an annual output of $65,000,000, the product of 10,000 employees in ten mills. The general clothing output amounts to $40,000,000, while the state makes 80 per cent. of the world's hats. The coal output has increased to 244,000,000 tons and 357,740 miners find employment in the industry.

The amount of sugar refined here makes an interesting study. One billion pounds is the annual output, which is eleven pounds for each man, woman and child in the United States. This product is valued at $49,000,000. Much of this sugar goes into the $15,000,000 worth of confectionery manufactured in the state each year, which includes upwards of 90,000 pounds of chocolate made in Philadelphia each day. In the cement belt the increase in output is in proportion to other lines. In 1896 the production was 1,000,000 barrels, and this had increased to 27,000,000 barrels at the present time.

In upwards of 250 textile mills manufacturing worsteds and woollens the product is annually $77,447,000; in rugs $24,000,000, and hosiery and knit goods nearly $50,000,000. Nearly 75 per cent. of the world's product of leather and glazed kid is made in Philadelphia, the excellence of the goods making them sought after in every civilized part of the globe. The railroads have increased to 6,000 miles within the borders of the state, while Pennsylvania-made bridges are known and used on four continents.

Pennsylvania started forestry conservation in 1876, and the result of the educational work along this line has been concerted action on the parts of huge holding companies to restore the vast woodlands cut off for manufacturing purposes or destroyed by frequent fires. Pennsylvania was the first state to assist in fish propagation and now has a department devoted to that important work. The state system of public education has been greatly improved, and it is now rare to find a child above the age of ten years who is illiterate.

The State Board of Health, one of the best in the country, is using effectively every known scientific means for protecting the public health from communicable and preventive diseases, and the result has been a two per cent. reduction in the annual death rate since the advanced methods have been adopted.

The Board of Public Charities has supervision over 328 penal, reformatory and charitable institutions which receive state aid, and these are models in their way.

In keeping with this progress is the increase in the religious sects which has been remarkable and constant, demonstrating clearly the uplifting influences of education.

The one stain on Pennsylvania's name was the lynching of a negro at Coatesville, Pa., in 1911. While the crime for which he suffered a horrible death was a most brutal one, the law-abiding citizens of that locality objected to the lawless manner in which justice was meted out and deplored the use of methods that are now seldom resorted to in the Southern states, where they originated. According to the religiously inclined the nego did not die in vain, however, as the lynching caused a movement against the saloons in the county which resulted in the court's refusal to grant a single license.

The re-union of the Blue and the Gray at Gettysburg, Pa., on the 3rd, 4th

and 5th of July, 1913, was one of the most notable events in the world's history. Here the grizzled veterans of two of the greatest contending forces that ever met in battle assembled and fraternized. They fought over the battles of half a century before and visited the spots where they had opposed each other valiantly and parted at the end of the re-union, friends, despite the rancor that had lodged in their hearts half a century previously.

In reviewing the improvements in Philadelphia, mention must be made of the water supply which now ranks among the best in the country. The movement to improve this service started in 1899, and since that time sand filter beds have been equipped at Belmont, at Roxborough and at Torresdale on the Delaware River.

In its efforts for higher and more thorough education the city has spent vast sums on new school buildings. These include the William Penn High School for Girls at Fifteenth and Mount Vernon streets, the New Central High School for Boys at Broad and Green streets, the West Philadelphia High School at Forty-seventh and Walnut streets, and manual training schools in various parts of the city. It has also in contemplation the erection of sectional High Schools in South Philadelphia, Germantown and Frankford. The Bureau of Compulsory Education is most effective in its work and the next decade will probably witness the passing of illiteracy among the children.

Philadelphians have much to boast of and should not remain quiescent when the reputation of their city is assailed. The best paved streets are here. The best homes are owned in large proportions by their occupants and other things to boast of are: a good and adequate water supply, well lighted thoroughfares, ample educational facilities; good street railway service; efficient fire and police departments; good hospitals and charitable institutions, the best hotels, fine churches, elegant club houses and all forms of indoor and outdoor amusements; extensive parks and nearby resorts. Can any city claim more?

BIOGRAPHY.

IN preparing a history of the greatest state in the Union, it is but natural that more attention should be paid to the city where Penn first landed and established his colony. This city, commercially and industrially great, the financial centre and one period, and for a long time the seat of the National Government, has always led in movements that have made history. The first banks, fire and life insurance companies, and the earliest medical college, were established here and the first demonstrations of steam for water propulsion were made on the Delaware. In fact, Philadelphia has been the leader in every scientific, commercial and social movement.

An attempt has, therefore, been made in this work to give portraits and pen-pictures of the men who have contributed to the up-building of the city and made it famous the world over. Those who were mighty in the financial and business life of the last two centuries are given together with some of its famous physicians and lawyers, its authors of high repute, its explorers and famous scientists and those social leaders who formed an exclusive set so select as to give it an international repute.

In the last half-century a new impetus has been given to business life here. The city has expanded wonderfully and its institutions and factories have largely increased while efforts are being made to restore its lost maritime supremacy. The men who labor assiduously for these results are worthy of more than passing note and it was the author's intention to present their histories and life work in such form as to perpetuate them, and make their efforts stand out as object lessons to future generations.

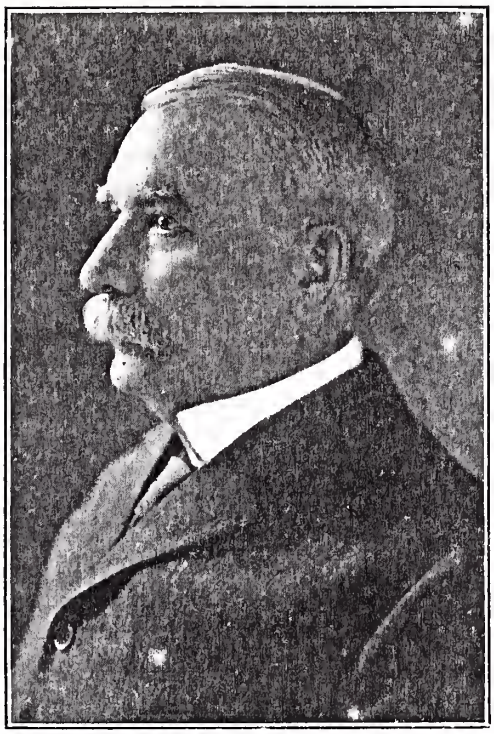
Of course, difficulties attaching to such a work are apparent. Many who were asked to furnish biographies did not respond in time to be included in the work and others may have been overlooked, but enough are given in the pages that follow to show the character of men who are vitally interested in the city's progress. They are from various professions and engaged in all kinds of manufacturing, financial and commercial lines, and all are men who have done and are continuing to do things, yet they find time to respond to every call where the city's interests can be advanced and are entitled to full credit therefor.

GEORGE W. ELKINS.

Through the stages of gradual development, continuing from the age of eighteen years when he entered business life, George W. Elkins has become a power in the corporate and financial world. Mr. Elkins was born in Philadelphia, September 26th, 1858, the son of the late William L. Elkins, and was educated in public and private schools in the city of his birth. He was eighteen years old and fresh from school when he entered the service of his father's firm, William L. Elkins & Co. In a very short time he became familiar with every detail of the business and in 1880 was made treasurer of the Elkins Manufacturing and Gas Company. In 1883 he became a member of the firm of M. Ehret, Jr., & Co., and later was chosen president of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, which succeeded M. Ehret, Jr., & Co. in the manufacture of coal tar products. Mr. Elkins's father died in 1903 and the great responsibility devolving upon the son, in handling his father's many interests, led to his retirement from active business in 1904, but he still continued as officer and director in various corporations. He is a director of the United Lighting and Heating Co., vice-president and director of the Vulcanite Portland Cement Co., the Crew-Levick Co., the Land Title and Trust Co., United Coke and Gas Co., Huston Manufacturing Co., of Chester, Pa., Philadelphia Traction Co., Union Traction Co., and is a trustee of the Hahnemann Hospital. In 1881 Mr. Elkins married Miss Stella E. McIntire, daughter of Col. John K. McIntire, of Dayton, Ohio, and they have four children—William M. Elkins, Mrs. Geo. F. Tyler, George W. Elkins, Jr., and Mrs. Wharton Sinkler. Although devoting the major part of his time to the management of his large interests, Mr. Elkins finds time for social recreation. He is a member of the Union League, Art, Racquet, Corinthian Yacht, Philadelphia Country, Philadelphia Cricket and the Huntingdon Valley clubs of Philadelphia, and the Metropolitan, New York Whist, New York Yacht and Lambs clubs of New York City. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and is an honorary member of the Acacia Fraternity of Philadelphia.

was immediately admitted to association and companionship with the most noted savants of the world. At this period his attention was called to the alarming growth of cancer and germ diseases, and after investigation he founded a large private laboratory, known as the "John Howard McFadden Research Fund," at the Lister Institute of Preventative Medicine, located at Chelsea Gardens, London, of which Mr. McFadden is the sole patron. Here a corps of able scientists are constantly searching for the cause of these dreaded maladies and the work thus far has been highly successful and encouraging.

The ultimate knowledge of the productive conditions of cancer will be followed by an education in avoidance that will eventually eradicate this destroyer of mankind. Mr. McFadden's work in behalf of suffering humanity has been favorably mentioned by the medical press throughout the world and commended by the profession everywhere. Upon his return to Philadelphia, Mr. McFadden purchased the palatial residence of Alexander Brown, the banker, at Nineteenth and Walnut streets, where he has a superb collection of art works that is almost priceless. About thirty years ago he started to collect Eighteenth century paintings by old English masters and his gallery of these works is one of the most important in the world. Occupying a conspicuous corner in Mr. McFadden's home is a remarkable globe which he prizes highly. At the spot indicated as the North Pole on this miniature replica of the world, is traced Admiral Peary's route to the location where he planted the American flag and the signature of this intrepid explorer. The South Pole, reached by Captain Roald Amundsen, bears that discoverer's signature while Sir Ernest Shackleton has affixed his signature to the Antarctic magnetic pole, which he reached. The spot where the white Eskimo were found is marked by Stefanson's signature. During Sir Ernest Shackleton's last visit to this country he was entertained by Dr. McFadden at his home and during his stay presented his host with his complete collection of specimens and Mr. McFadden has presented it intact to the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, of which he is one of the Board of Trustees. The collection is the accumulation of several voyages to the Antarctic region and is very valuable from the viewpoint of the naturalist and mineralogist, containing, as it does, specimens not duplicated in any other known collection. Moss, grass, flowers, shrubs, specimens of insect life, minerals and rock and magnificent photographs of the big glacier that blocks the way to the South Pole, are included in the collection. Mr. McFadden is well known in club circles and holds membership in some of the most exclusive scientific, art and social organizations in this country and abroad. Among these are: The Junior Carlton, of London, England; the Metropolitan, New York Yacht Club, Players, and New York clubs, of New York City; the Union League, Philadelphia, Racquet and Art clubs of Philadelphia, being president of the last named. He is a trustee of Jefferson College and Hospital, and the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art and is a member of the Geographical and Historical Societies of Philadelphia, and the National Geographical Society of Washington, D. C.



JEREMIAH J. SULLIVAN.

A genuine love for hard, persistent work—the kind that surmounts every obstacle; is tireless in its energy and unsatiated until attainment, which, although sometimes uncertain in the beginning, is finally reached, is a characteristic that has helped make Jeremiah J. Sullivan one of the most notable figures in the railway history of Philadelphia, and a factor in the traction, heating, lighting and water power affairs in upwards of a dozen States of the Union. His versatility and power of accomplishment are shown by his transition from merchant to financier, for he handled the intricate problems that confront the capitalist with as much ease as he did the business to which he had been educated by long years of persistent effort. Mr. Sullivan was born on his father's farm in Ireland, January 5th, 1838, and came to America with his widowed mother, brothers and sisters, when he was fifteen years of age. His education was received in private schools in his native land, and during the winter season a teacher was kept in his own home. His mother, who was highly cultured and most worthy, was devoted to the family, and so was his father, who died when the son was ten years of age. His grandfather was a member of the legal profession, and contributed largely to Mr. Sullivan's mental training.

After arriving in Philadelphia, he attended the public schools here, and subsequently entered the Crittenden Business College, from which he graduated in 1859, with a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and other studies necessary to a business career. After graduation, he became connected with a wholesale hosiery and notion house, and his tireless energy and quick absorption of detail carried him through the successive grades of bookkeeper, salesman and buyer. He had determined to learn every phase of the business and become a wholesale merchant. This self imposed task, although seemingly Herculean, was accomplished in just six years, for on January 1st, 1866, the firm of Sullivan & Brother was launched, his partner being Mr. James F. Sullivan, now president of the Market Street National Bank. The high esteem in which Mr. Sullivan was held by his old employer was attested by the naming of a son for him, two years after he had left his service. The new firm, although starting business at the close of the Civil War, a period when conditions were considerably below normal, was successful from the start. The store was at Nos. 112 and 114 N. 4th street, and in 1868 the business had grown to such proportions that a larger building was leased at No. 236 Market street. In 1878 the building at 410 Market street was purchased, and this accommodated the constantly growing trade until 1891, when the building No. 629 Market street was purchased, and the business was continued at this location until 1906, when Mr. Sullivan and his brother retired from mercantile pursuits. During the forty-seven years they had been connected with the business, they had built up a reputation enjoyed by few firms. It was a cardinal principle of the house to pay cash for all goods purchased, never to give a note or to make settlement in any way except by cash payment. This unusual promptness gained for them the highest rating for honorable dealing and strict business integrity, with the result

that, during the panic years of 1873, 1883 and 1893, men who had goods to sell anxiously sought Sullivan & Brother, because they knew the firm always discounted its purchases. In 1872, Mr. Sullivan became the owner, by purchase, of some street railway stock, and in 1881, he was chosen a director of the Frankford and Southwark Street Railway Company. In 1884 he was tendered the presidency of the company, but refused to accept the position, preferring to give his undivided attention to his mercantile interests. In January, 1889, he was induced to reconsider his declination, and finally accepted the presidency, a position he has held for twenty-five years. This was the parting of the ways, and eventually led to his retirement as a merchant and his active entry into street railway affairs. In 1891 the Frankford and Southwark Company bought the Lehigh Avenue Passenger Railway, and the same year the Lombard and South Street Company was merged with the Frankford and Southwark Company. In 1892 this company leased the Citizens Passenger Railway Company, which operated the Tenth and Eleventh Street Line, and one year later it acquired control of the Second and Third Street Line. At that time it had become apparent that electricity was to be the motive power of the future for street car propulsion, and in order to meet the new conditions a charter was obtained from the State of Pennsylvania for the Electric Traction Company, of which Mr. Sullivan became president. This new corporation was capitalized at $8,750,000. When a lease was made of the Frankford and Southwark Line, and all of its leased companies, the entire system was rebuilt, streets were repaved, power houses erected and equipped with machinery for generating electricity, and new cars purchased. In financing this project, the management acted most liberally, every shareholder of the leased lines being given the right to subscribe, pro rata, to the stock of the Electric Traction Company. Most of the stockholders of the underlying companies availed themselves of this privilege. This put them into the Electric Traction Company on perfect equality, with uniform interests, and resulted in the stock of the company always commanding a premium. In 1895 the Union Traction Company was formed by the leasing of the Philadelphia, the Peoples and the Electric Traction Companies. Mr. Sullivan was one of the incorporators, and upon the merging, he turned over to the leasing company the sum of $325,000, which the Electric Traction Company had left after the completion of its final construction work. Mr. Sullivan has retained an interest in the Union Traction Company since its formation, and has been its president since 1909. He is also a director of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

In 1899 Mr. Sullivan was tendered, and accepted, a directorship in the American Railways Company. This is a holding company, and, as such, controls street railways, electric light, gas and water power companies in ten States. In 1902 he was made president of the company, and still retains that position. Under his wise and careful guidance, the company has been remarkably prosperous, and for the past eleven years has paid dividends of six per cent. and made a good surplus from the earnings. In addition to these connections, Mr. Sullivan has been one of the managers of the Beneficial Savings Fund since 1882, and a director of the Philadelphia Electric Company since its organization. He is the owner of several parcels of valuable city property, and is interested in, and a director of, about eighty companies. He is an ardent member of the Catholic Church, and is interested in many charities. Of robust constitution and perfect health, Mr. Sullivan is tireless in his routine duties, which, as may be imagined, are multitudinous. Yet in spite of this activity, he always finds time to do his fellowman a good turn, when possible.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, he joined the Gray Reserves, as Sergeant of Company G, and was in the service of the United States at the time the Battle of Antietam was fought. He belongs to the G. A. R. In 1876 Mr. Sullivan married Miss Ann V. Patterson, and the union has been blessed by nine children, eight of whom are living. His eldest son is a member of the Philadelphia Bar. The two sons next in age are

W. Hinckle Smith

in the banking firm of Sullivan Brothers & Company, and the youngest two are at college. There are five sons and three daughters.

His city home is at 1910 Walnut street. He thinks that Pennsylvania is the best State in the Union, and Philadelphia the best city in the world.

EDWARD T. DAVIS.

Edward T. Davis, whose interests are many and varied both in the West and East, is a native Philadelphian, having

been born in the old district of Northern Liberties, November 19, 1849. He was educated in the public schools, afterwards entering the Central High School and completing his education at the Philadelphia Business College, where he took a course in bookkeeping and finance. His entry into business life was as clerk and bookkeeper with the firm of Young, Moore & Co., and upon its dissolution as head bookkeeper with the succeeding house of Henry C. Moore & Co., where he remained until the business was discontinued, near the close of the Civil War.

Mr. Davis then enlisted in the Union Army and was made Sergeant of Ordnance, under Colonel Woodward, and stationed at Washington, D. C. He was subsequently in charge of the Record and Revision division of the Surgeon General's office until 1873, when he was honorably discharged and returned to Philadelphia, where he entered the wholesale tobacco business, but was compelled to retire in 1876 on account of ill health. Two years later he entered the employ of Powers & Weightman and was soon afterwards made secretary to Mr. Weightman, a position he filled for twenty-six years, up to the time of Mr. Weightman's death in August, 1894. In this position he was given charge of the vast financial investments of Mr. Weightman, and after that gentleman's death, continued in the same capacity with the executrix of the estate, until he decided to retire, January 1, 1905, and devote his time to individual interests. Mr. Davis had been a fortunate investor in real estate, mining and Western ranches and at this period he made a trip to Arizona where the Twin Buttes Mining and Smelting Co., of which he is president, and his ranch of 17,500 acres, needed his personal attention. This ranch, which includes some of the finest grazing land in the Western country, is thirty miles from Tacoma and twelve miles distant from Mr. Davis' mine. In addition to these interests he is vice-president of the Delaware Storage and Freezing Co., of Philadelphia, and is a director in several financial and manufacturing corporations throughout the East. He is a Mason of high degree, a member of the Mystic Shrine, the Odd Fellows, and Ancient Order United Workmen. He was chairman of the Building Committee of the Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy and is a member of the Art, Columbia, Philadelphia Turf, Belmont Driving, Philadelphia Automobile, Philadelphia Yacht and Pen and Pencil Clubs of Philadelphia, and the Automobile Club of America, the National Arts Club, the Lambs Club of New York, Milwaukee Club of Milwaukee, and the old Pueblo Club of Tucson, Arizona.

MATTHEW BAIRD.

By his personal relations through many years to one of the greatest locomotive manufacturing establishments of the world, by the application of his inventive genius to the improvement of various railway appliances, and by the investment of capital for the development of railway enterprises, Matthew Baird, for years one of the honored citizens of Philadelphia, well earned a place among the prominent railroad men of America. He began manhood at a time when the steam-horse made his advent in America, and was one of those industrious and inventive young men who took the crude and cumbersome ideas of the pioneers of steam and developed them into the finished and practically perfect machines that to-day traverse the continents, climb the mountains of East and West and perform miracles of speed and strength with such certainty that the wonder of it is lost in the ease with which it seems to be performed. He fully performed his share of the labor required to produce these wonderful results, and to him a portion of the honor belongs.

Mr. Baird was born near Londonderry, Ireland, in 1817, the son of Scotch-Irish parents, from whom he inherited the best qualities of both races. When he was but four years of age, the family removed to America and, coming to Philadelphia, made their home on Lombard street. The father was a skilled workman, a coppersmith by trade, and being desirous that the son should commence life with as good equipment as his means would allow, he was educated in the common schools of the day. His first employment was in a brickyard, but an opening of a more congenial character came, when he became an assistant to one of the professors of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1834 he went to New Castle, Delaware, and entered the employ of the New Castle Manufacturing Company, which owned and operated copper and sheet iron works. He was soon after made superintendent

of the railroad shops located there, but in June, 1838, entered upon the main work of his life, by accepting the position of foreman of the sheet iron and boiler department of the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Philadelphia. He remained in this establishment until 1850, advancing all the time in skill and mechanical knowledge, and performing his important duties with a faithfulness and industry that won him the confidence and regard of all about him. While yet employed with Mr. Baldwin, in March, 1845, he entered into co-partnership with Richard French, Sr., Superintendent of Motive Power of the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company, and Harry R. Campbell, an attorney at law, under the firm name of French & Baird, for the manufacture of locomotive spark arresters. These were made under a combination of three patents, issued to James Stimpson of Baltimore, Maryland, April 17, 1837; William C. Grimes of York, Pennsylvania, February 12, 1842; and Richard French of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1845. The combination of these patented improvements made a thoroughly efficient spark arrester, which was extensively used throughout the United States, Canada and other countries, being of especial service in the cotton growing States of the South. The patents and business was sold to Radley and Hunter of New York in August, 1850.

From 1850 to 1852, Mr. Baird was engaged in the marble business with his brother, John Baird, in Philadelphia; but in 1854, he returned to the establishment where he had been so long employed, as partner with Mr. Baldwin, under the firm name of M. W. Baldwin & Co., Mr. Baldwin, from the founding of the works in 1831 up to that time, having remained in business by himself. His sound business judgment, combined with unusual mechanical skill, made him a valued member of the firm, and many instances might be related of the manner in which he made his presence effectively felt. One only will suffice: By 1854 the use of coal, both bituminous and anthracite, as a fuel for locomotives, had become a practical success. The economical combustion of the bituminous, however, engaged considerable attention. It was felt that much remained to be accomplished in consuming the smoke and deriving the maximum of useful effect from the fuel. Mr. Baird made this matter a subject of careful study and investigation. An experiment was conducted under his direction by placing a sheet iron deflector in the fire-box of an engine on the Germantown and Norristown Railroad. The success of the trial was such as to show conclusively that a more complete combustion resulted. As, however, a deflector formed by a single plate of iron would soon be destroyed by the action of the fire, Mr. Baird proposed to use a water-leg projecting upward and backward from the front of the fire-box under the flues. Drawings and a model of the device were prepared, with a view of patenting it, but subsequently the intention was abandoned, Mr. Baird concluding that a fire-brick arch as a deflector, to accomplish the same object, was preferable. This was accordingly tried on two locomotives built for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1854, and was found so valuable an appliance that its use was at once established, and it was put on a number of engines built for railroads in Cuba and elsewhere.

After the death of Mr. Baldwin, when Mr. Baird had become sole proprietor of the works, the business was reorganized in 1867, under the name of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, M. Baird & Co., proprietors. Mr. Baird associated with himself as partners, George Burnham and Charles T. Parry, who had been connected with the establishment from an early period, the former in charge of the finances and the latter as general superintendent. Three years later, Messrs. Edward H. Williams, William P. Henszey and Edward Longstreth also became members of the firm.

Early in 1873, Mr. Baird sold his interest in the works to his five partners and retired from active business life, although still retaining his interests in numerous public and private enterprises. He was for years a member of the Board of Directors of the Central National Bank of Philadelphia, and at the time of his death was director of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company, the Pennsylvania Steel Company, the Andover Iron

Company, the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad Company and the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. He was one of the incorporators and directors of the American Steamship Company and was a large investor in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was recognized by all as a citizen of eminent public spirit, and there were few enterprises for the general good, or of a charitable character, in the city of his home, among whose promoters and supporters he was not numbered. He was a manager of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, and contributed much to other benevolent institutions. To borrow the language of one who knew him well, uttered when at the head of the great concern that will forever be associated with his name:—"Mr. Baird, by reason of long and intimate connection with the trade, practical experience as a manufacturer, wealth and social position, rightfully is the head of the establishment and referred to in all matters of importance, both in the production and selling of engines. He began his efforts in these works in their infancy and his own early manhood, and they have literally grown with his own mental and bodily powers. He shared all the responsibilities and hopes of the illustrious Baldwin, whose mantle has with entire appropriateness fallen upon his shoulders. Mr. Baird is a man of large figure, with a head in massive proportions to suit his ample body. His features are regular, and expressive of a far-reaching mind and of agreeable qualities of character. His manners are quiet and self-possessed. He is not inclined to show or boastfulness in any particular, but delights in the exhibition of honest virtues and noble purposes. Rising to his present position of business and social influence by industry and an honorable life, his sympathies are always with the toiling masses. In the midst of his vast interests and the irresistible tide of business, he shows himself constantly thoughtful of his army of workmen, and does much by counsel and benevolence to encourage them in their station. He is esteemed and beloved by all who know him in personal relations, and his mechanical labors and enterprise make him worthy of an enduring fame."

His busy and useful life came to an end on May 19, 1877.

J. ERNEST RICHARDS.

In a little over a decade, J. Ernest Richards, vice-president and director of the West End Trust Company, has become an important figure in the industrial, financial and social circles of Philadelphia. Mr. Richards was born in Elizabeth, N. J., in 1881 and was educated at the University of Pennsylvania from which he graduated in 1902. After the completion of his education he became interested in the Ridge Avenue Bank, and became its cashier, a position he relinquished to become assistant to the President and a director of the West End Trust Company. Upon the organization of the Independence Trust Company, he became the vice-president and an active director. Recognizing the vast possibilities of consolidation and centralization of capital, he was one of the prime movers in the successful effort to consolidate the Independence and West End Trust companies. When this was finally completed, on May 1st, 1913, Mr. Richards became vice-president of the West End Trust Company and was gratified to see the

latter company become, by reason of the jointure, one of the important financial institutions of the city. Mr. Richards is a son of Joseph T. Richards, Chief Engineer of Maintenance of Way of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and is of Quaker ancestry, one of his forebears, Joseph Richards, coming to this country from Oxford, England, and landing at Plymouth in 1660. From that period the family was prominent in the social life of New England and active in the Colonial wars and all pre-Revolutionary events. Subsequently branches of the family were established in Delaware County, Pa., and Cecil County, Md. Mr. Richards's mother was Miss Martha Elizabeth Ernest, and she was also descended from one of the oldest families, her father having large iron interests in Maryland and being related to the Coopers of New Jersey. While a student at the University, Mr. Richards was very active and popular. He took part in the Mask and Wig Dramatic Club's productions and in his Freshman year rowed on his class crew which won the Intercollegiate races at Poughkeepsie. At the preliminary school which he attended he was captain of both the football and baseball teams, but after entering college curtailed his sports to devote more time to study. He is a member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity and president of the graduate body of the Sphinx Senior Society, an unusual honor as only twenty men out of each senior class are elected to this position. Mr. Richards's phenomenal success in the business world, in the short period that has ensued since attaining his majority is attested by his many connections. He is a director of the American Pipe and Construction Company, the George B. Newton Coal Company, the Central, West Virginia and Southern Railroad Company, the New York Interurban Water Company and the Buffalo and Depew Railroad Company, in New York State, and several other corporations. His clubs are the Union League, Racquet, Markham, Philadelphia Barge and Merion Cricket. He is also a member of the New England Society and the Sons of the American Revolution.

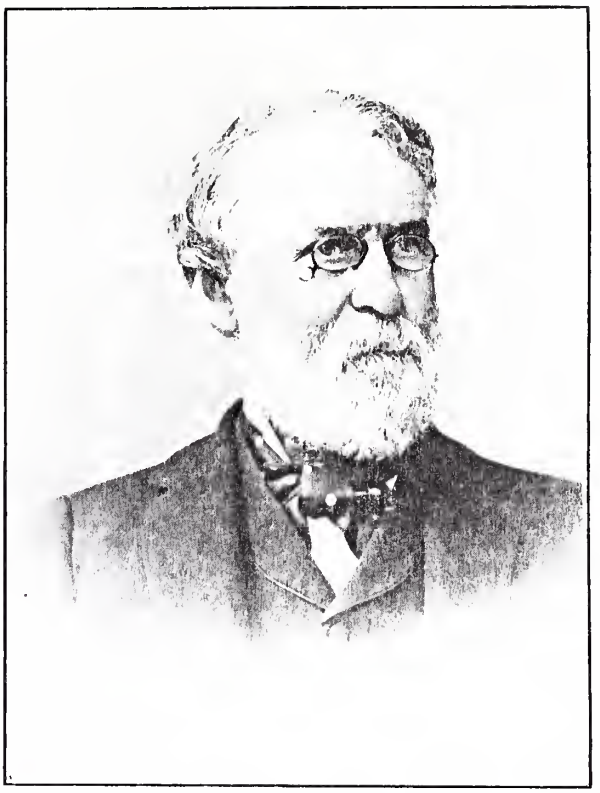
ALBERT E. TURNER.

Albert E. Turner, who has been active in civic affairs for over twenty years was born in Philadelphia, January 22d, 1865, the son of Charles Brinckley and Margaret (Bowen) Turner. He was educated in the public schools, afterwards taking a course in the International Y. M. C. A. College, of Springfield, Mass. He was general secretary for the Young Men's Christian Association for several years and then entered the employment of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at Columbus, Ohio. He returned to Philadelphia in 1892 and became a newspaper reporter and later was financial editor of one of the morning dailies.

ALBERT E. TURNER.

In 1906 he entered the banking business with E. B. Smith & Company, and in 1912 he became a member of the Stock Exchange and of the firm of Harper and Turner. Mr. Turner was active in the old Municipal League, the Committee of Seventy and the City Park movement. He is president of the Home and School League, a director of the City Club, the Keswick Colony of Mercy, the Pastorius Building and Loan Association and the Central Branch of the Y. M. C. A. His clubs are the Art, Overbrook Golf, City Club of New York and the Rotary Club. He also holds membership in the American Academy of Political and Social Science and the Civil Service Reform Association.

He has devoted much time to writing and has been a voluminous contributor to campaign literature. Mr. Turner married Miss Dora E. Botsford, of Lockport, N. Y., in 1887 and has six children. His home is at Overbrook.

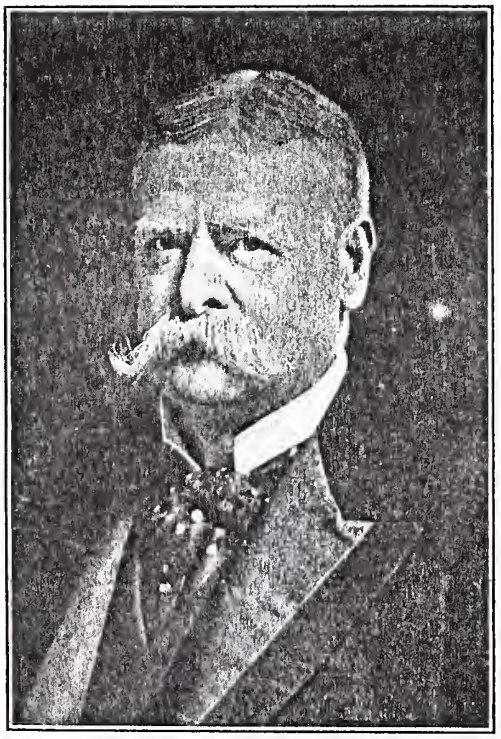


H. H. HOUSTON.

Henry Howard Houston came from an honorable and distinguished ancestry and traced his lineage back to the days of chivalry in Scotland when the brave and fearless Wallace attempted to win independence for the Scottish people. The clan of Houston originated, however, in the time of Sir Hugo de Padvinian, the laird of the lands of Kilpeter in Strathgrief, about the year of 1160. The baronetcy is now held by George Ludovic Houston, of Johnstone, Renfrewshire, Scotland. The younger sons of the original family migrated from their native land to the north of Ireland in the early part of the seventeenth century and their descendants are now to be found in the counties of Antrim, Tyrone and Londonderry. From Ireland came the descendants of the family in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where settlement was made between 1730 and 1735. From this same Irish branch was descended the Houstons of Tennessee and the famous Sam Houston, the first president of the Republic of Texas, Henry Howard Houston was born near Wrightsville, York County, Pa., October 3, 1820, and was the youngest son of Samuel Nelson Houston and the last living grandson of Dr. John Houston, of Lancaster County, who after studying at Glasgow University in Scotland, returned to his Pennsylvania home in 1766. He later graduated from what is now the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1769 and four years later married Susanna, daughter of John Wright, of York County. When the Colonists attempted to win independence from England, Dr. John Houston joined the army as a surgeon and with four brothers fought through the war, thus aiding in establishing the Republic. His son, Samuel Nelson Houston, was distinguished for his splendid physical manhood. After attending Burlington College, he studied medicine and pharmacy but relinquished a prospective professional career to become an active

member of Captain Shippen's Troop of Horse in Lancaster County to take part in the War of 1812. In 1817 he married Susan Strickler, a daughter of Colonel Jacob Strickler and became the father of John James, Henry Howard, Emily Strickler, Eleanor Wright and Martha Mifflin Houston. At an early age Henry Howard Houston left school and for several years thereafter was connected with mercantile pursuits in his native town. He was a young man of twenty years when he went to Lucinda Furnace, Clarion County, where he spent three years in the employ of James Buchanan, afterwards President of the United States. He then joined Edmund Evans with whom he went to the abandoned Horse Creek Furnace on the Allegheny River, in Venango County, which they put in successful operation. Mr. Houston, in February, 1847, entered the Philadelphia office of D. Leech & Co., which was then the leading canal and transportation firm in the State. He remained with this concern until the Pennsylvania Railroad had completed the line to Hollidaysburg and the State Portage road was constructed over the mountains. These with the State canal from Johnstown to Pittsburgh formed a through line from the eastern terminus of the road at Philadelphia to the Ohio River. Mr. Houston's business ability had attracted the attention of Colonel William C. Patterson, at that time president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and he was selected to organize the freight department of the new road. It was the right man in the right place. There was an intense and bitter rivalry and the most vigorous and unremitting efforts were required to secure and maintain trade. The Pennsylvania Railroad was completed to Pittsburgh in 1853 and from that time until 1865, Mr. Houston's labors were arduous and incessant. He was fortunate in possessing sound health and the constant strain did not seriously affect him. For fifteen years he managed these departments with satisfaction to the company and credit to himself. In 1865 Mr. Houston entered into special transportation on local and trans-continental railroads and in this enterprise was connected with several gentlemen with whom he continued the association until death separated them. Together they organized the first through freight lines, which phenomenally increased transportation and aided materially in the development of the country. They were also engaged in lake and ocean transportation on a large scale. In the early days of the oil excitement, Mr. Houston made careful investments and soon became known as a prosperous operator in petroleum. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Co., the American Steamship Co., the Erie and Western Transportation Co., and a number of smaller corporations. Mr. Houston married Miss Sallie S. Bonnell, of Philadelphia, in 1856 and they had six children, the first, a daughter, dying in infancy. The eldest son, Henry Howard Houston, Jr., was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the Class of '78. While on a tour of Europe he died in Rome, in June, 1879, at the age of twenty years. It was in his memory that Mr. and Mrs. Houston built Houston Hall at the University of Pennsylvania, which has been so eminently successful that the plans have been copied by a number of other educational institutions throughout the country. The fourth child, Eleanor Anna, died at the age of twelve years, in January, 1875. The surviving children are: Sallie B., widow of Charles Wolcott Henry; Samuel Frederic and Gertrude, wife of Dr. George Woodward. The family home is at Chestnut Hill, one of the city's most beautiful suburbs. Mr. Houston was a member of St. Peter's Protestant Church of Germantown and was Rector's Warden from the organization of the parish until his death. He also aided in the erection of St. Martins-in-the-Fields, at St. Martins Station, Chestnut Hill. He was a man of forceful character and was quick in his estimate of men and measures. He was of robust physique and very active mentally and physically. He took great interest in developing and improving the historic parts of Germantown and Chestnut Hill and was munificent in his benevolence and charities. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania and of Washington and

Lee University, Lexington, Virginia. The Houston family is identified with the Mifflins of Pennsylvania, whose ancestors came over with William Penn, and who have become famous in the political and judicial history of the State, Joseph Mifflin having married Martha Houston, an aunt of Henry Howard Houston. Mr. Houston died June 21, 1895, and the best eulogy that could be written of him would be that he was the worthy descendant of an illustrious and honorable ancestry.



CLEMENT A. GRISCOM.

Clement A. Griscom, who was a prominent figure in trans-Atlantic shipping and interested in many industrial corporations, was born in Philadelphia, March 15, 1841, and was educated in the public schools and at the Friends' Academy. His ancestors were Friends and Thomas Lloyd, a maternal forebear, was at one time Deputy Governor of the Commonwealth and President of the Pennsylvania Council from 1684 until 1698. His father, Dr. John Griscom, was a prominent physician.

After leaving school, Mr. Griscom obtained a clerkship in the office of Peter Wright & Sons, and in 1863, when but twenty-two years of age, he had won admission to the firm and gradually assumed entire direction of the business.

The firm was appointed agent of the old American Line and subsequently, after direct negotiations with King Leopold, of Belgium, Mr. Griscom organized the International Navigation Company which absorbed the American Line. He was elected vice-president of the new company and became its president January 4, 1888, the fleet then comprising twenty-six ocean steamships. The Inman Line was then purchased and the steamships New York and Paris added to the line. These were the first twin screw steamships used in passenger traffic and were unsinkable. They sailed under American registry by special Act of Congress. Mr. Griscom awarded the contracts to Cramps for the steamships St. Louis and St. Paul and during the Spanish-American War these and several other of the liners were used by the Government and figured in various naval engagements. In 1902, the name of the company was changed to the International Mercantile Marine Company and the White Star, the Atlantic Transport, the Leyland and Old Dominion Lines were acquired. Mr. Griscom was elected to the presidency of the company but resigned in 1904 to become chairman of the Board of Directors.

In 1889 Mr. Griscom was a delegate to the International Marine Congress for revising the "Rules of the Roads at Sea," at which twenty-eight nations were represented. In recognition of the perfect discipline maintained on the ships of the International Navigation Company, Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, made Mr. Griscom a Knight of the Order of Orange-Nassau, her attention being directed to the line by the rescue of two hundred men, women and children from the disabled Dutch liner Veendam, by the steamship St. Louis, the Veendam sinking immediately after the last rescue boat had left the wreck. The French Government made him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and

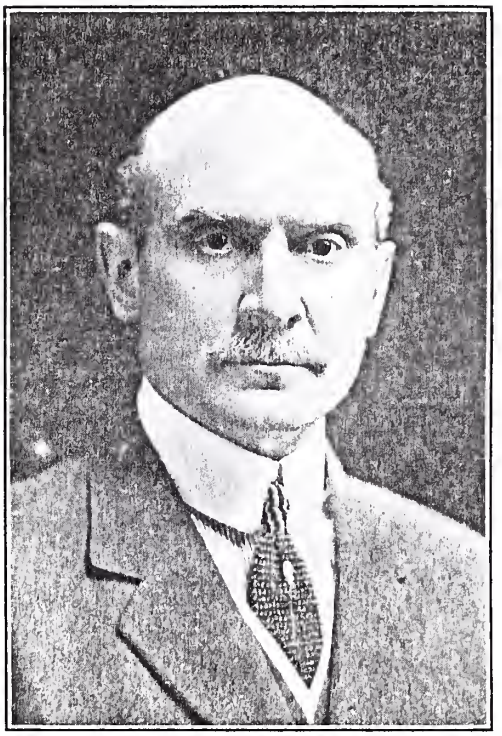
the British Institute of Naval Architects made him an honorary member. Mr. Griscom was one of the organizers of the National Transit Company, which was formed to pump oil from the wells to the refinery. He was a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Fourth Street National Bank, the United Gas Improvement Company and the United States Steel Corporation. He was one of the managers of the Western Savings Fund Society of Philadelphia, a trustee of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and director of the Mercantile Trust Company, of New York City. He was a member of the Union League, Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, Merion Cricket, Rabbit, Philadelphia Country, Corinthian Yacht and Farmers' Clubs of Philadelphia, the Union, Metropolitan, City Midday and New York Yacht clubs, of New York City, the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C., and the Marlborough and St. James clubs of London, England. Mr. Griscom died November 12th, 1912.

FRANCIS B. REEVES.

FRANCIS B. REEVES.

For years a prominent figure in the commercial life of Philadelphia and since early manhood interested in every movement for civic betterment, Francis B. Reeves has rendered efficent service both to the city and state. He was born in Bridgeton, New Jersey, October 10, 1836, the son of Johnson and Elizabeth (Riley) Reeves, who were of English ancestry, the American branch being founded on Long Island in the early part of the eighteenth century, Mr. Reeves's immediate forebears afterward removing to Cumberland County, New Jersey. He was educated in private schools and after the completion of his education entered the employ of his father, who conducted a general store at Bridgeton, and subsequently for about two years worked in a jewelry shop in the same town. In March, 1854, Mr. Reeves was called from the bench and counter of the jewelry shop to a clerkship in the Girard Bank of Philadelphia, in whose affairs he was destined to play an important part a half century later. At this period his thoughts turned to commercial pursuits and he resigned his clerkship in the bank to enter the employ of N. B. Thompson & Co., a wholesale grocery firm that had been in existence since 1828. He was familiar with this line by reason of his experience in his father's store and within a year he was admitted to partnership. One month later the firm was dissolved by reason of Mr. Thompson's death, and Mr. Reeves, although but twenty-two years of age, was made executor of the estate, which in those days was considered a large one. Mr. Reeves proceeded at once to organize a new firm to carry on the old business, so that since 1859 he has continued a member of the original firm and its successors, now,—and since 1865, known as Reeves, Parvin & Co. In 1881, Mr. Reeves was elected a director of the Girard National Bank, which he had entered as an inexperienced clerk twenty-seven years previously. He was re-elected to this important position for seventeen consecutive years and on January 3, 1896, he was made vice-president of the institution. On July 18, 1899, he was unanimously

elected president and has continued in that position since. Mr. Reeves has long been active in the commercial and public affairs of Philadelphia. He is the president of the Philadelphia Belt Line Railroad Company, first vice-president of the Philadelphia Bourse, a director of the Philadelphia Mortgage and Trust Company, the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, one of the managers of the Merchants' Fund and the Mercantile Beneficial Association and of the Germantown Saving Fund Society. He is also a member of the Advisory Board of the Germantown Trust Company, one of the trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and treasurer of the Thomas W. Evans Museum and Dental Institute Society, which is now affiliated with the University of Pennsylvania. He was chairman of the Executive Committee of the "Committee of One Hundred" which was so active in correcting municipal irregularities from 1881 to 1883 and in 1888 he was appointed by the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, to membership in the Board of Education. In 1889 he was appointed by the Mayor a member of the "Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee" on the occasion of the Johnstown flood and by appointment of Governor Beaver, he became the chairman of the "Committee on Annuities to Johnstown Flood Orphans" of the State Relief Committee. In 1892, as representative of the City of Philadelphia and the Permanent Relief Committee, he visited Russia to deliver and distribute a cargo of food supplies sent on the steamship "Conemaugh" for the relief of the sufferers by famine in that country. For that service Emperor Alexander III. presented to Mr. Reeves a costly silver and gold punch set of seven pieces. Mr. Reeves is fond of literature and devotes much of his spare time to this pursuit. He is the author of "The Reeves Genealogy" and the "Evolution of Our Christian Hymnology." The latter work has a wide circulation and received favorable comment from news and religious papers throughout the country.



EDWARD A. SCHMIDT.

Edward A. Schmidt, president of the Northwestern National Bank, was born in Philadelphia, July 6, 1863, the son of Christian and Anna Margaret (Grubler) Schmidt and was educated in the public schools. His first employment was in the brewery established by his father, the firm being C. Schmidt & Sons, when he and his two brothers, Henry C., and Frederick W., were admitted to partnership. After the death of the father, the business was incorporated under the name of C. Schmidt & Sons Brewing Company, with Edward A. Schmidt as president. The company later purchased the Robert Smith Brewery, which was established in 1774, and incorporated it under the name of the Robert Smith Ale Brewing Company. The product of this concern has had a National reputation for over one hundred years. Mr. Schmidt is also president of this company, which in 1908, purchased the Peter Schemm & Son brewery. The combined output of these plants is over three hun-

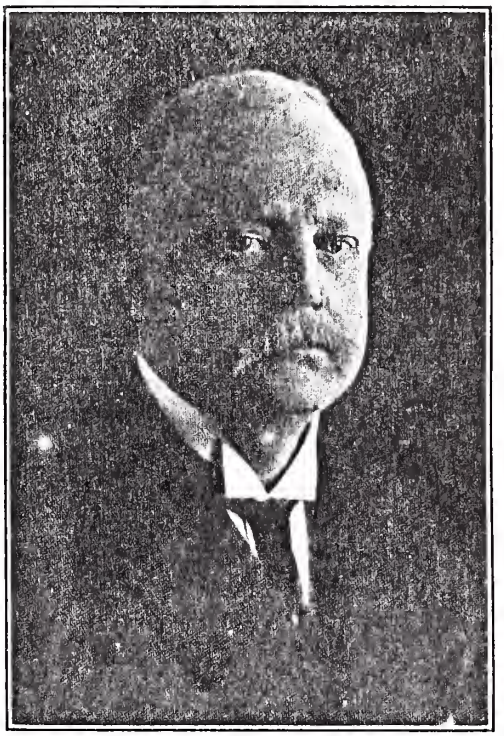
dred thousand barrels annually. Mr. Schmidt is also a director of the Poth Brewing Company, being elected to that position after the death of Frederick A. Poth, who was his father-in-law. In 1905 he was elected president of the Northwestern National Bank, and under his management that institution has been very seccessful. He is also a director of the Commonwealth Trust Company. Mr. Schmidt is well known in clubdom, being a member of the Union League, the Manufacturers' Club, the Philadelphia Country Club and the Merion Cricket Club.

FREDERICK T. CHANDLER.

Frederick T. Chandler, who is prominent in financial, social and political circles, was born in the Friends' settlement of Hamorton, near Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1863, but was taken to Philadelphia when a child and educated in the public schools of that city. At the age of fifteen years he obtained a position in the brokerage house of Thomas L. Lawson & Sons, where he remained until 1883 at which time he became associated with the firm of L. H. Taylor & Co. Upon the retirement from business of this firm Mr. Chandler organized the brokerage firm of Chandler Brothers and Company, with offices at Fifth and Chestnut streets, but afterwards removed to their present handsome quarters at No. 1338 Chestnut street. Mr. Chandler has been a member of the Stock Exchange since 1892, was its president from 1905 until 1907. He was re-elected in 1912 and is at the present time its President, and a member of the Governing Committee. He also holds membership in the New York Stock Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade and the New York Cotton Exchange. He formerly resided in Delaware County during which time he was active in Republican politics, rendering efficient aid to John B. Robinson and the late William L. Mathues during their regimes as political directors in that locality. In 1904 he represented the district as a delegate to the Republican National Convention which nominated Col. Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidency. Upon taking up residence in Philadelphia he continued his political activity and was a member of the Committee of Twenty-one which helped secure the nomination and election of Samuel P. Rotan to the position of District Attorney. He was also a Presidential elector in 1908. Mr. Chandler has been active in the Masonic fraternity for many years, being a member of Corinthian Lodge, Corinthian Chapter and Corinthian Chasseur Commandery. He is a member of the Union League, Racquet, Philadelphia, Country, Clover, Philadelphia Gun, Huntingdon Valley Country, Rumson Country, Manufacturers and Merion Cricket clubs; Rose Tree Hunt, Bachelor's Barge of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Society, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, National Geographic Society, American Institute of Banking and others, and the Lambs Club of New York City.

FREDERICK T. CHANDLER.

EFFINGHAM B. MORRIS.



In assuming the presidency of the Girard Trust Company in 1887, Effingham B. Morris brought to that office the legal training which is essential in the management of a trust company, and also exhibited an executive and business ability which has made the company successful under his direction. Dividends have increased from ten per cent. in 1887 to thirty-six per cent. in 1912. Mr. Morris, who is the fourth president of the Girard Trust Company since its incorporation in 1836, was born in Philadelphia, August 23d, 1856, and received his preliminary training at Dr. John W. Faires Classical School, afterwards entering the University of Pennsylvania. He graduated from the Department of Arts in 1875 and from the Department of Law in 1878. After admission to the Bar he was associated with P. Pemberton Morris, LL. D., professor of practice and pleading at law and equity at the University if Pennsylvania, and upon Professor Morris's retirement he succeeded to his practice. He was general attorney for the Lehigh Valley Railroad from 1881 to 1887 and counsel for the Girard Trust Company. He was chosen President of the Girard Trust Company to succeed John B. Garrett, who resigned to become vice-president of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. During Mr. Morris's term as president, the building at the northeast corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, the first modern high office building in that locality, was erected and occupied, and the rapid growth of finance and business interests there verified his judgment. In 1905 the present location at the northwest corner was purchased and the magnificent structure designed from Mr. Morris's suggestions and devoted entirely to the company's own use, was erected and occupied in 1908. The business has greatly increased in the last few years, especially the testamentary and corporate trusts and funds on deposit subject to check. In addition to the presidency of the Girard Trust Company, Mr. Morris is a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and its allied lines, of the Philadelphia National Bank, Fourth Street National Bank, Franklin National Bank, Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, Keystone Watch Case Company, Mutual Assurance Company, Pennsylvania-Maryland Coal Company, Spanish-American Iron Company, Cambria Iron Company, Maryland Steel Company, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, Mahoning Iron and Steel Company, chairman of the Executive Committees of both the Cambria Steel Company and Pennsylvania Steel Company, trustee of the Estate of Anthony J. Drexel, deceased, and other corporations. He is a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Morris is an Independent Republican in politics and represented the Eighth Ward in Common Councils as the candidate of the "Committee of 100" in 1880 and 1881. He was trustee of City Bonds secured on the City Gas Works from 1882 to 1887, defeating Mr. David H. Lane for that office; and was receiver of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, by appointment of the United States Court in 1886, arranging for a settlement of its affairs in the reorganization of the Reading Railroad in 1888. Mr. Morris is a member of the Union League Club, and of the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, University, Racquet, Merion Cricket, Bryn Mawr Polo, Radnor Hunt and other clubs.

EDWARD B. SMITH.

Edward B. Smith, head of the firm of Edward B. Smith & Company, Philadelphia and New York, has been in the banking business for twenty-six years. Mr. Smith was born in Philadelphia, September 23d, 1861. His father was Dr. Albert H. Smith, one of the leading physicians of the city, who for many years resided at Broad and Walnut streets.

Edward B. Smith was educated in the William Penn Charter School and the University of Pennsylvania. After a preliminary training in a banking house, he became a partner of Thomas R. Tunis, under the firm name of Tunis & Smith, in 1886, Mr. Smith becoming a member of the Philadelpha Stock Exchange. In 1892 the present house of Edward B. Smith & Company was established, the firm then consisting of Edward B. Smith,

EDWARD B. SMITH.

Francis E. Bond and George W. Norris. The two latter have since retired. The firm now consists of three resident Philadelphia partners, and two resident New York partners.

Mr. Smith has been engaged in many prominent financial undertakings. He was among those who was deeply interested in the rehabilitation of the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, which became one of the most successful properties in the Southwest. He later became identified with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, entering the Board of Directors some years ago. He is a member of the Board of Directors of numerous banking and financial institutions, including the Franklin National Bank, Girard Fire & Marine Insurance Company, American Gas Company, Lehigh Valley Transit Company and other corporations. He was named by the Board of Judges a member of the Board of City Trusts in 1906, and has taken a deep interest in its work ever since. Mr. Smith has from time to time participated in movements for civic betterment, notably in 1905. He was recently appointed by Mayor Blankenburg a member of an Advisory Committee on City Finance, the committee including leading bankers of the city.

Mr. Smith is a member of most of the leading clubs of the city, including the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, Union League,, Racquet and other clubs, and the Radnor, Rose Tree, and White Marsh Valley Hunt Club. He is president of the Philadelphia Four-in-Hand Club, having for many years been a leader in sustaining the traditional four-in-hand coach.

From 1882 to 1890 he was a member of the First City Troop. Mr. Smith's town house is at 306 S. 19th street, and his country home at Gwynedd Valley, although he usually spends the greater part of his summers yachting. In addi-

tion to various Boards and Clubs with which Mr. Smith is identified, he has always given a large share of attention as a citizen to philanthropic undertakings and devotes a large part of his time to charitable enterprises.

G. COLESBERRY PURVES.

Retiring from the practice of law to take up financial pursuits, G. Colesberry Purves has become a notable figure in the moneyed affairs of the city. He was born in Philadelphia, December 18th, 1843, the son of William and Anna (Kennedy) Purves. The father was secretary and treasurer and afterwards vice-president of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, of which the son is now the executive head. Mr. Purves attended schools in his native city and after careful preparation entered Yale from which he graduated in 1864 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. The Master of Arts degree was conferred upon him in 1867 and the same year he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with the LL. B. degree. Being admitted to the Bar he commenced practice and continued active in his profession until January 1st, 1885, when he accepted the position of assistant secretary and treasurer of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society. Three years later he was advanced to secretary and treasurer and in 1902 was elected vice-president. In 1903, when the office of President became vacant, he was unanimously elected to the position, which he still holds, and the wisdom of his selection is shown by the continued prosperity of the Society, which is recognized as one of the most stable financial institutions in the country. In addition to his activity as a lawyer and financier, Mr. Purves is interested in philanthropy and church work and has also been active in local politics. He is an ardent Democrat in national affairs, but locally he is an aggressive reformer. He was at one time president of the Seventh Ward School Board and since his retirement from that position has continued to be interested in the intellectual progress of the city. He has always refused to be a candidate for another office but is always ready to aid any movement that will improve civic conditions. In addition to his connection with the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, Mr. Purves is a director of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, the Insurance Company of North America and the Mortgage Trust Company of Pennsylvania. He is president of the Union Benevolent Society and the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity and a trustee of the Jefferson Hospital. He is a member of several college fraternities, the Rittenhouse and University clubs and is president of the Board of Trustees of Calvary Presbyterian Church. Mr. Purves was married at Dobbs Ferry, New

York, to Miss Elizabeth Cowan, a daughter of Anthony and Fanny (Edwards) Gilkison of Brooklyn, New York. The mother was a direct descendant of Jonathan Edwards, the eminent New England divine.

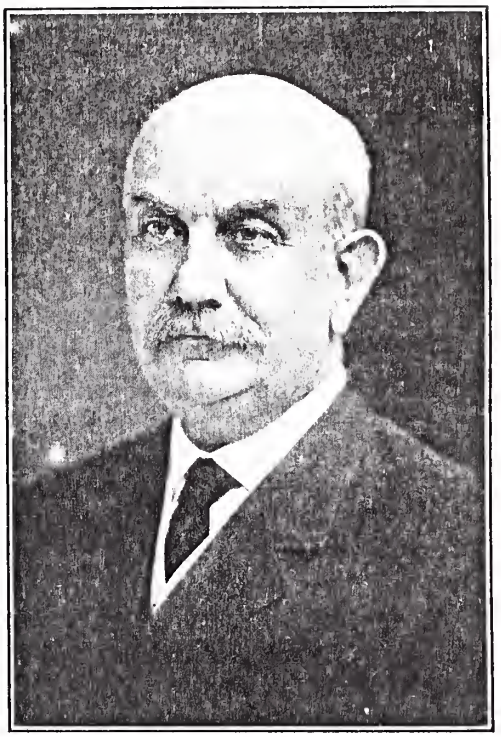
THEODORE EDWARD WIEDERSHEIM.

General Theodore E. Wiedersheim who for nearly half a century has been prominent in financial and military circles, was born in Petersburg, Ohio, but was brought to Philadelphia by his parents when a child. He attended the public schools here and afterwards graduated from the Central High School. Upon the completion of his education he entered the employ of a mercantile house but in 1862 he responded to President Lincoln's call for troops and entered the Union Army as a private in Company F of the Gray Reserves and rose through the intermediate grades to a captaincy. As a member of the 32d Regiment he participated in the campaign in the Cumberland Valley and was present at the shelling of Carlisle, Pa., by General Fitzhugh Lee, on July 1, 1863. After the war he became a member of Company D, First Regiment and served continuously in the National Guard for twenty-five years. He was a Second Lieutenant during the riots at Susquehanna Depot in 1874 and was in command of his company during the labor disturbances at Eckley, Pa., in 1875; also acting as Provost Marshal during the riots and strikes in Luzerne County. He was elected to a captaincy in 1876 and with his company took an active part in the restoration of peace at Scranton and Pittsburgh in 1877. He was chosen Colonel of the First Regiment in 1878 and was re-elected in 1883. General Wiedersheim was a member of the First Brigade Board which examined all the officers commissioned at the time of its creation and those subsequently elected. He was also active in the preliminary work which led to the building of the regiment's new armory and was a member of the military committee of fifty that arranged for the Bi-Centennial parade in 1882. He was secretary of the Citizens' Committee having in charge the Constitutional Centennial Celebration in 1887, and was Adjutant-General on the staff of General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., in the Peace Jubilee Parade in 1898. General Wiedersheim was for many years a member of the well known banking and stock brokerage firm of Fell, Wray & Co., and retired from this connection to become cashier of the Independence National Bank. When that institution was merged with the Girard National Bank, he became one of the vice-presidents of the last named concern and still occupies that position. He was elected a director of the Union League in 1880 and was vice-president and chairman of its House Committee from 1889 to 1903. Business duties led to General Wiedersheim's resignation from the National Guard some years ago, but he still retained his interest in his old command, and in 1893 was elected commander of the First Regiment Veteran Corps.

DIMNER BEEBER.

Prominent for years in the public affairs of his native State, the career of Dimner Beeber has been characterized by an unswerving adherence to the highest ideals of citizenship. He was born at Muncy, Lycoming County, Pa., March 8th, 1854, the son of Peter D. and Mary Jane (Artley) Beeber, who were of German ancestry. His great grand-father, John Beeber, who had settled in Berks County, Pa., in 1768, fought in the American ranks during the War of the Revolution. His services were rewarded by a grant of land in the valley of the West Branch of the Susquehanna River, in what is now Lycoming County. Upon this tract he established his home after the war, and for three generations his descendants lived there. Mr. Beeber attended the Selinsgrove Academy and then entered Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, from which he graduated in 1874 with the B. A. degree. While a student he developed a taste for the study of English classics and became interested in history and biography, making special study of the lives of great lawyers and public men. Upon graduation in 1874, he began the study of law with his brother, J. Artley Beeber, at Williamsport, Pa., and was admitted to the Bar in 1876. He moved to Philadelphia almost immediately and began practice. In 1884 he became a member of the law firm of Jones, Carson & Beeber—his partners being Hampton L. Carson, afterwards Attorney General of the State, and J. Levering Jones, a well known jurist.

The firm was subsequently dissolved and Mr. Beeber practiced alone. He was appointed Judge of the Superior Court to fill a vacancy by Governor Hastings in 1899 and served until the office was filled by election. Judge Beeber is a Republican in politics, but has not hesitated to act independently, when, in his judgment, such



DIMNER BEEBER.

a course would best serve the public good. He is an eloquent speaker and has been prominent in every political campaign since the election of Garfield in 1880. Princeton University conferred the degree of A. M. upon him in 1902 and he has been honored with the LL. D. degree by his Alma Mater. In 1889 he was urged for the nomination of District Attorney and the testimonial urging his candidacy was signed by seven hundred lawyers. He is president of the Commonwealth Trust Company and a director of the Tradesmen's National Bank and the Fire Association of Philadelphia. He has been a member of the Board of Education since 1910. Judge Beeber is a member of the American Bar Association, the State Bar Association and is an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He is also a member of the Union League, of which he was president from 1906 to 1908, and of the Rittenhouse and Philadelphia Country Clubs.

SYDNEY L. WRIGHT.

The senior member of one of Philadelphia's most conservative banking firms, Sydney Longstreet Wright, has been identified with some very important financial transactions throughout the country. Mr. Wright, who is a member of the firm of S. L. and W. R. Wright, was born in Germantown, Philadelphia, August 4th, 1852, and was educated in the public schools and at Calvary Church Academy. When eighteen years of age he entered the employ of William P. Clyde & Co., steamship agents, as a clerk in the Philadelphia office. This was in 1870, and nine years later he had so familiarized himself with every detail of steamship transportation, that Peter Wright & Sons made him their Baltimore manager. This firm was the largest in its line in the country and the position was one of great responsibility. In 1883 Mr. Wright resigned the position to accept the presidency of a mining and smelting enterprise in Idaho in which large sums of Philadelphia money had been invested. For eight years he handled the western company in a most successful manner and in 1890 entered the banking business, specializing in and giving particular attention to bonds and other investment securities and becoming a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange in 1895. For years Mr. Wright has been interested in the organization and management of public utility corporations and has been eminently successful along this line of endeavor. He was president of the Beaver Valley Traction Company, now part of the Pittsburgh System of Railways and the Baltimore Electric Light Company which was merged in the formation of the Consolidated Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, Maryland. He was also vice-president and treasurer of the Philadelphia Export Exposition in 1899 and held the same position with the Philadelphia Commercial Museum of which he is still a trustee. Mr. Wright is of English ancestry and numbers among his forebears, Stephen Bachiler and Christopher Hussey, who were among the original founders of the Commonwealth of New Hampshire; Richard Borden, one of the first settlers of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and John Fisher, who came to Philadelphia in the ship "Welcome" in 1682, and who figured prominently in the founding and subsequent history of the colony of which Penn was the directing head and spirit. Mr. Wright is a Republican in politics. He is a member of the Rittenhouse and the Germantown Cricket Clubs and the Welcome Society of Philadelphia, the Maryland Club of Baltimore, Md., and the Lotus Club of New York City. His home is on Carpenter Lane, Germantown, a beautiful section of Philadelphia's ideal suburb.

ROLAND LESLIE TAYLOR.

As a banker and public-spirited citizen, Roland L. Taylor stands high among Philadelphia's notable men. He has been active in financial affairs all his life, having grown up in the banking business and has been identified with several of the largest institutions in Pennsylvania. In addition to his varied business interests, he has found time to do his share in forwarding the cause of good government. His advice is sought in connection with nearly every important movement and his attitude of unswerving probity has made his influence felt. He was born in Philadelphia, July 3, 1868, the son of I. J. and Anne Elizabeth (Alkins) Taylor, both of whom were of English ancestry.

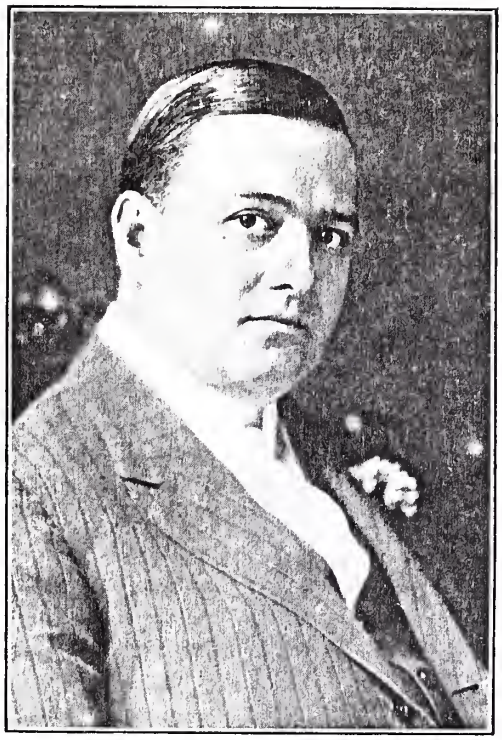
His education was received in the public schools and the Central High School, and when nineteen years of age he commenced his active business career, in the employ of Barker Bros. & Co., bankers and brokers, with whom he remained until February, 1891, spending the next

ROLAND L. TAYLOR.

five years with the Trust Department of the Real Estate Trust Company, serving the latter part of this time as assistant secretary. On June 12, 1906, he was elected vice-president and a member of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, succeeding to the presidency on June 13, 1910, and retaining the position until December, 1911, when he retired to become a member of the banking firm of William A. Read & Co., of New York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and London. In addition to this connection, Mr. Taylor is a director of the Independence Insurance Company and director and chairman of the Finance Committee of the Young, Smyth, Field Company. He has served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers' Association and has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of that organization. He also served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association. In National affairs, Mr. Taylor is a Republican, but in State and City politics he is thoroughly independent and strongly advocates any needed reform. He served as an officer of the First Battalion of the Naval Reserves for eleven years. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and is deeply interested in the Children's Seashore Home, Atlantic City, N. J., being one of the managers and treasurer of that most worthy charity. He is devoted to outdoor sports and is a member of the Germantown Cricket Club, of which he is one of the Governors; the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, the White Marsh Valley Country Club, the Racquet Club and the City Club. He was married January 27, 1897, to Miss Anita M. Steinmetz and they have three children. He resides in Germantown, a beautiful suburb of the city, and his office is in the Morris Building.

G. WALLACE SIMPSON.

A knowledge gained by many years of practical experience, has made G. Wallace Simpson an expert in Philadelphia real estate values. Mr. Simpson was born in Philadelphia, July 22, 1877, and was educated at the Lauterbach Academy, from which he graduated in 1897. Immediately after the completion of his schooling, he entered the employment of Simpson & Catanach, of which firm his



G. WALLACE SIMPSON.

father, L. P. Simpson, was senior member, and upon the dissolution of this firm, became a partner of his father in L. P. Simpson & Son. The father had started the real estate business in 1870 in the lower section of the city and being impressed with the possibilities in southern realty, acquired large tracts of vacant territory and commenced building, soon being recognized as the pioneer creator of small homes of a better quality than had been built in that section previously. These were intended for families of moderate means and were as handsomely appointed as the larger ones in more expensive localities. In all, about 6,000 dwellings were erected and when L. P. Simpson died, April 22, 1908, the son, G. Wallace Simpson, became the sole directing head of the business. In addition to its large building operations, the firm had a large rental list, but in the last few years Mr. Simpson has devoted nearly all of his time and energy to the placing of mortgages. His experience as a builder and as the agent of large realty interests has made him an expert in the determination of values throughout the city and country and his opinions are seldom disputed. His business in this one line alone amounts to about $6,000,000 per year and extends throughout the entire United States, one of his latest negotiations being as far away as Salt Lake City, Utah, while a large portion comes from New York City and the Middle West, and Mr. Simpson makes frequent trips to these points to personally look after the business. He married, in 1900, Miss Charlotte E. Livers, of Boston, Mass., a daughter of Captain John Livers, of the United States Army, and they reside in Germantown, Philadelphia. He is a Republican in politics and holds membership in the Art Club.

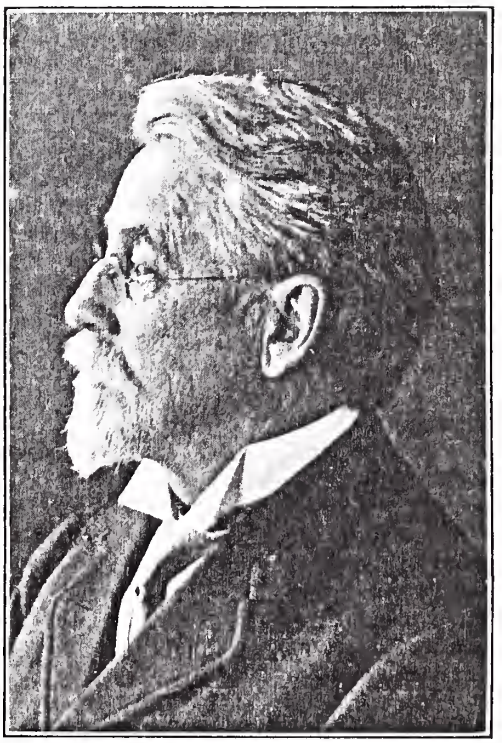
WILLIAM POWELL WILSON.

The eminence obtained by years of activity in scientific and educational fields is but a small part of the life work of Dr. William P. Wilson, who as organizer and director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum has imparted to the entire world a knowledge of the excellence of American manufactures and largely increased the export trade of the country.

Dr. Wilson was born in Oxford, Michigan, October 17, 1844. He graduated from the High School at Battle Creek, Michigan, and began teaching in public schools in the West about 1863; about two years later, entered the Michigan State Agricultural College, and from there entered Harvard University from which institution he graduated in 1878, receiving the degree of B. S. While at Harvard he acted as instructor in botany under Professor George L. Goodale, and was tutor in zoology, paleontology, comparative anatomy and geography. He then went to Germany, entering the University of Tübingen, and graduated in 1880, receiving the degree of Sc. D. After taking this degree, opportunity was offered for original investigation in lines of plant physiology which he was already conducting and he spent two years in this work, the result of which was published in Germany.

Upon his return from Germany, he was appointed Professor of Plant Physiology in the University of Pennsylvania, and after the death of Dr. Leidy, became Director of the School of Biology in that institution.

His special study has been in various lines of natural history and work in plant anatomy, physiology, and fiber work, and in economic botany and zoology. For two years, while occupying a professorship at the University of Pennsylvania, he made a series of investigations on the effect of climate on plants in the tropics, for Professor Harrington, then Chief of the Weather Bureau. He has always been interested in social and educational subjects, and with Dr. Mary J. Safford and Mr. Hyde, he established the first



charity kindergartens in Boston, which were adopted by the city in 1876.

Dr. Wilson's life has been replete with effort and accomplishment in the line of research but the most remarkable work in his career is the organization, development and entire building up of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, 34th street below Spruce. The idea presented in the Commercial Museum, which is the exhibition of all kinds of products and materials from a given country, to show up its present condition, resources, progress and ethnographic development, is unique in itself. No other institution in the

United States covers this ground. The Museum, possessing a collection of exhibits valued at $2,000,000, is carried on practically under three divisions:

First. A large museum with collections from more than fifty foreign countries, which attempts in each country to show up the habits and customs of the people, progress and resources of the country and raw materials of use to our manufacturers. This division is supported by the city.

Second. A department of education, in which lectures are given daily, except Sunday, to any of the schools of the city, private or public, on subjects selected by the teachers in a line with the work of the classes. These lectures are beautifully illustrated with lantern slides. After the lecture, the children are taken in groups to the exhibits from the countries studied and the actual objects shown and explained to them. Lectures, carefully written, illustrated by lantern slides with screen and lantern, are being circulated all over the State of Pennsylvania to the remote and small schools.

Small museums are sent to thousands of schools, without cost to them, throughout the State of Pennsylvania and written lectures illustrated with lantern slides are sent free to all the remote district schools in the state. This educational work is supported by the State.

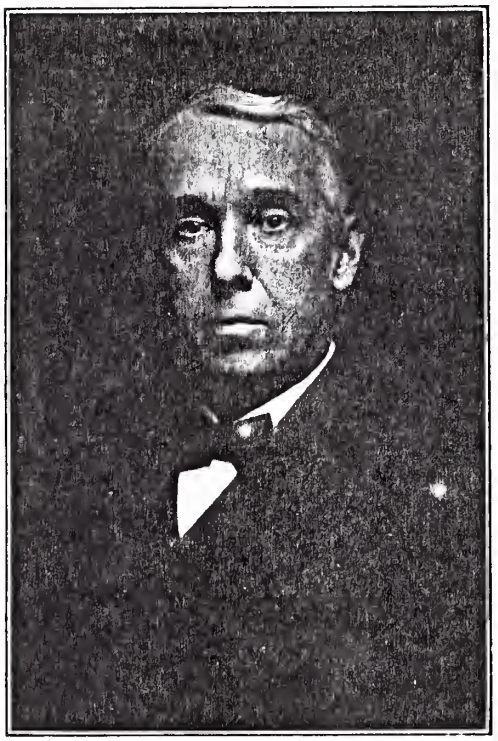
Third. The Foreign Trade Bureau, with thirty-five, often more, employes, is working to aid American manufacturers to secure foreign trade. This work is not limited to Pennsylvania or Philadelphia, but extends all over the United States. This Bureau has put hundreds of manufacturers into foreign trade, who had none before its skillful work aided them. The Foreign Trade Bureau has been copied by Japan and a number of other countries. It stands alone in its methods over any similar institution in the world. This work is supported by the nominal fees paid by the manufacturers whom it is aiding.

In 1897, Dr. Wilson organized and carried through the First International Commercial Congress. The Congress was outlined and subjects suggested to delegates from foreign chambers of commerce and others from each of the countries of South and Central America and Mexico, which delegates, fifty-one in number, came together for a ten-day discussion and conference in Philadelphia and were afterward taken by special train to twenty of the largest cities of the United States. In 1899-1900, a Second International Commercial Congress was organized and carried through. This largely exceeded the first, being attended by about three hundred foreign delegates and between four and five hundred representatives from the United States. This Congress was accompanied by the National Export Exposition, of which Dr. Wilson was Director-General, and which brought together from all parts of the United States, for the information of these foreign delegates, the manufactured materials which were or might be exported from the United States. This was the largest commercial Congress, and second of its kind, both stimulated and carried through under Dr. Wilson's direction.

In 1902, President Roosevelt appointed Dr. Wilson Commercial Attaché to the Pan American Congress held in Mexico City. He was also appointed by the Philippine Commissioners, Chairman of the Philippine Government Board for the St. Louis Fair in 1904, and had entire charge of the exhibit made by this insular possession. Under the direction of William H. Taft, then Commissioner General of the Islands, Dr. Wilson constructed the necessary buildings for the exhibit which covered seventy acres of ground, with fully 100 buildings, including one for agriculture, one for commerce, one for art, one for education, one for a general exhibit, and full representation of more than twenty tribes from the Philippines, many of which constructed their own villages in native style. Dr. Wilson went to the Philippines in 1903, and organized committees and machinery to produce this exhibit, perhaps the greatest single country exhibit which has ever been brought together in a foreign or domestic exhibition.

Dr. Wilson is a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Die Botanischen Gesellschaft, Germany, The Botanical Society of America, The Washington Academy of Sciences, The City Club of Philadelphia, National Geographical Society, Geographical Society,

Philadelphia, American Academy of Political and Social Science, The American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, and corresponding member of more than fifty foreign societies and chambers of commerce in Europe and various parts of the world.



SAMUEL MATHEWS VAUCLAIN.

Possessed of a natural bent for mechanics and having had a long practical experience in railroad shops, Mr. Samuel M. Vauclain entered the field of locomotive manufacture equipped with a comprehensive knowledge of every detail and requirement of locomotive construction. As the result of this thorough grounding and the executive ability which he has displayed, he has risen from foreman of shops of The Baldwin Locomotive Works to his present position of vice-president, in which capacity he is the efficient head of the manufacturing and engineering departments of the corporation, and occupies an important place in the industrial world of the period.

Samuel Mathews Vauclain was born May 18, 1856, at Port Richmond, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the son of Andrew C. and Mary (Campbell) Vauclain. Through the paternal line of his ancestry he is of French, and through the maternal line, of Scotch-Irish descent.

His education was obtained in the public schools of his native place, and he has since been honored by receiving the degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Vauclain began his active career at an early age, starting to work in 1872 in the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona, Pennsylvania. His connection with the firm of Burnham, Williams and Company, of Philadelphia, then proprietors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, began July 1, 1883, when he took the position of foreman of the Seventeenth street shop. In November, 1885, he was promoted to be superintendent of equipment of plant, and on February 10, 1886, was advanced to the position of general superintendent of plant. He became a member of the firm on January 1, 1895, and remained a partner until the reorganization of Burnham, Williams and Company, which, in 1909, was incorporated as The Baldwin Locomotive Works. Mr. Vauclain was made vice-president of the latter corporation July 1, 1911, having charge of engineering and manufacturing, and in this office he has since continued to serve.

In addition to being vice-president and a director of The Baldwin Locomotive Works, Mr. Vauclain has many other corporation interests. He is a director of the Standard Steel Works, the Bucyrus Company, director and half owner of the Southwark Foundry and Machine Company, director of the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company and of the Philadelphia Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, Geographical Society, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Society of Mining Engineers, Institution of Civil Engineers of London, Franklin Institute, Concrete Institute, American Railway Master Mechanics' Association, Traveling Engineers' Association and Fairmount Park Art Association.

His clubs include the Union League,

Engineers, Manufacturers' and the Merion Cricket Clubs, of Philadelphia; the Railroad Club of New York, and the Western Railroad Club, of Chicago.

Mr. Vauclain was married April 17, 1870, to Miss Annie Kearney and has a family consisting of two sons and three daughters.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE, A. M., PH. D.

The number of men throughout the country, who owe their commercial success to the careful business training imparted by Thomas May Peirce, are legion; those who were the recipients of his generous bounty are innumerable and the young men and women who were influenced by his wise counsel and example are many. Every moment that could be spared from his business interests, was devoted to the alleviation of suffering and the uplift of mankind and his death on May 16, 1896, was the occasion of genuine grief by thousands whom Mr. Peirce had befriended. He was born at Chester, Pa., December 10, 1837, of English ancestry and was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, graduating from the Central High School when but sixteen years of age with the A. B. degree and receiving the Master of Arts degree from his Alma Mater five years later. Upon attaining his majority he taught school in Montgomery County, Pa., and the ability displayed brought him the appointment of principal of the High School at Norristown. He filled similar positions in several Philadelphia schools and in 1865 he established the Peirce School, which from a small beginning has, according to the United States Commissioner of Education, grown to be the largest private school in the United States, with an annual enrolment of upwards of 3,000 students. The course of the Peirce School includes everything necessary to a thorough business training, and it is estimated that more than 35,000 students have been benefited by the Peirce method. Dr. Peirce was, early in his career, a bank examiner and was also regarded as a handwriting expert, his knowledge in these connections bringing him as a witness in many important cases of a civil and criminal character. He served as president of the Business Educators' Association and in recognition of the service rendered in the cause of education, Dickinson College made him a Doctor of Philosophy. He was president of the Philadelphia Tract Society, a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, treasurer of the Philadelphia Sabbath Association, a trustee of Temple College and a manager of the Home Missionary Society and the Evangelical Alliance of America. He was a Democrat in politics and his marked oratorical ability led, on many occasions, to his selection for important campaign work in Ohio, Indiana and Maryland. Dr. Peirce married in 1861, Miss Emma Louise Bisbing, who died in 1870, leaving three children. His second marriage was to Miss Ruth Stong. The children living at the time of Dr. Peirce's death were Mary B., Eda May, Ruth, Thomas May and Caleb C. Peirce. Dr. Peirce's comparatively brief life was filled with good deeds, and his death was deplored by hundreds of individuals and by his associations in every charitable and church organization with which he was connected. His unblemished life and the school that he founded are enduring monuments.

THOMAS MAY PEIRCE.

EDGAR FAHS SMITH.

Called to the Provostship of the University of Pennsylvania, after many years of educational work in various collegiate institutions throughout the country, Edgar F. Smith is a worthy successor to the noted men who previously held that honorable position. His scholarly attainments and executive ability in university administration, have made him most popular with the students and added greatly to the reputation and usefulness of the University. Dr. Smith was born in York, Pa., May 23, 1854, and was prepared for college at the York County Academy, in which he subsequently taught. He entered Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., in 1872, and graduated from that institution in 1874 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. The same year he went abroad to further study and matriculated at the University of Goettingen, Germany, where he devoted two years to the study of chemistry under Woehler and Huebner. He also took a course in mineralogy under Von Walters-hausen and receiving the Doctor's degree in 1876, returned to the United States. He was immediately made assistant to Professor F. A. Genth, of the Towne Scientific School of the University of Pennsylvania and in 1881, was called to Allentown, Pa., to fill the Asa Packer Professorship in chemistry in Muhlenburg College. He was made Professor of Chemistry in Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, in 1883, and in 1888 returned to the University of Pennsylvania to fill the chair of Analytical Chemistry, vacated by Professor Genth. In 1892 he became head of the whole Chemistry Department, which he thoroughly reorganized. He was made Vice-Provost of the University in 1898 and the following year that institution conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science. In 1906, he was further honored by receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University and the same year a like honor was received from the Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa., and the University of Wisconsin made him a Doctor of Laws in 1904. The same degree was received from Franklin and Marshall College, from Rutgers College, from the University of Pittsburgh, from the University of North Carolina, and from Cincinnati (1913); while from Muhlenberg College came the L. H. D. degree and from Duvlin, S. C. D., in 1912. He filled the office of Vice-Provost at the University of Pennsylvania until the resignation of Provost Harrison in 1910, when he was elected to fill the vacancy. In 1899 he was elected to membership in the National Academy of Science. He is a member of the American Chemical Society and was its president in 1898, the same year being honored by the vice-presidency of the Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a member of the Chemical Jury of Award at the Columbian Exposition and was in 1895 a member of the United States Assay Commission, and again from 1901 until 1905. He is also a member of the American Philosophical Society, of which he was president from 1902 to 1907. Dr. Smith has few equals as an investigator in the field of electro-chemistry and the result of his many investigations has been of inestimable value to the University of Pennsylvania. In recognition of his work as a scientist, his indefatigable labors on behalf of the University and

his popularity with the Faculty and students, the dormitory erected in 1904 was named for him.

HARRY WRIGHT.

Even now, when base ball has attained a development which was not dreamt of by its most optimistic devotees ten years ago; when more money is represented in the equipment of one of the modern reinforced steel and concrete pavilions than was represented in the combined parks of both leagues than there was then, it is customary to say "the national game is only in its infancy." And those who have watched the progress of the great outdoor pastime since the American League began its expansion movement in 1901 will unhesitatingly subscribe to its truth. That the city of Philadelphia has played its part—in fact, taking the initiative in the matter of modern equipment—is particularly gratifying to local pride, for despite the claims of other cities, Philadelphia is generally regarded as the cradle of the National game. But it must not be supposed that the great impetus of the past decade has been entirely due to the men who were contemporary with it. It is true they have shown splendid capacity, and yet but for the seed sown by the sportsmanlike and unselfish men who preceded them anywhere from ten to twenty years, their task would have been a much harder one. And of all of those who sowed that others might reap, none occupied so high a place in public esteem as Harry Wright, who more than anyone else was responsible for the re-establishment of the game in public favor here in the 80s. Born in England, William Henry Wright, or Harry Wright as he was nationally known, was brought to this country at a very early age. His father was a professional cricketer, and his first athletic work was as an exemplar of England's national game at the Elysian Field at Hoboken. But it did not take him long to discover the possibilities of the American game of base ball, and in 1865, he went to Cincinnati, where he formed the first professional club in the history of the game. From that time on to the day of his death Harry Wright devoted himself exclusively to the development of the national outdoor sport. In 1869 he had the distinction of managing the Cincinnati Reds who did not lose a game that year. From Cincinnati he went to Boston, where he won three championships. Leaving Boston, he went to Providence, whipped the team of that city into championship form, and in 1884 he assumed the management of the Philadelphia Club, then playing at the old horse market at Twenty-fourth street and Ridge avenue. When he took the management of the Phillies they had little or no following, but in three years, bringing the team up from last to second place in the National League race, the patronage increased to such an extent that the club

owners built what was the forerunner of the modern stands at Broad and Huntingdon. Under Mr. Wright's regime rowdyism on the field was eliminated, hoodlumism in the bleachers was suppressed. He was the apostle of clean base ball. In dealing with his players he was inclined to resort to moral suasion, but if the occasion demanded it he could be the strongest of disciplinarians. The scoring rules used by the reporters today, with the exception of such modifications as have been made necessary by changes in the playing rules from time to time, were formulated by him in 1874, and the score book which is used by about three fourths of the professional scorers, was invented and patented by him. Mr. Wright died in 1895, his funeral being attended by prominent baseball men from all parts of the country. A bronze statue, erected by popular subscription stands to his memory in West Laurel Hill Cemetery, but his greatest monument is the game which he did so much to develop and perfect. His fame is assured so long as it shall endure.

MAHLON W. NEWTON.

MAHLON W. NEWTON.

Mahlon W. Newton, who has made Green's Hotel famous for its homelike and cheerful interior, its excellent cuisine and moderate charges, owes his success as much to his geniality as he does to his long experience in the hotel business. He was born in New Jersey and came to Philadelphia from Burlington Co. in early youth to fill a position in a Market street hardware store, but this business did not appeal to him and loaded with inexperience he launched into the hotel business at Woodbury, N. J., in 1878. While he knew absolutely nothing of hotel keeping he was genial and entertaining and possessed a determination to provide his guests with good service and an elaborate cuisine. His Woodbury hotel was soon popular and quickly attained a State-wide reputation. He later purchased the hotel at Wenonah, New Jersey, and a few years afterwards became one of three to purchase Green's Hotel. He eventually bought his partners' interests and since 1898 has been sole proprietor of the house, which has attained a nation-wide reputation and has through successive years of enlargement and improvement been made one of the most popular hotels in the city.

JAMES F. HOPE.

James F. Hope was born at Alexandria, Scotland, September 26th, 1843, and came with his parents to America in 1847. He was educated at the public schools of Philadelphia, and at the age of fifteen began business in the grocery house of James Woodside, on Second street. In 1861 he entered the manufactory of Thomas Potter, and was connected with that business until the time of his death, June 3, 1913, filling the position of secretary and treasurer of Thomas Potter, Sons & Co., Incorporated, for several years.

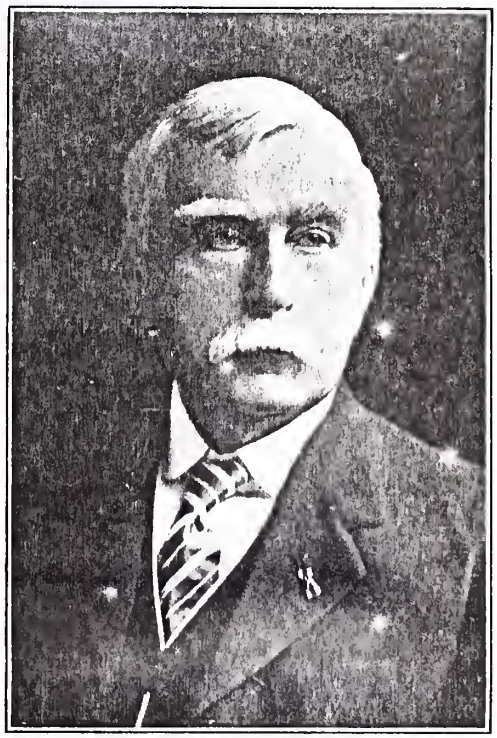
Mr. Hope, in 1863, entered the United States Army in the 196th Pennsylvania Regiment, one of the Union League Regiments in the war, and he served three terms as president of the Union League

JAMES F. HOPE.

of Philadelphia. He was also a member of Meade Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He was president of the St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia for several terms, and was a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, a director of the Philadelphia National Bank, Keystone Watch Case Company, Fire Association, Merchants' Fund and one of Philadelphia's representatives on the Board of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

JOHN M. WALTON.

Captain John M. Walton, who has for years so acceptably filled the office of City Comptroller, was born in Stroudsburg, Monroe County, in 1842, and was educated at the famous Moravian School at Lititz, Pa., but spent his early manhood in Philadelphia to which city his father removed upon his appointment to the position of treasurer of the United States Mint by President Buchanan. In 1867 Mr. Walton was appointed to a second lieutenancy in the Fourth United States Cavalry and in 1871 was made first lieutenant. He served in many of the campaigns against the Indians and was retired for disability in 1879, returning to Philadelphia. He served for thirteen years on Common Councils, his work in that chamber being endorsed by the Committee of One Hundred, the Committee of Ninety-five and the Twenty-seventh Ward Branch of the Municipal League. His service as chairman of the Finance Committee made him an authority on the city's monetary affairs and led to his appointment to the City Comptrollership when a vacancy occurred in 1895, by the resignation of Thomas M. Thompson, to accept the position of Director of Public Works. He was subsequently nominated for the full term on the Republican ticket and has filled the office ever since. In 1906 he was a candidate for Mayor but failed to secure the nomination. Captain Walton is a member of the American Whist Club, the Hamilton Club and the Union League. He is a vestryman of St. Mary's P. E. Church of West Philadelphia.



JOHN M. WALTON.

HON. JOHN P. ELKIN.

Transition from a log cabin on a comparatively isolated farm, to a Judgeship of the Supreme Court of a great Commonwealth seems almost impossible. That it can be accomplished by untiring energy, unblemished integrity and indomitable will is proven by the life story of Honorable John P. Elkin, who was born in a cabin of unhewn timber in West Mahoning Township, Pennsylvania, January 11th, 1860, under conditions that did not augur future success. He obtained his rudimentary training in the district school, fully a mile from his humble home, walking back and forth each school day, of the four winter months this primitive place of learning was open. In Smicksburg, to which his father, Francis Elkin, removed to engage in the stove and foundry business, the school was more accessible, although the terms were as short. Here his studies were continued until 1873, when his father associated with several friends in the manufacture of tin plate, erecting a plant at Wellsville, Ohio. This was the first attempt to make this commodity in America and the mill was compelled to shut down in 1874, as the industry was twenty-five years ahead of its time. Its failure completely ruined the projectors. Young Elkin, though but fourteen years of age, had worked in the mill as "hammer-boy" and through the intermediate grades to finisher in the tin house. When the works shut down he determined to educate himself for a professional career and entered the high school at Wellsville, Ohio. He made rapid progress and finished the course at the end of the school year. The family moved back to Smicksburg in 1875, Mr. Elkin securing the position of teacher in the borough school and, though under sixteen years of age, successfully

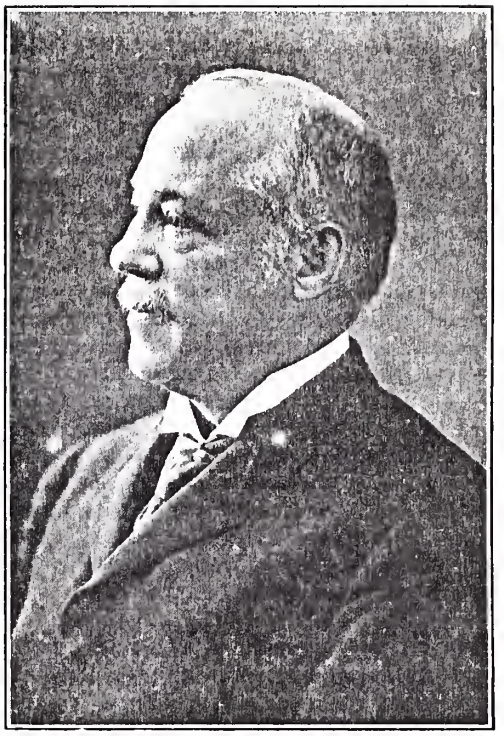
taught the boys and girls who two years before had been his classmates. From this period until 1880 he attended school, during the summer months and taught through the winter sessions, attending the Normal School at Indiana, Pa., one term each year until 1879, when he borrowed sufficient money to enable him to study the entire year. He graduated in 1880 and continued teaching until the Fall of 1881 when he entered the University of Michigan as a law student and graduated in 1884. He was honored by his selection as orator of his class at both institutions. His father, who died in 1882, had been mentioned as a candidate for the State Legislature and friends suggested that the son make the fight for the nomination. This he decided to do and conducted his campaign by correspondence while a student at Ann Arbor. The primaries were held one week after his graduation and he was nominated and subsequently elected, serving during the sessions of 1885 and 1887. While in the Legislature he was chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Reform and a member of the Judiciary General, Retrenchment and Reform and Library Committees. He was admitted to practice at the Indiana County Bar in 1885, and at once commenced his legal work there. He became active in Republican politics and has been a delegate to many State and National conventions. He was President of the Indiana School Board for several years and for twenty-five years has been an active member of the Board of Trustees of the State Normal School located there. He was President of the Farmers' Bank of Indiana from 1893 to 1895, when he resigned upon his removal to Harrisburg to become Deputy Attorney General of the State. He was a delegate to the St. Louis Convention in 1896 when President McKinley was nominated and as a sound money man, stood with the majority of his delegation against the heresies of a free silver propaganda which threatened the destruction of his party. This was the time when Senators Teller of Colorado, DuBois of Idaho, Cannon of Utah, and many other like notable men withdrew from the convention and left the Republican ranks. The same year he was elected chairman of the Republican State Committee and conducted an educational campaign for sound money which resulted in the largest plurality ever given presidential electors in Pennsylvania up to that time. He resigned the Deputy Attorney Generalship in 1897 owing to differences with the Hastings administration and in 1898 he directed the campaign that placed William A. Stone in the gubernatorial chair, being appointed Attorney General by that official and serving four years. During his term of office the opponents of Senator Quay challenged the right of Governor Stone to appoint him to the United States Senate after the Legislature had failed to re-elect him and denied the right of Senator Quay to take the seat thus filled. Mr. Elkin was chosen to argue the question before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, of which Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, was chairman, and Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, was an active member. In representing the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Mr. Elkin contended that under our system of government, each State was entitled to full representation in the Senate and that it became the duty of the Governor to appoint if the Legislature failed to elect. The opposition was represented by Senator Edmunds of Vermont, a recognized authority on Constitutional law, and the Hon. Hampton L. Carson and George Wharton Pepper, leading members of the Philadelphia Bar. The contention of Mr. Elkin was sustained by the committee, which reported in favor of seating Senator Quay, but the Senate, after a prolonged session, rejected the report by a majority of one, and Senator Quay was not permitted to take the seat until the Legislature in 1901 elected him for the full term. In 1902 Mr. Elkin was a candidate for Governor and was opposed by Senator Quay, who insisted that he retire from the contest. This Mr. Elkin refused to do and one of the most spirited political fights in the State's history ensued. Refusing to take orders to retire, Mr. Elkin made a direct appeal to the people and as a result Blair, Chester, Dauphin, Lancaster, Northumberland and Tioga counties, the city of Wilkes-Barre and several other large districts instructed their delegates for him.

When the Convention met at Harrisburg it was found that many of the instructed delegates had ignored their constituents and gone over to the opposition and this resulted in Mr. Elkin's defeat, and the nomination of Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker. After the expiration of his term as Attorney General, he resumed the practice of law until April, 1904, when the Harrisburg Convention unanimously nominated him to fill a vacancy in the Supreme Court. Mr. Elkin was not a candidate for the position and had no knowledge that he was to be named until the day the Convention met. At the election which followed he received 737,978 votes, the largest Republican vote ever cast for a nominee in Pennsylvania. Mr. Elkin took up his Judicial duties January 1, 1905, and for eight years has been one of the most useful and intelligent members of the Supreme Court of the State.

Soon after admission to the Bar, Mr. Elkin became interested in the development of the Indiana coal fields, being a pioneer in the industry in that county. With Henry and George Prothero, he made plans for opening up the Cush Creek region in 1887 and has been interested in that section since. These associates were instrumental in having the Cush Creek branch of the railroad built from Mahaffey to Glen Campbell, and they sold to the Glenwood Coal Company the lands now operated by them near Glen Campbell and since that time the operations have extended to every part of the county.

On June 17, 1884, Mr. Elkin married Miss Ada P., daughter of John Prothero, late president of the First National Bank of Indiana, Pa., and they have three children: Helen Prothero, Laura Louise, and Stanley Elkin, the first named being the wife of W. M. Armstrong.

Mr. Elkin is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Clover Club and of other fraternal and social organizations. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the church of his ancestors, which he liberally supports.



GEORGE D. MCCREARY.

Though unswerving in his allegiance to the Republican party in National politics, George D. McCreary has one more than one occasion waged relentless warfare on municipal abuses in Philadelphia and has thereby aided in establishing reforms that have resulted in his party's uplifting. Mr. McCreary was born at York Springs village, Adams County, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1846, and is the son of the late John B. McCreary, who was a pioneer operator in the coal fields of Tremont, Tamaqua and Mauch Chunk. His early youth was spent in this locality where he attended public and private schools until 1864 when he removed to Philadelphia with his parents. The same year he entered the University of Pennsylvania, remaining until his junior year, 1687, when he quit his studies to take a position with the Honey Brook Coal Company, of which his father was president. In the three years he remained with this company, he acquired a most comprehensive knowledge of selling and shipping coal, and in 1870, he started an independent career by becoming a partner in the newly organized coal firm of

Whitney, McCreary & Kemmerer. In 1879 he retired from this firm to assume charge of his father's estate which was large and required his undivided attention. As early as 1882, Mr. McCreary became interested in municipal affairs and evincing a desire to correct the abuses that existed at that time, he became an original member of the Committee of One Hundred and served actively on several of its important committees. In 1891 the reform element in his party was desirous of nominating a business man of unblemished character for the position of City Treasurer and Mr. McCreary was the logical candidate. He was elected by a large majority and during his term from 1892 to 1895, he reorganized the finances of the city and introduced and carried into execution many needed measures, which resulted in large money gains to the city and safety in the transaction of its financial affairs. Mr. McCreary's deep interest in local and national affairs led to his nomination for Congress in 1903 and he served continuously in that body for ten years, and during that service was member of the Banking and Currency Committee. He was one of the organizers and second vice-president of the Market Street National Bank and is a director of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Westmoreland Coal Company, Upper Lehigh Supply Company, Upper Lehigh Coal Company, Nescopec Coal Company, Alden Coal Company, Whitehall Portland Cement Manufacturing Company, the Virginia Coal and Iron Company, and other commercial organizations. He is a member of the Holy Trinity P. E. Church, and interested in church and philanthropic work. In June, 1873, he married Kate R. Howell, daughter of the late William and Rebecca Howell and they have four children, all married. In the winter of 1873-74 he made an extended trip to Cuba and Mexico with the late Bishop Simpson of the Methodist Episcopal Church, revisiting Mexico some twelve years later. He has traveled extensively in this and foreign countries. He is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Sketch Club and the Metropolitan Club of Washington, D. C.

ROBERT H. FOERDERER.

In the last decade Philadelphia has produced no man of loftier aspirations, nobler charitable tendencies or greater commercial integrity than Robert H. Foerderer, late Congressman-at-large, whose lamented death at an early age, ended a career that accomplished much for Philadelphia and its people and gave promise of still greater achievement. Mr. Foerderer was born in Frankenhausen, Germany, while his parents, who were citizens of the United States at that time, were re-visiting the place of their birth. The father, Edward Foerderer, was a tanner who had emigrated to America some years previously and established himself in business in Philadelphia. Robert H. Foerderer was educated in the public schools here and at a private academy, and at the age of seventeen years, his father secured him a position as clerk in a bank. Financial pursuits, however, did not accord with the young man's tastes and upon an expressed desire to work in the tannery, he was registered as an apprentice. He took a wonderful interest in the trade and at the age of twenty-one was a skilled workman, with not only a complete knowledge of the business, but an inventive taste and an inquiring mind, that was not satisfied with simply knowing that things were done. He wanted to know how and why, and if there was not a chance to simplify and improve existing processes. He earned eight dollars each week, four of which he saved and at the age of twenty-five years he had amassed a small capital which he determined to invest in a business of his own, where he could untrammeled, try out his own theories. The habit of thrift inherited from his father, coupled with executive ability and thorough knowledge of leather, assured his success. At this period there was submitted to him a new method of treating goat skins known as the "Chrome Process." Other tanners had experimented with it and had wasted vast sums in trying to successfully apply the new method to the manufacture of morocco. Mr. Foerderer knew the suggested process was impracticable, but it was valuable from the fact that it gave him a basic

Board of Trade, treasurer of the Wisler Memorial Home and the Pennsylvania Baptist Educational Society, trustee of Bucknell University and the American Baptist Publication Society, president of the Pennsylvania State Baptist Convention, chairman of the Pennsylvania Commission of the Panama Exposition, solicitor for the Young Women's Christian Association and a member of the Union League, University, Lincoln, Young Republican, Lawyers and Overbrook Golf Clubs, the Masonic fraternity and the Sons of the Revolution and Colonial Society.

GEORGE W. EDMONDS.

George W. Edmonds, member of the 63d Congress from the Fourth District of Pennsylvania, is an avowed reformer in politics and has waged many battles in support of his views. He was born in Pottsville, Pa., on February 22d, 1864, and removed with his parents to Philadelphia in 1871. His preliminary education was received in the Public Schools of Philadelphia, at the Wyoming, Germantown and Meade schools, and also at the Central High School where he attended for two years, and is a member of the 79th class. He then decided upon the study of pharmacy and eventually entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated with the Class of 1885. During this period he was employed in the drug store of French, Richards & Co., and later by Caswell, Massey & Co., of New York City. He then entered the employ of George Martin in a retail drug store at 15th and Oxford streets, Philadelphia, later acquiring an interest in the business.

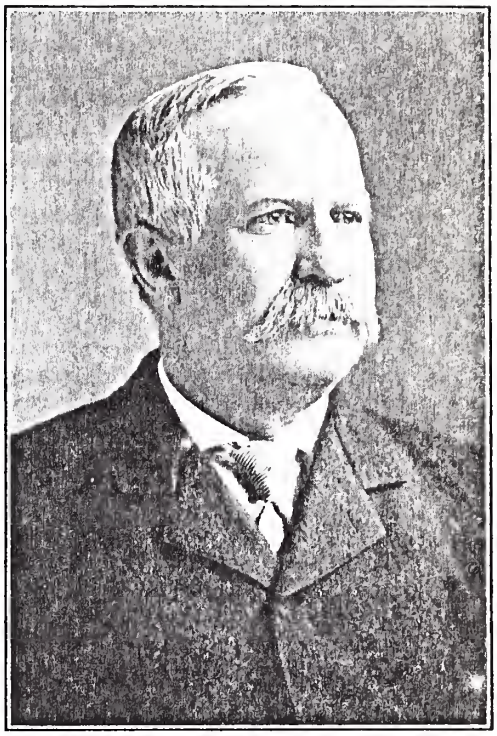
In 1887 he decided to retire from the drug business and so he organized the Black Diamond Coal Co. After a short connection with this company he became a joint-partner in the retail coal firm of Warner, Shuster & Co. In 1892, this company became George W. Edmonds & Co., with main office and yards at 9th and Berks streets, Philadelphia, and later four branches in different parts of the city. For a number of years Mr. Edmonds was also interested in the Harris Fertilizer Co., whose plant occupies a large acreage at the Tasker Street Wharf.

Mr. Edmonds has always been interested in politics, and nationally is a member of the Republican party, but on local tickets he has invariably espoused the cause of honest government and vigorously opposed bossism. In 1896, he was elected to Common Councils on the Anti-Combine ticket in the 29th Ward, after one of the most remarkable contests ever witnessed in the city. He was re-elected to Common Council twice, serving in all for six years, and his independence of thought and action while a member of that body brought him into deserved prominence. During the Spanish-American War, he served as chairman of a special Councilmanic Committee on Soldiers' Relief, and managed and conducted a series of relief trains for the purpose of caring for the sick from the Pennsylvania Regiments. In 1905, Mr. Edmonds became active in opposition to the gas lease of that year whose indefensible terms aroused the deepest resentment of the citizens of Philadelphia. He identified himself with the City Party and served for a number of years as City Committee-

man from the 29th Ward. His prominence in progressive politics made him an available candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, comprising 28th, 29th, 32d, 38th and 47th Wards, and to the amazement of politicians he won both the Keystone and Republican nominations, and consequently was elected by a handsome majority.

He is a member of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde, the Columbia Club, Twentieth Century Club, Auto Club of Philadelphia, City Club, Manufacturers' Club, the Masonic fraternity, Northwest Business Men's Association, the Independent Order of Americans and is treasurer of the Northeastern Hospital Association. He is president of the Ko-Koal Association, vice-president of the Philadelphia Coal Exchange and is connected with many charitable and business enterprises in the Twenty-ninth Ward and throughout the city.

Mr. Edmonds resides at 1543 North 33d street, in the 29th Ward.



MURRELL DOBBINS.

MURRELL DOBBINS.

It has long been conceded that the treasury of the City of Philadelphia should be presided over by a man of sterling integrity and business acumen and it was in keeping with this conclusion that Murrell Dobbins was tendered the Republican nomination for that important office and elected by a large majority in November, 1909. Mr. Dobbins's selection was not on account of his political activity, for although a lifelong Republican, he had never held an elective office except membership in the local school board of the Twenty-third Ward over thirty years ago. He was chosen rather for his business experience, and his administration of the City Treasury has been along lines that brought success in his own business. Mr. Dobbins was born in Pemberton, New Jersey, the son of Joseph and Mary A. (Hilliard) Dobbins, and is of Quaker ancestry. The father was the owner of the historic mills at Pemberton for years and was the owner of nine of the finest farms in the county. He was a man of the strictest integrity and his large fortune was lost by fire and in helping his friends.

Murrell Dobbins was educated in the county schools near the place of his birth and then took up his residence in Philadelphia, where he served an apprenticeship with the bricklaying firm of Dobbins & Garman, of which his brother, Richard J. Dobbins, was senior member. He was afterwards connected with his brother in the building business, and they erected such well-known structures as the Ledger Building, the House of Correction and Memorial Hall and the Main Building for the Centennial Exposition, the last two contracts being for over $3,000,000. Mr. Dobbins then turned his attention to the manufacture of bricks and the management of his real estate interests and a three-hundred-acre farm in Burlington County near the place of his birth. At this period he was the largest individual manufacturer of bricks in the United States, the output of his four works being over 30,000,000 bricks annually. He is president and owner of the Camden Pottery, which is the fourth largest in the

United States and the only one owned by one individual. Mr. Dobbins was a member of the Board of Port Wardens for nineteen years and was one of the incorporators of the Master Builders' Exchange, of which he is at present a director by virtue of being an ex-president. At the time of the failure of the Keystone and Spring Garden banks in 1891, he was elected to the presidency of the Third National Bank, and his selection at once restored confidence and prevented a run on that institution that would have precipitated a local panic. He has been a member of the Board of Education for seven years and was on three of its most important committees—property, finance and special schools. He has also been a member of the Board of Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary for many years and is now president of the Board. He is also president of the Board of Parole, and as such has inaugurated a system of mechanical education for first term men that lessens the possibility of their return to a criminal life upon their release. He was one of the organizers of the Mechanical Trades School of Phladelphia,which educates the pupil in various trades and makes him acceptable, as a journeyman, to the labor and trade organizations. Mr. Dobbins has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for forty-five years and is also a member of the Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution, the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, the Union League and the Manufacturers' Club.

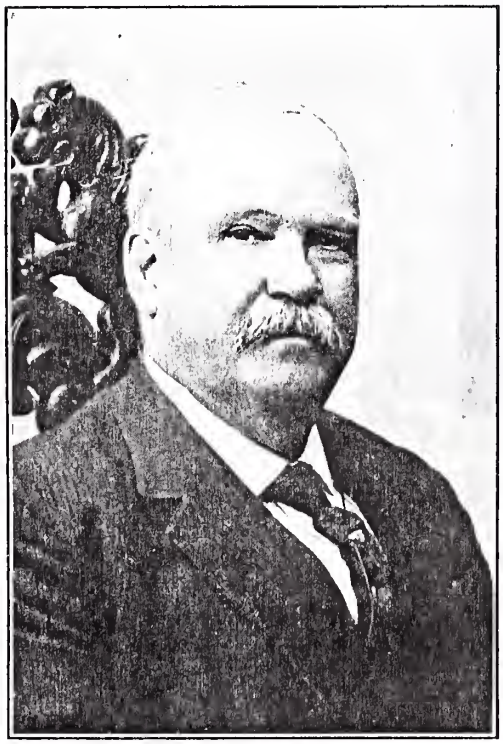
HENRY F. WALTON.

Chosen Prothonotary of the Common Pleas Courts, after a successful career as a maker and expounder of laws, Henry F. Walton brought to his new position a knowledge that has largely increased the department's efficiency. Mr. Walton was born October 2d, 1858, at Stroudsburg, Pa., and was educated in the public schools and by private tutors. He afterwards studied law with the Honorable Wayne McVeagh and the late George Tucker Bispham, and being admitted to practice in October, 1879, immediately entered the law office of Francis Rawle. In 1884, Hon. Charles F. Warwick, who was then City Solicitor, made Mr. Walton an assistant and he occupied that position until elected to the Legislature in 1890. He was re-elected in 1892 and 1894 and was urged for the Speakership of the House in 1893 but declined the honor. He was appointed chairman of the Committee on Judiciary General and in 1895 was elected Speaker without any party opposition. He was appointed Solicitor to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County in 1898, but resigned when again elected to the Legislature for the fourth time. His ability as the Speaker in 1895 made him the logical candidate in 1903 and he was unanimously chosen and accorded the same honor in 1905. Mr. Walton's recognized fitness for the position of Prothonotary of the Common Pleas Courts, led to his election by the Board of Judges and he is now filling that responsible position. He is a member of the Union League, the Five O'clock Club, the Penn Club, the Historical Association of Philadelphia and since 1908 has been president of the Board of Trustees of the Medico-Chirurgical College.

HENRY F. WALTON.

DAVID MARTIN.

Entering the political arena soon after attaining his majority, David Martin, the present Register of Wills, has been a commanding figure in both city and State politics for years and has filled many positions of trust. He was born on a farm in the suburban northeastern section of Philadelphia, August 20th,



1845, and worked as a farmer until twenty years of age. He was educated in the public schools during the winter terms only. He became politically active soon after becoming of age and his efforts along this line were rewarded by a position in the Water Department. From that time on he became a factor in Nineteenth Ward Republican affairs and for thirty-five years he was the recognized and undisputed leader there. He was first elected to membership in the Republican Executive Committee of the Ward in 1866, and has held a seat in that body continuously since. He also represented the Ward in the City Committee for over thirty years. He was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives in 1873; was elected County Commissioner of Philadelphia in 1875 and re-elected in 1878. He has been a delegate to nearly every State convention since 1872 and served as Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the National House of Representatives during 1881 and 1882. He was a delegate to the convention that nominated Harrison for the presidency in 1888, and from 1892 until 1896 he was a member of the National Republican Committee from Pennsylvania. In the National Conventions of 1892 and 1896 he was one of the six Pennsylvania delegates who voted for Major McKinley against President Harrison. He was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue of the First Pennsylvania District by President Harrison in 1889, but resigned after two years of service. The political alliance between Mr. Martin and Senator Quay was broken in 1895, when in connection with the late Charles A. Porter and others he wrested the control of the city from the Beaver statesman and secured the nomination of Hon. Charles F. Warwick for Mayor, defeating Boies Penrose for the honored place. He was afterwards identified with Governor Hastings and the late C. L. Magee, Attorney General H. C. McCormick and others in the movement to retire Senator Quay from the control of the Republican State Organization. Upon the retirement of General Frank Reeder, September, 1897, Mr. Martin was made Secretary of the Commonwealth by Governor Hastings. He was chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Republican City Committee for several terms and was elected State Senator in 1898 and served in the sessions of 1899 and 1901. He was a delegate to the conventions that nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President in 1904 and William H. Taft in 1908. In 1905 he was appointed Insurance Commissioner by Governor Pennypacker, being reappointed by Governor Stuart. His last elective office was Register of Wills in which position he is still serving. Mr. Martin was founder of the Anti-Cobden Club.

REUBEN O. MOON.

After ably representing the Fourth Pennsylvania district in Congress for ten years, Reuben O. Moon resumed the active practice of law in Philadelphia with the consciousness that he had labored indefatigably for his home city and the country at large. As chairman of the Committee on the Revision of Laws, he devoted two years of almost incessant labor in preparing and perfecting a judiciary bill which was passed by the Sixty-first Congress. This law made many needed reforms in the old judicial system, doing away with the United States Circuit Court and bringing into activity and prominence the previously obscure District Court, which usurped the functions of the first named body, expedited business and inaugurated a complete judicial system. He was also chairman of the committee that prepared, perfected and enacted the new Penal Code which was passed by the Sixtieth Congress and which gave to the United States, for the first time, a complete system of criminal jurisprudence. The bill has come to be known as the "Moon Code" and those who were violently opposed to it originally are now unstinted in its praise. Mr. Moon's speeches on these two measures were legal classics and can be found in nearly every law office and library in the country. He also received separate votes of thanks from Congress for his work on the bills and when President Taft affixed his signature to the Judiciary Bill, he sent Mr. Moon the following letter: "I have just signed the bill making law the new judicial code. This is a most important measure. It is the result of the hardest work on the part of yourself and your colleagues of the joint committee for the revision of the laws. Every lawyer, every judge and every citizen ought to feel deeply grateful to you and to them for this reform. But for your patience, persistence and parliamentary experience and knowledge of the law and the Federal procedure this great accomplishment would have been impossible. Accept my gratitude and congratulations." In recognition of his successful work on the Penal Code, the Philadelphia Bar tendered him a reception at the Lawyers' Club, May 18th, 1909, which was attended by some of the most eminent jurists in the country who were unanimous in the opinion that the passage of the bill was the most important legal legislation enacted in years. Another honor of a most unusual character was conferred upon Mr. Moon by the Law Association, which, in a set of engrossed resolutions, paid the highest possible tribute to his brilliant and successful work on the two measures. The recipient of these honors was born in Burlington County, New Jersey, July 22d, 1847. His ancestors came to this country with William Penn and settled at Penn's Manor, Pennsylvania, and one of his paternal forebears was prominent as a judge in Colonial times. Mr. Moon was educated in the public schools of his native State and by his father, Aaron L. Moon, who was a noted educator at that period. He afterwards took a collegiate course in Philadelphia and after teaching school for a short time accepted a professorship in the National School of Elocution and Oratory, Philadelphia. Being a forceful speaker and possessing the rare gift of elocution he afterwards became a lecturer

and attained an enviable reputation throughout the country.

Relinquishing this work to take up the study of law he was admitted to the Bar in 1895 and soon acquired a clientele that included some of the largest corporations in the city and he also figured in many important criminal cases. Mr. Moon is a Republican and has always taken an active interest in his party's welfare. It was this activity, coupled with his eloquence, marked personality, parliamentary and legal knowledge that in 1903 made him the successful candidate for Congress, in which body he served for ten years. Mr. Moon practiced alone until his son, Harold P. Moon, graduated from the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania and was admitted to the Bar, since which time father and son have been associated. Mr. Moon is a member of the Union League, Lawyers', Columbia and Penn clubs, and the Historical Society and is vice-president of the Transatlantic Society.

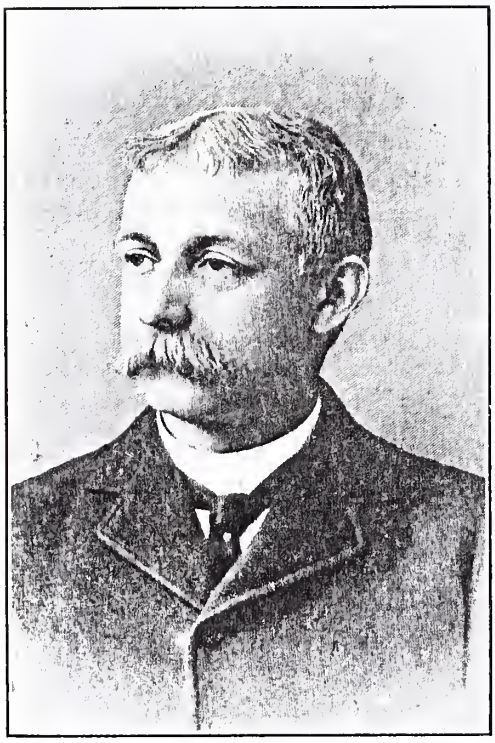
JOHN W. FRAZIER.

Colonel John W. Frazier was born in Upper Darby Township, Delaware County, Pa., January 5th, 1837, the son of Archibald and Margaret Bonsall (Robinson) Frazier. On the maternal side he is descended from Pilgrim ancestry. Soon after the completion of his education and entry into business life, he enlisted in the Union Army during the Civil War and retired with an honorable record after service in the 71st and 20th Pennsylvania Volunteer regiments. Since the war he has filled many positions of trust and has taken great interest in military affairs. While Commander of the Survivors' Association of the Philadelphia Brigade he brought about the reunion of the Blue and Gray at Gettysburg in 1887—a reunion of the Philadelphia Brigade and Pickett's Division. He is past commander of Colonel William S. Curry Post, No. 18, past master of Mt. Moriah Lodge, F. & A. M., and while its master started a widows' and orphans' fund and one for incapacitated members of the lodge. It was due to his efforts that the handsome monument was erected on the Antietam battlefield in memory of 545 comrades. He also inaugurated the movement for a memorial to General George G. Meade to be erected in Washington, D. C. He has filled many positions of importance in the city government and is a member of the Masonic Veterans' Association, the War Veterans' Club, the 46th Ward Republican Club, and the First Methodist Church of Atlantic City, N. J., the Dickens Fellowship Club, etc.

JOHN W. FRAZIER.

EDWARD W. PATTON.

Thirty-six years of continuous service as a member of Select Council has equipped Edward W. Patton with a knowledge of the city's affairs that makes him invaluable in the local legislative body. Mr. Patton was born in the Fifth Ward of Philadelphia, June 9, 1846, and his education was received at the Locust Street Grammar School and the Central High School. In June, 1863, he enlisted in Landis' Battery and served during Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania. In 1864, he was appointed an officer in the United States Navy and served on the steamship "Donegal" and the steamship "Massachusetts." After being honorably discharged in 1865, he was appointed paymaster's clerk and subsequently served as chief clerk to Colonel Etting in the mustering out and paying off of the troops at the close of the Rebellion. He resigned from the service in 1867 and engaged in building operations with his father, Price T. Patton. Becoming interested in politics he was elected to Select Council in

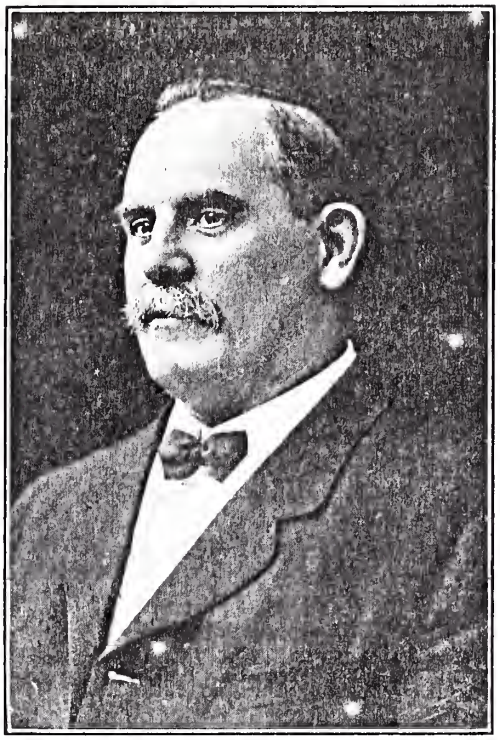


EDWARD W. PATTON.

1877, and despite numerous bitterly fought battles since, has retained his seat in that body and has become one of its most useful members. For many years he has been a member of the Finance Committee of City Councils and of the sub-committee dealing with millions of appropriations and vast public improvements. He was for a short period a Mercantile Appraiser, the only salaried position he ever held, and was president of Select Council for three months. Mr. Patton is identified with many business enterprises. He is president of the Fernwood Cemetery Company and is a director in the Great Eastern Clay Company and the Standard Vitrified Clay Company, besides being interested in a real estate company, a bonding and security corporation and mining companies in New Mexico and the State of Washington. He was a member of the America Hose Company, Quartermaster of the Third Regiment, National Guard, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a founder of the West Philadelphia Republican Club.

WILLIAM R. KNIGHT, JR.

The position of Coroner of Philadelphia is ably filled by William R. Knight, Jr., whose wide experience in departmental work peculiarly fits him for this important office. Mr. Knight was born in Philadelphia, March 18th, 1861, and received his education in the public schools of that city. His early life was not rosy or ideal, for at the age of twelve years he was working hard for a Kensington brick manufacturer, that industry being then a leading one in that section. For five years his labor was of the most arduous character and at the age of seventeen he determined to learn a trade. He became an apprentice in the saw works of Henry Disston & Sons, at Front and Laurel streets, where he remained for seventeen years, severing his connection with that firm to accept a position as clerk to a deputy in the office of Sheriff Clements. Mr. Knight's attention to his official duties and his keen grasp of detail, led to his appointment as Deputy Sheriff and he was for three years a valued attache of that department of the county government. He then became a clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court, which was followed by his appointment as United States Shipping Commissioner at the port of Philadelphia. He was Assistant Director of Public Works under the Reyburn administration and in November, 1911, while filling that position, he was elected Coroner, which position he now fills. Mr. Knight is a lifelong Republican and his unswerving allegiance is noteworthy. The many reform movements, that from time to time have swept over the city, never tempted him to waver in his loyalty, but, on the contrary, they spurred him on to additional effort and some of his most successful fights were won in spite of adverse conditions, his election to the position he now holds aptly illustrating his pugnacity in politics and his popularity with the rank and file of his party. He served as a member of Common Councils from the Twenty-fifth Ward for twelve years, and during this period was on some of the most important committees of that body. Mr. Knight's activity in political circles is



WILLIAM R. KNIGHT, JR.

shown by his affiliation with Republican organizations. He is president of the United Republican Club of the Twenty-fifth Ward, and is a member of the Westmoreland Republican Club of the Forty-fifth Ward, the Forty-fifth Ward Republican Association, the Aramingo Republican Association and many others. He is a member of Jerusalem Lodge, No. 506, F. and A. M., Order of United American Mechanics, Loyal Order of Moose, Knights of the Mystic Chain and the Keystone Beneficial Association of the Disston Saw Works.

GEORGE McCURDY.

In addition to being one of the best parliamentarians that ever presided over a local legislative body, George McCurdy, president of Common Councils, possesses conspicuous characteristics that have brought him the respect of all classes and fixed his status as a successful public leader. Mr. McCurdy, who is always aggressive in combating any evil that threatens the welfare of Philadelphia, has on many occasions been the champion of measures of public interest and in the face of furious opposition, has fought them to a successful finish. As the presiding officer of Common Councils he is most courteous and his rulings, which sometimes appear peremptory, are honestly impartial and invariably result in retaining the esteem of those who are opposed to him. Mr. McCurdy was born May 29, 1862, at Jersey Shore, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, and is descended from Scotch ancestors who settled above Williamsport, Pa., in 1772, when the country was a wilderness inhabited only by Indians. He was educated at the Jersey Shore Academy and subsequently entered Lafayette College from which he graduated in 1884 with the A. B. and A.

GEORGE McCURDY.

M. degrees. He won first prize in oratory in his junior year—one of the highest honors accorded in college. After graduation he commenced the study of law in the office of Biddle & Ward, his preceptor being George W. Biddle, of that firm. He was admitted to the Bar in 1888 and has since been very successful in practice. He was elected to represent the Tenth Ward in Common Council, February, 1896, and has been re-elected every two years since. In January, 1900, he was chosen President to succeed Wencel Hartman and has filled the chair continuously since, with the exception of the session from April, 1906, to April, 1907, when he was not a candidate. As President of Common Council, Mr. McCurdy is connected with the management of Girard College, the Wills Hospital, the Public Library and the Commercial Museum. He is also a Commissioner of Fairmount Park and a member of the Board of City Trusts. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has been a trustee of the Stephen Girard bequest and of the Masonic Library and Museum Committee. Among the social organizations in which he holds membership are the Athletic Club of Philadelphia, the William R. Leeds Association, the Photographic Society of Philadelphia, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and the Sons of the Revolution.

JOHN B. ROBINSON.

John B. Robinson was born in Allegheny City, Pa., May 23, 1846. He was thoroughly prepared for a collegiate course and matriculated at Amherst College. In 1862, when but sixteen years of age, he enlisted in Captain Ridder's company attached to the 15th Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment, but was after a short service, discharged on account of youth. He was then appointed to the Naval Academy at Annapolis and graduated in 1868. During his service in the navy he visited almost every country in the world and advanced through all grades, to a lieutenancy previous to his resignation in 1875 to take up the study

JOHN B. ROBINSON.

of law. He was prepared for his legal career in the office of John G. Johnson, Esq., and after being admitted to practice in the Philadelphia Courts, he removed to Delaware County where he entered politics and soon became the Republican leader. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1884 and was re-elected in 1896, being particularly conspicuous during these sessions as a brilliant debater and painstaking legislator. He was elected to the State Senate in 1889 and while a member of this body, was, in 1890, elected to the Fifty-second Congress and was returned for the Fifty-fourth session, when he retired owing to the claim of Chester County to the seat. In 1891 he was elected to the presidency of the State League of Republican Clubs. He was appointed United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, by President McKinley, was retained during the administration of President Roosevelt and Taft and is still occupying the position. Mr. Robinson is owner and editor of the Media *Ledger*.

ENOCH W. PEARSON.

Vocal sight-reading was introduced into the public schools of Philadelphia in 1897 by the creation by the Board of Education of a Department of Music with Mr. Enoch Pearson the present incumbent as Director and a small corps of assistants. The present organization consists of the Director, eighteen assistants and two special teachers.

ENOCH W. PEARSON.

In the elementary schools five twelve-minute periods per week are devoted to this subject in each class-room, and in the higher schools the sixty minutes a week devoted to the subject is given in a single period. In most of the boys' schools the work is handled with the pupils en masse, and in the girls' schools, in divisions. In the Normal School for Girls and in the School of Pedagogy the work includes normal instruction and practice and observation work for the pupil teachers.

In the Boys' High School the weekly work is done by resident teachers. In the Girls' High Schools, Normal School and School of Pedagogy, the work is carried on by the assistants to the Director and two special teachers.

The special activities of the Department of Music embrace the organization and fostering of school glee clubs and orchestras, assisting with the music at various parents' meetings, Home and School League meetings, and with the music at many public and semi-public functions.

WILLIAM VAN OSTEN.

William Van Osten who for many years was a member of Council from the Sixth Ward seems to have discovered the secret of perennial youth. He is eighty-seven years of age and despite a severe attack of pneumonia when in his eighty-sixth year, is as young and active as a man thirty years his junior. Mr. Van Osten was born in Philadelphia in 1825 and cast his first vote in 1846. He has been a restaurateur for sixty-seven years, sixty of which was spent in his present location, Fifth street above Market.

WILLIAM VAN OSTEN.

He "run with the hose" in early days and as natural sequence of that period drifted into politics but held no office until he was elected to Councils in 1887.

He has known and fraternized with all the local political celebrities since the time of Robert T. Conrad, first Mayor of the city after the Consolidation and has been active in all the events that marked the early history of the city. He has taken a great interest in turf matters for forty years and was for a long while a starter and judge of trotting races on many of the principal tracks of the country.

His interest in horse flesh is still strong and he takes a spin in the park every morning.

WILLIAM H. KEYSER.

William H. Keyser was born in Philadelphia, May 19, 1855, and was educated in the public schools. He was employed in Leary's Old Book Store, Fifth and Walnut streets, from 1870 to 1879, when he started in business for himself. He has always been an active figure in Republican politics and in 1884 was elected to the State Legislature as a representative, serving eight terms and part of the ninth, when he was elected to the Senate to succeed Senator Osborne, who died in 1901, serving continuously in that body for twelve years. Mr. Keyser has been a member of the State Committee and a delegate to many conventions of his party. He is a member of the Fidelity and Young Men's Republican Club of the Twentieth Ward and the Twentieth Ward Republican Club.

JOSEPH R. CONNELL.

Joseph R. Connell, a progressive West Philadelphian, is a representative scion of a family, that has, since the last century was in its teens, done things, big things, for the good of the city, State and Nation. Bred to great activity and responsibility, versed in the study of human nature, actively participating in extensive enterprises, the success of Mr. Connell is conceded in the business world to be due to the rare sagacity and original methods he has displayed. Public spirited motives have always characterized his affairs. As an instance of this there stands at Oakmont, a beautiful suburb of Philadelphia, the massive High School of Haverford Township. When the people of that vicinity were perplexed as to ways and means to acquire a suitable site for a building for the education of their children, Mr. Connell settled the question by donating two acres of valuable ground and a portion of the money toward the construction of this magnificent building, which to-day is the pride of the entire county. All of his enterprises have been eminently successful, and many of his companies have made profits of over one hundred per cent. within a year after their formation. The increase in realty values in some of his enterprises have reached the two million dollar mark within two years, and others have forged ahead more rapidly. Heredity had much to do with Mr. Connell's success. He comes from Colonial stock, being a lineal descendant of Isaac Pennock, an officer in the army of William, Prince of Orange, who settled in Chester County, Pa., in 1685, and upon the paternal side the first of his forebears in this country was the son of an Episcopal clergyman, George Connell, who settled at Marcus Hook, and at his own expense fitted out a fleet to patrol the Delaware River during the Revolutionary War. In the next generation came John Connell, merchant prince, man of affairs, scholar, traveler, philanthropist and servant of the people. He it was who presided at the first great meeting held in Philadelphia to raise funds to carry on the War of 1812. The Connell homestead in those days stood at the corner of Broad and Chestnut streets, and there John Connell entertained Lafayette on his memorable visit to the United States. There, too, Webster, Slay, Gallatin and President John Quincy Adams were his frequent guests. It was in his arms that John Quincy Adams, in the Speaker's room at the National Capitol, breathed his last. George Connell, the grandsire, a constructive statesman, was elected to the Senate in 1860. Cameron, Curtin, Connell, was a trio that rendered heroic service to the State and Nation at a time that "tried men's souls." Colonel Alexander McClure, the veteran editor and historian, than whom no other man had more intimate and comprehensive knowledge of the State's history, referred to Senator Connell "as the brainiest man in the brainiest Senate of Pennsylvania." In truth, the activity of this man during the twelve years of his incumbency was prodigious. His influence as a leader was incalculable and his accomplishment, both for the State and for the Nation, was a matter of signal good fortune. Mark his sagacity at a critical time of great excitement, when as chairman of the Finance Committee, a position he held until the time of his death, his bill to place the State of Pennsylvania on a financial war footing was introduced by him a full month before Fort Sumter

JOSEPH R. CONNELL.

was fired upon. This bill, while defeated, was passed by the same body within thirty days after the above unhappy event, at an extra session of the Legislature upon the urgent recommendation of Governor Curtin. His also was the bill for a stay law to save innocent debtors from sacrifice. Among the many other measures introduced and advocated by him, which would in themselves establish his far-seeing statesmanship, were the repeal of the State tax upon real estate and imposing in lieu thereof a tax upon banks and gross receipts of railroad companies; An Act for the payment of the interest of State debts in National currency in place of coin, and, the redemption of the odious tax upon our State loans. Verily to interpret the signs of the times is the prerogative of statesmanship. Among many of the great things accomplished by Senator Connell in the interest of Philadelphia was the extension of Fairmount Park, from a little parcel of ground of about three acres, to over three thousand acres, in which Philadelphians pride themselves today. As a part of this magnificent plan, there grew out of his fertile brain, the Fairmount Park Commission, which has since administered the affairs of this great holding of the city. It was largely due to his influence that something like adequate compensation was secured to the Judges of the Courts of Philadelphia. Realizing that the office should be one of dignity and permanency, he made earnest efforts to have a similar bill enacted in favor of the Judges of the Supreme Court. The handling of the City Trusts and the reforming of the management of Girard College, "were footprints" which he left "upon the sands of time." His heroic battle which resulted in the taking of Girard College out of politics, placed that great institution upon the basis where it stands today, the greatest of its kind in the world.

The father of Joseph R. Connell is Horatio P. Connell, one of Philadelphia's most esteemed citizens, who, through the persuasion of his friends, took up the work of his distinguished sire. Possessing the quiet demeanor of "William, the Silent," the loyalty of a MacGregor, a will iron, a deep sense of knightly honor and an indefatigable purpose, he easily and naturally took his place as a leader among men. During his four terms in the Assembly, he was one of the most popular and influential members, where honorable success characterized his legislative career. Subsequently, as Sheriff of Philadelphia, he established moral business standards in that office which were quickly recognized and most gratefully appreciated by the members of the legal profession, and at the expiration of his term of office he was highly eulogized by the newspaper press of the city. His heart is as tender as that of a child and the acts of charity and benevolence that have rained from his hand, have endeared him to countless numbers. He is a life member of St. Albans Lodge, F. & A. M., many clubs and societies, and in any of these bodies where wits assemble, his versatility and originality fairly flows and sparkles. His repartee comes with equal rapidity and ease, either from his own resources, or from a mind well-stored with the best in English literature. When he puts his whole soul into jest, it leaves no sting, but rather makes happy and brighter the lives of those about him. His memory is truly remarkable. As an instance, he familiarized himself with a very lengthy judicial opinion. Thirty years later, when the subject was touched upon, he quoted it verbatim from the beginning to the end. Burns he has from cover to cover. It is indeed a treat to hear him read, in true Scottish dialect, his favorite bard or from the prose of Ian MacLaren. On one occasion, while being entertained by the Caledonian Club, the members were so charmed with his renderings of Burns, that they forthwith made him an honorary member, a distinction shared in Pennsylvania with the late Simon Cameron only. If Horatio P. Connell loves the lesser literary lights, he fairly worships the name of Shakespeare, and as he reads and interprets the works of the "Myriad Minded," one cannot forget the treat it gives, to weep with him over the grave of Ophelia; to go off into fields of side-splitting laughter with Sir John or to follow the melancholy Dane through his dark speculations. If he loves the Bard of Avon, this poet in turn has described Horatio P. Connell in these

words, which though hackneyed, fit him so aptly: "His life was gentle and the elements so mixed in him that nature might stand up and say to all the world, this was a man." Modesty has always been one of his distinguishing characteristics and although having passed the patriarchal three score years and ten, he dislikes comment upon his deeds, which have made his life so beautiful and so replete with benefits to his fellow men. Such charming personality, sterling integrity and nobility of character, must of necessity influence progeny and these inherited traits, coupled with a genial personality and a soul filled with faith in his Creator, have made Joseph R. Connell popular with his friends and acquaintances and successful in his business.

EDWARD HUTCHINSON, JR.

Edward Hutchinson, Jr., now so prominent in the real estate world, was born in Philadelphia, January 28, 1872. He was educated in the public schools and 1888 began his career with the firm of Carey Bros., manufacturers of wall papers, and after eleven years of steady advancement he was made Vice-President of the company, a position which he still retains. In 1899 he started as a real estate broker, this being made comparatively easy by R. Davis Carey, who, appreciating his ability and integrity, placed him in charge of his vast real estate holdings, and it was this close association with Mr. Carey to which Mr. Hutchinson attributes his present success. By careful and sagacious management, he increased and expanded his business until now he is one of the largest operators in this line, controlling about four hundred high class apartments. He also specializes in mortgage securities and has command of sufficient capital to take any loans. His judgment in these matters is considered by investors infallible. In 1912 he erected the Hutchinson Building, 122 South Thirteenth street, to accommodate his extensive interests. In addition to the real estate business, he is President of the Marley and Beaver Dam Mills, Vice-President and Treasurer of the Philadelphia Trading and Morris Realty Companies. He is also a director of the Colonial Trust Company.

EDWARD HUTCHINSON, JR.

He is a member of the Manufacturers, Athletic, Pen and Pencil and Automobile Clubs. His home is in Queen Lane Manor, Germantown.

JOHN B. PATTON.

John B. Patton was born in Philadelphia, January 16, 1874, the son of Matthew Patton, who was a Highway Commissioner for twenty-one years. Mr. Patton was educated in the public schools and his first entry into business life was as a clerk with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Seeing little prospect for advancement with this corporation, he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits and became president of the Rancocas Sand and Gravel Company. He afterwards became president of the Philadelphia Observation Company, which

operated the sight-seeing automobiles around the city. He eventually entered the brokerage business, for which he was especially adapted and soon became the largest individual handler of commercial paper in the city. He is now located in a handsome suite of offices in the Pennsylvania Building and specializes in annuities, incomes, estates, and bills payable. Mr. Patton is a Republican in politics and he is a member of the Manufacturers', the Chelsea Yacht and the West Philadelphia Republican Clubs.

JOHN B. PATTON.

T. LAURENCE EYRE.

T. Laurence Eyre, active in Republican State politics and prominent in commercial lines, was born in Birmingham Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, May 24, 1862. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Coatesville and West Chester, where his parents resided at different periods, and he afterwards took an optional course at the State Normal School, West Chester, Pa. At the age of fifteen years he secured a position as clerk in a general store at Rising Sun, Maryland, where he remained for one year and then became traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery firm in Philadelphia. He remained in this position until he was twenty-one years old when he engaged in the stock brokerage business at West Chester, Pa. Mr. Eyre cast his first vote for the Republican ticket and since that time he has always exerted an influence in Chester County political affairs. His first contest was in the Congressional campaign of 1886 when he was arrayed on the side of Smedley Darlington, who won in the convention by the narrow margin of one vote and was elected in a three cornered fight at the general election. He became secretary to Congressman Darlington in 1887 and was appointed clerk to the President pro tem of the Senate of Pennsylvania in 1889. At the expiration of this session, he was made Collector of Statis-

T. LAURENCE EYRE.

tics in the Department of Internal Affairs, but resigned in 1895 to accept the position of Deputy Secretary of Internal Affairs. He retired from this office to become a candidate for Recorder of Deeds of Chester County but was defeated for the nomination by one delegate and returned to Harrisburg to resume the position of Collector of Statistics. He was made Sergeant at Arms of the Senate in 1897 and was appointed Deputy Collector of the Port of Philadelphia in 1898, at the same time filling the position of assistant to the chairman of the Republican State Committee. In May, 1899, Governor Stone made him Superinten-

dent of Public Grounds and Buildings at the State Capital and at the expiration of the Stone Administration, he retired from official life to enter the contracting business, organizing the Eyre Construction Company, of which he became president. In 1906, the Eyre Construction Company became Eyre-Shoemaker, Inc., Mr. Eyre continuing as president after the merging. Since that time the company has constructed a vast amount of heavy railroad work, including some of the largest bridges on the Middle and Pittsburgh Divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the railroad yard at Northumberland, Pa., which is said to be the largest and most complete distributing yard in this country; the bridge across the Susquehanna River at Havre de Grace, Md., for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; the bridge across the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia, on the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and much other large work of a similar character. Mr. Eyre is of English ancestry, being descended from Robert Eyre, who, in 1648, came to this country under appointment by the Crown to fill the position of Judge of the Court then held at Chester, Delaware County, Pa. Mr. Eyre has numerous business connections aside from his interest in Eyre-Shoemaker, Inc. He is president of the Sapulpa Refining Company, vice-president of the Laurel Oil and Gas Company, treasurer of the United States Land and Lumber Company, president of the Indiana County Street Railway Company, director of the Farmers and Mechanics Trust Company of West Chester, Pa., and is a trustee of the West Chester State Normal School. He is a member of the New York Club of New York City, the Manufacturers Club of Philadelphia, the West Chester Golf and Country Club, the Chester County Republican Club and the Chester County Historical Society.

EDWARD F. GORMAN.

Recognizing the unlimited possibilities in West Philadelphia realty, Edward F. Gorman, immediately upon leaving college, turned his attention to building in that section and in the ten years that have ensued has probably accomplished more than any other single individual in developing the territory west of the Schuylkill River. Mr. Gorman was born in Philadelphia, May 24, 1882, and was educated at La Salle College. He graduated in 1903 and his first entry into business life was with his father, whom he eventually succeeded. He devoted his entire time to the erection of substantial houses of ornate design at moderate prices, in all

EDWARD F. GORMAN.

erecting about 1,500 dwellings and converting much barren acreage into beautiful residential sections. In addition to his other interests he is a member of the firm of Marshall, Gorman and Wilson, which is now erecting 112 houses in that section. He is also president of the West Arch Building and Loan Association, and the Adelphia Motor Car Company, and is a stockholder in several banks and trust companies. Mr. Gorman is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Belmont Road Drivers' Association and the Operative Builders' Association.

JOSEPH BALDWIN HUTCHINSON.

Beginning as a rodman in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Joseph B. Hutchinson has filled many important engineering positions with that corporation and is now the assistant to the vice-president in charge of real estate, purchases and insurance. He was born in Bristol, Pennsylvania, on March 20th, 1844, and after a preparatory education entered the Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1861. After his graduation he entered the Delamater Iron Works in New York City in the Spring of 1862, and continued there until the Fall of that year, when he passed an examination by the Board of Inspectors in the same city, and received a certificate as Third Assistant Engineer. He at once entered the service of Hargous & Co., as Third Assistant Engineer on one of their steamers plying between New York and Havana, where he continued until the steamer was sold to the United States Government in the early part of 1863.

In June, 1863, Mr. Hutchinson entered the service of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as rodman on the Mifflin and Centre County Railroad. Within two weeks thereafter, under leave of absence, he volunteered in the army, served throughout the Gettysburg campaign, and was honorably discharged in August, 1863.

Mr. Hutchinson returned to the railroad service as rodman in the Construction Corps on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, in September, 1863. In August, 1864, he was promoted to Assistant Engineer of that road, and in May, 1865, to Assistant Engineer of Maintenance of Way and Construction. In 1868 he was transferred to the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad as Assistant Engineer, and remained there until January, 1869, when he was made Assistant Engineer on the Butler Extension. In March, 1869, he returned to the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, as Assistant Engineer in charge of that road and the Columbia Bridge.

In July, 1870, Mr. Hutchinson was promoted to Principal Assistant Engineer of the Columbia and Port Deposit Railroad, serving in that capacity until July 1st, 1877, when he was appointed Assistant Superintendent of that road. He was promoted on January 1st, 1879, to Superintendent of the Lewistown Division; July 1st, 1881, to Superintendent of the Frederick Division; December 8th, 1884, to Superintendent of the Altoona Division; January 1st, 1890, to Superintendent of the Western Pennsylvania Division; January 1st, 1891, to Superintendent of the Maryland Division of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, Baltimore and Potomac Railroad and Washington Southern Railroad.

On March 1st, 1893, Mr. Hutchinson was made General Superintendent of Transportation, Pennsylvania Railroad System, and on February 10th, 1897, General Manager. On January 1st, 1903, he was appointed to the newly created position of Assistant to the Second Vice-President of The Pennsylvaina Railroad Company, and on the same date to corresponding positions on the Northern Central Railway, the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad and West Jersey and Seashore Railroad Com-

panies. Upon the election of Mr. Pugh as First Vice-President on March 24th, 1909, Mr. Hutchinson was advanced with him as Assistant to the First Vice-President, and on March 3d, 1911, by a change in the organization, he became Assistant to the Fifth Vice-President.

When the practice of designating the vice-presidents numerically was discontinued on May 8th, 1912, Mr. Hutchinson was appointed Assistant to the Vice-President in charge of Real Estate, Purchases and Insurance. Mr. Hutchinson is also President and Director of the Mutual Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance Company; the Girard Point Storage Company; and a number of water companies. Also Director of Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic and Maryland, Delaware and Virginia Railway companies, and the Merchants Warehouse Company. He is chairman of the Board of Managers of the Washington Terminal Company. He is a member of the Metropolitan Club, Country Club, Franklin Institute, Academy of Fine Arts of Philadelphia and a number of other associations. His residence is at 1304 Spruce street, Philadelphia.

JAMES FREDERICK FAHNESTOCK.

The wide experience gained by nearly thirty years of service in the executive department of transportation companies was of material aid to James Frederick Fahnestock when he was appointed to the treasury department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Fahnestock was born in Gettysburg, Pa., October 16th, 1859. He is the son of James F. Fahnestock, descended from the early German settlers of Pennsylvania, and Sarah Gates Lord, a direct descendant from Elder William Brewster, of "Mayflower" fame, and one of the five signers of the compact, and also in direct descent from Governor Haynes and Governor Willis, two of the earliest Colonial Governors in New England.

Mr. Fahnestock moved to Philadelphia soon after the Battle of Gettysburg and received his education in the public schools. He was graduated from the Philadelphia High School, in June, 1879.

In September, 1879, Mr. Fahnestock

JAMES FREDERICK FAHNESTOCK.

entered the employ of Peter Wright & Sons, General Agents for the American Line of steamships, and the International Navigation Company, operating the Red Star Line. In July, 1884, upon the acquisition of the Inman Line by the International Navigation Company, he inaugurated their voucher system and was placed in charge of the adjustment of through freights between the ocean carriers and the railroads. In January, 1892, when the International Navigation Company assumed full charge of its own affairs, he was made Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia.

In December, 1902, upon the merger of the various steamship lines and the formation of the International Mercantile Company, Mr. Fahnestock was appointed Assistant Treasurer and removed to New York. In October, 1907, upon the retirement of Mr. James S. Swartz, who had been Treasurer of the International Navigation Company and its successors more than thirty years, he succeeded to the Treasurership of the International Mercantile Marine Company.

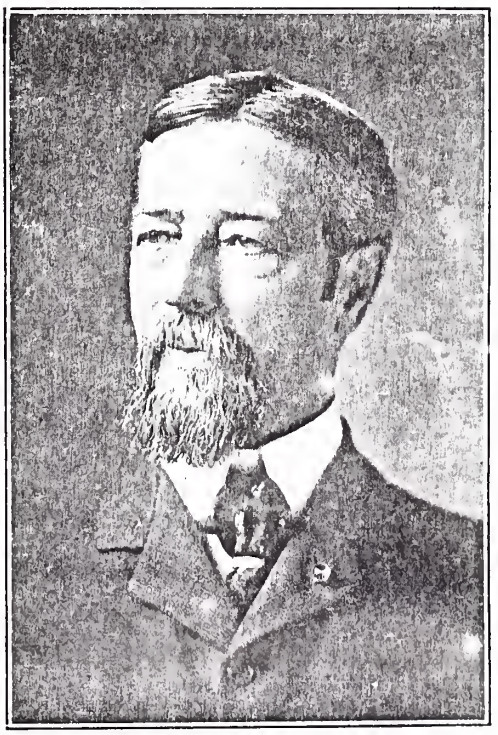
On December 9th, 1908, Mr. Fahne-

stock was appointed Assistant Treasurer of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and assigned to duty at the New York office. On March 23d, 1900, he was elected Treasurer of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, succeeding Mr. Henry Tatnall, who, in turn, succeeded Captain John P. Green, as Vice-President, in charge of Finances.

Mr. Fahnestock is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, Society of Colonial Wars, the Orpheus and Merion Cricket Clubs and Racquet Club of Philadelphia.

GEORGE F. BAER.

As the directing head of the Reading Railway System, George F. Baer has shown an ability that ranks him with the great railroad managers of the country, despite the fact that he did not become affiliated with transportation matters until 1870 and then only in a legal capacity. Mr. Baer was born near the village of Levansville, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1842, the son of Major Solomon and Anna Maria (Baker) Baer, who were of German ancestry. He was educated at Somerset Academy and Franklin and Marshall College, being honored by the A. M. and LL. D. degrees and the presidency of the Board of Trustees of the college in 1894. Mr. Baer enlisted in the Union Army during the battle of Bull Run and participated in that and in many of the other notable battles of the Rebellion up to and including Chancellorsville, at which time he had risen to the rank of Adjutant General of the Second Brigade. After retiring from the army he studied law and took up active practice at Reading, Pa., in 1868. Two years later he was made counsel of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and had charge of much important litigation. He was subsequently elected to the Board of Directors of the company but retired from that position during the McLeod administration. In 1893 he became affiliated with J. Pierpont Morgan in the re-organization of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. In 1901 he was elected president of the Reading Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. Under his able management the business of these companies has been greatly improved and their earnings largely increased. In addition to these connections, Mr. Baer is president of the Perkiomen Railroad Company, the Catasaqua and Fogelsville Railroad Company, the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg Railway Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Terminal Railroad Company, the Atlantic City Railroad Company, the Reading Paper Mills and the Keystone Coal Company. He is a director in the Reading Company, Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Company, Keystone Coal Company, Reading Paper Mills, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Lehigh and Hudson River Railway Company, Allentown Ter-



GEORGE F. BAER.

minal Railway Company, Pennsylvania Steel Company, Cambria Steel Company, Cambria Iron Company, Allentown Iron Company, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, Reading Trust Company and chairman and Director of the Reading Iron Company. Mr. Baer is a member and former president of the Pennsylvania German Society and is a member of the Reading Park Commission and was active in the establishment of the Reading Public Library. He is deeply interested in literature and historical research and is the author of several papers on the early history of Pennsylvania Germans.

CHARLES H. BURR.

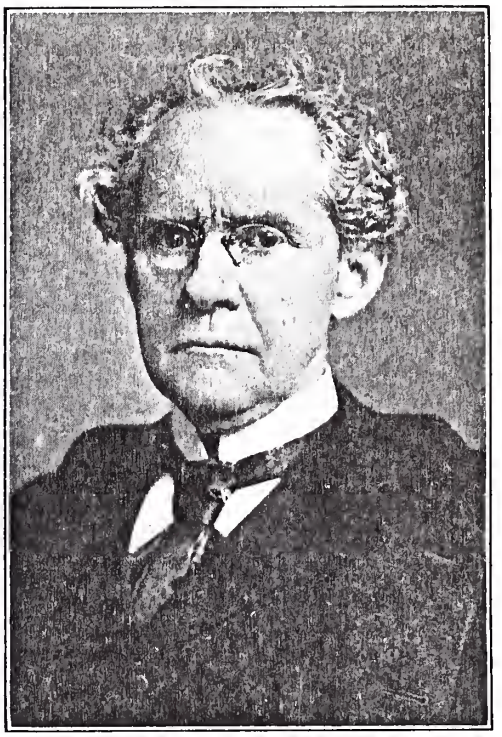
As legal adviser of many large corporations, as an author of National reputation and a political speaker of great force, the many phases of Charles H. Burr's versatile qualities are aptly shown. Mr. Burr who is deeply interested in National and local politics, was born in Philadelphia, September 28, 1869, and was educated at the Penn Charter School, Haverford College and the University Law School. He graduated from Haverford College in the Class of '89 with the degree of M. A., and was the recipient of the LL. B. degree upon his graduation from the University. He afterwards filled a professorship in the Law School of the last named institution for three years but relinquished the position to enter upon the active practice of his profession. After admission to the Bar he was for some time associated with Thomas Leaming in the practice of law for a period of nine years, but subsequently organized the legal firm of Burr, Brown and Lloyd. His private practice growing to large proportions he severed his partnership connections and has since practiced alone. Mr. Burr is possibly one of the busiest men in the city engaged in corporation work. His extensive practice is nation wide and makes his absence from Philadelphia very frequent. His scholarly attainments are attested by his work along literary lines. The American Philosophical Society awarded him $2,000 for a prize essay entitled "The Treaty Making Powers of the United States and the Methods of Its Enforcement as Affecting the Police Power of the States." Mr. Burr is of Colonial ancestry, one of his forebears being William Paca, a member of the Congress from Maryland, in pre-Revolutionary days, who was one of the original signers of the Declaration of Independence. He married May 27, 1899, Miss Anna Robeson Brown, a daughter of Henry Armitt Brown, the famous orator who was considered one of the most finished and forceful speakers of his time, and they have two daughters, Dorothy and Pamela. Mrs. Burr, who inherits many of the traits of her illustrious father, is the author of "The Autobiography," a comprehensive work dealing with the lives of famous characters and has also written several novels which have established her ability in the realm of fiction. Mr. Burr is a member of the Beta Kappa fraternity, of Haverford College, The Lawyers' Club, University Club, Philadelphia Country Club, Huntingdon Valley Country Club and the Virginia Club.

THOMAS DOLAN.

After a life of unusual activity and success, Thomas Dolan recently retired from the presidency of The United Gas Improvement Company, which his efforts had helped to make one of the most important corporations in the country.

Mr. Dolan was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1834, and received his education in the public schools of that county. His first employment was in a retail dry goods store in Philadelphia, and he remained in that position until 1856, when he formed a connection with a large importing commission house that handled English hosiery and Germantown knit goods. He was given charge of the latter line, and soon built up a large business. The firm failed during the depression incident to the Civil War, and Mr. Dolan determined to start in business for himself. He arranged with one of the creditors of his former employers for a small but completely equipped plant, which he called the Keystone Knitting Mills. Despite the precarious state of trade at that time, he trebled the business in three years, but keen competition and general stagnation caused him to discontinue the manufacture of knit goods in 1867, and he turned his attention to shawls, which were in large demand at that time. The new venture was successful, but change in fashion gradually lessened the demand, and in 1872 he installed machinery for the manufacture of worsted suitings. The name of the firm at this time was Thomas Dolan & Company, and the business grew to such proportions that when he retired in 1897 to devote his time to other interests he had 4,000 employees.

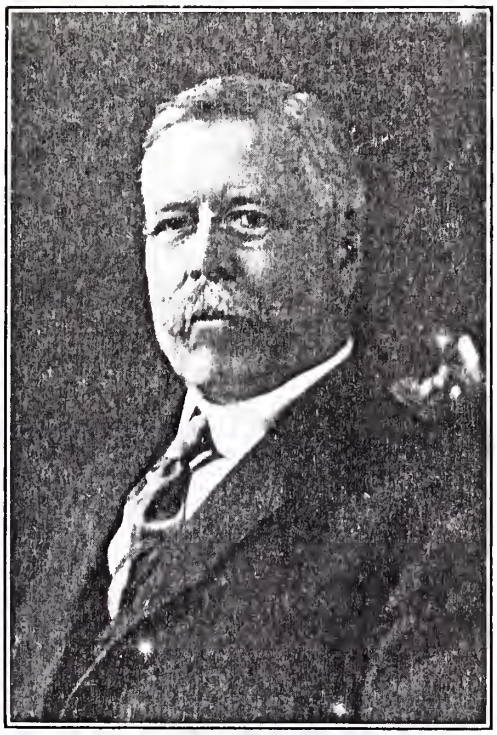
Mr. Dolan was one of the organizers of the Brush Electric Companies of Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore, and was the first to install an electric plant in a factory. The city of Philadelphia at that time was badly lighted, and he was the pioneer in the introduction of electricity for that purpose. There was much opposition when he offered to light Chestnut street from river to river, but when he guaranteed to take down the poles at the end of a year if the service was not satisfactory, he was allowed to carry out his project. In 1892 he was



THOMAS DOLAN.

offered and accepted the presidency of The United Gas Improvement Company, and in 1897 he secured the lease of the Philadelphia Gas Works. Under municipal control the works had an annual deficit of nearly $400,000, but under the management of the lessees the city receives a revenue of nearly $2,000,000. Mr. Dolan is a pronounced Republican in politics, but has never held office. In 1888 he organized an advisory committee under the Republican National Committee, and acting as its chairman aided largely in the election of Presidents Harrison and McKinley.

Mr. Dolan has been President of the National Association of Manufacturers and was one of the organizers and the first President of the Manufacturers' Club. He was also one of the first members of the Union League, and was vice-president for several years. He is a director in The United Gas Improvement Company, the Philadelphia Electric Company, the Fidelity Trust Company and the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, and is a Trustee of the School of Industrial Art.



SAMUEL TAYLOR BODINE.

Samuel T. Bodine, President of The United Gas Improvement Company, was born in Philadelphia, August 23, 1854, the son of Samuel Tucker and Louisa Wylie (Millikin) Bodine. He is descended from the old French family of LeBaudain, prominent in Cambray, France, in the twelfth century. His forebears removed to England in 1645. The American branch of the family was founded by Francis Bodine, who had anglicized the name, and who settled on Staten Island in the Eighteenth century. He subsequently removed to Middlesex County, New Jersey, and was the father of two sons, Francis and John, the latter, grandfather of Samuel T. Bodine, served with distinction in the Colonial Army during the Revolutionary War. Samuel Tucker Bodine, father of Samuel Taylor Bodine, was an important figure in the early history of Philadelphia and was Mayor of Kensington, previous to the consolidation. Mr. Bodine was educated at the Germantown Academy and subsequently entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with the Class of '73, and being honored with the degree of Master of Arts in 1876. His first business connection was as shipping clerk with the Royersford (Pa.) Iron Foundry where he remained two years and then accepted a similar position with the Cohansey Glass Company, of Bridgeton, New Jersey. In 1876 he became associated with the shipping firm of Peter Wright & Sons, and was placed in charge of the commercial work of the Engineering Department and repair shops of the American and Red Star steamship lines. He remained in this capacity until 1882, severing his connection to become Secretary and Treasurer of The United Gas Improvement Company, which had just been organized. This corporation furnished Mr. Bodine with an excellent field for the exercise of his abilities and in 1888 he had risen to the General Managership of the company. In February, 1892, he was made Second Vice-President and was advanced to the First Vice-Presidency in 1904, continuing to act also as General Manager. When Thomas Dolan resigned the Presidency in March, 1912, Mr. Bodine was elected his successor and has since directed the affairs of that important corporation along lines that are constantly increasing its usefulness to the public. In addition to his duties as executive head of The United Gas Improvement Company he is a Director in the Franklin National Bank, the Commercial Trust Company, the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, and the Western Saving Fund Society. He is a Trustee of the Estate of William G. Warden and the Academy of the Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Franklin Institute, the Rittenhouse and University Clubs of Philadelphia, the University Club of New York City, the Germantown Cricket and the Merion Cricket Clubs and the Essex County Club of Manchester, Mass. Mr. Bodine's interest in education generally, and his Alma Mater particularly, is shown by his gift of the "Bodine Dormitory" to the University of Pennsylvania. He married in Philadelphia, November 15, 1883, Miss Eleanor G., daughter of the late William G. Warden, who was a well known merchant.

RANDAL MORGAN.

Randal Morgan was born in Philadelphia, October 18, 1853. His father was Charles Eldridge Morgan, of Blackwoodtown, New Jersey, and his mother was Jane Bowen Buck, of Bridgeton, New Jersey. In 1844 his parents came to Philadelphia, where his father entered the wholesale dry goods business. They resided in Germantown, and it was at the

RANDAL MORGAN.

Germantown Academy that he received his early education, and prepared for the University of Pennsylvania, which he entered in 1869, being a member of the Class of '73.

After the regular four years' course, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Upon graduating he spent one year in the Lancaster Iron Works, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, returning to Philadelphia in 1874, to take up the study of law in the office of his elder brother, Charles E. Morgan, Jr. Three years later, in 1877, he was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar, later becoming a member of his brother's firm, Morgan & Lewis. As a lawyer he devoted his attention chiefly to corporation law, and when, in 1882, the legal business of The United Gas Improvement Company required the undivided attention of one man, he was selected to fill the position. Since that time he has been connected with The United Gas Improvement Company, first as Counsel, and later as General Counsel. In 1892 he was chosen Third Vice-President and General Counsel; in 1904 he became Second Vice-President, and in 1912 First Vice-President.

While he has always guided and closely followed the operations of the Legal Department of The United Gas Imprvoement Company, his attention has not been entirely confined to the legal features of the business. On the contrary, his field has gradually been extended, and he has assumed a leading part in the financial affairs of that corporation.

Mr. Morgan was elected a Director of the Girard Trust Company in 1901; the First National Bank of Philadelphia in 1904; of the Western Savings Fund in 1905; and of the Philadelphia National Bank in 1905. In 1896 he was elected a Trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, and he now is chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance and Property of that institution.

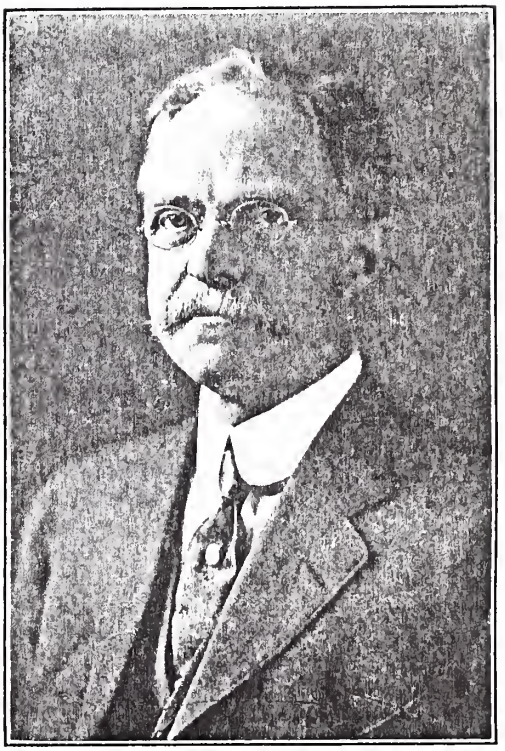
Mr. Morgan was married June 17, 1880, to Anna Shapleigh, daughter of Marshall Spring Shapleigh. She died in July, 1905, and in 1910 Mr. Morgan married Frances Biddle Williams, daughter of Charles Williams. He has two children living, Marshall Shapleigh Morgan and Jane Morgan Vavasseur-Fisher.

Mr. Morgan resides at Chestnut Hill, a suburb of Philadelphia, where he has a comfortable home and country place.

WALTON CLARK.

The devotion of his entire business life to one line of endeavor has brought to Walton Clark the invariable reward of application and adaptability, for he has risen, by his own efforts, from a position of comparative obscurity in the lighting and general utility field to a place of honor in the scientific world and to the Second Vice-Presidency of The United Gas Improvement Company.

Mr. Clark was born in Utica, New York, April 15, 1856, the son of Erastus and Frances O. (Beardsley) Clark. The family is of English ancestry, the American branch being founded in 1645, at which period and subsequently, both of Mr. Clark's paternal and maternal forebears were prominent in Colonial affairs. He was educated in the public schools of Utica, and at the age of seventeen years became associated with a gas producing company in New Orleans, La., going to Chicago in 1887, where he was engaged in the same line of work, and to Kansas City in 1888. The same year he removed to Philadelphia to accept a position with the United Gas Improvement Company and it was with this corporation that his broad experience and knowledge won recognition. Mr. Clark's education was not completed by his Utica training, and for years following this period and after his entry into commercial life, he was an ardent student and devoted much time to scientific research with the result that the Stevens Institute of Technology honored him with the M. E. degree in 1904 and the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Science in 1911. His close application to study and the resultant knowledge brought speedy advancement after he became connected with The United Gas Improvement Company and he was advanced to the assistant general superintendency, shortly afterwards being made general superintendent, then to the Third Vice-Presidency and eventually Second Vice-President, which position he still fills. His labors along the line of scientific research have brought him in touch with the eminent men of the country who are engaged in the various lines of engineering and led to his selection as president of the Franklin Institute, an honor that is appreciated by scientists all over the world. In addition to these connections Mr. Clark is president and director of the Equitable Illuminating Company; vice-president and director of the Welsbach Company and director of the United Lighting and Heating Com-



WALTON CLARK.

pany and many other corporations. He was at one time president of the American Gas Institute of which he is still an active member and also holds membership in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, the American Society of Mining Engineers and other scientific bodies. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of several educational institutions and his interest in the vast army of employes of The United Gas Improvement Company is attested by his energetic work in aiding in the organization of the Free Correspondence School for Gas Works Employees, of which he is chairman of the Board of Trustees. His clubs are the Union League, University, Racquet, Engineers,

Merion Cricket, Philadelphia Cricket, White Marsh Valley Country and White Marsh Valley Hunt of Philadelphia, and Engineers of New York City. He is also a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. Mr. Clark has been twice married. His first wife to whom he was united in 1880 was Alice M. Shaw, since deceased. His second wife was Miss Louise Beauvais, whom he married in 1885. He has five children: Frank Shaw Clark, Walton Clark, Jr., Thobald Forstall Clark, Beauvais Clark and Dartheta Clark.

HENRY BEATES, JR., M. D.

Dr. Henry Beates, Jr., was born in Philadelphia, December 20, 1857. He was educated in the public schools, at the Eastburn Academy, the West Philadelphia and the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania from which he graduated as a physician in 1879. He acted as clinical assistant to Professors D. Hayes Agnew, William Pepper, John Ashurst and William Goodell and his association with these eminent men was of inestimable value to him. In January, 1894, Governor Pattison appointed him a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners and he has been re-appointed by every Governor since. Dr. Beates is a member of the Philadelphia Medical Club, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the Northern Medical Society and is a Fellow of the College of Physicians. He is also a member of the Union League, the Academy of Natural Science and the Masonic fraternity. In recognition of his high attainments in his profession, Washington and Jefferson College honored him with the degree of Master of Science in 1909, and Sc. D. in 1911.

LEWIS LILLIE.

Among the able men who have made The United Gas Improvement Company one of the most active and useful organizations operating public utilities is Lewis Lillie, its Third Vice-President and Treasurer.

He was born in Troy, N. Y., October 13, 1863, the son of Lewis Converse Lillie. Among his early ancestors were Lieutenant Edward Morris, pioneer settler and land owner (1652) of Roxbury, Mass., and Isaac Morris who took part in the Battle of Germantown and wintered at Valley Forge. Samuel Lillie (great grandfather), farmer and merchant, and Brigadier-General of the Vermont Militia, represented the town of Bethel in the General Assembly of Vermont from 1815 to 1819. Lewis Lillie & Son (grandfather and father) were large manufacturers of the "Lillie Chilled Iron Safes," prominently known forty years ago.

Mr. Lillie began his business career at the age of sixteen as a clerk in the legal department of the Northern Pacific Railroad, New York City. In 1887 he removed to Philadelphia to take a position as auditor of The United Gas Improvement Company. After six years of service he was made assistant treasurer; in 1894 comptroller; in 1900 secretary and treasurer; in 1905 fourth vice-president, and in 1912 third vice-president.

He is a member of the Merion Cricket, Racquet, Bachelors' Barge, Whitemarsh Country and other clubs, New England Society, Pennsylvania Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, etc. He is an enthusiastic golfer.

Mr. Lillie married, in 1890, Miss Emly Murray, of Philadelphia, and has two daughters. The only son, Lewis, died in 1909. His home is in Haverford, Pa.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN.

A history of chemical manufacturing would be incomplete without reference to the late William Weightman, who for nearly seventy-five years was closely identified with that industry. Mr. Weightman was born in Waltham, Lincolnshire, England, September 30, 1813, and when sixteen years of age came to America at the suggestion of his uncle, John Farr, who was founder of the firm of Farr & Kunzi, chemists. This uncle was the first manufacturer of sulphate of quinine. When Mr. Kunzi retired from the firm in 1836, Thomas Powers and William Weightman were admitted to partnership, the name being changed to Farr, Powers & Weightman and upon the death of Mr. Farr in 1847, the firm was again changed to Powers & Weightman. This house soon won international recognition for the quality of its products and the immense business continued without interruption until 1878 when Mr. Powers died, at which time Mr. Weightman assumed full direction of the business in addition to his duties as chemist. His two sons, Dr. John Farr Weightman and Dr. William Weightman, Jr., were admitted to partnership in 1883 and were active in the conduct of the business until the time of their deaths. In 1893, Robert J. C. Walker, Mr. Weightman's son-in-law was made a partner in the firm and so continued until his death in 1903, when his widow became a partner of her father and assumed full control of the gigantic business upon Mr. Weightman's death, which occurred August 25, 1904. In December of the same year the business was consolidated with Rosengarten & Sons, former competitors, under the name of Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company. Mr. Weightman was a skilled chemist and many of the firm's products were his discoveries. It was due to his efforts that sulphate of cinchona became widely used as a substitute for quinine at a time when the price of the latter drug was almost prohibitive. In 1875 the firm was awarded the Elliott Cresson gold medal by the Franklin Institute for the introduction of an industry new in the United States and perfection of the result in the product obtained in the manufacture of citric acid. The same medal was awarded for the ingenuity and skill shown in the manufacture and for the perfection of workmanship displayed in the perfection of the cheaper alkaloids of the cinchona bark. Mr. Weightman made large investments in both improved and unimproved realty, which appreciated to a marvelous extent during his lifetime and he became one of the largest property owners in the city and one of the wealthiest men in the State. He continued in active command of the business until the time of his last illness when he was ninety-one years of age. On the 17th of March, 1841, he married Miss Louise Stelwagon, and of three children by this union but one survives, Mrs. Frederick C. Penfield, who is one of the wealthiest women in the United States.

Mr. Weightman was a director of the Philadelphia Trust Company, the Northern Trust Company and the Commercial National Bank. He was a member of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy for forty-eight years. His recreation from active business was obtained at his beautiful country seat, Raven Hill, School Lane, Germantown, the grounds of which were beautifully laid out and under the highest state of cultivation.

W. ATLEE BURPEE.

Washington Atlee Burpee, who is conceded to be the leading mail-order seedman in this country and whose product has achieved an international reputation for its excellence, was born April 5, 1858, at Sheffield, New Brunswick, the son of David and Ann Catherine (Atlee) Burpee. He was brought to Philadelphia when a child and received his education at the Friends School and the University of Pennsylvania. He started the seed business in 1876, with two partners, but two years later embarked alone under the firm name of W. Atlee Burpee & Co. Mr. Burpee determined at the commencement of his business career, that the excellence of his product should be his sole appeal to the users of seeds. This was a stupendous task at that time, for in the early days he did not raise his own seeds and to secure the grade he insisted on meant hard work in careful inspection of, and selection from crops grown by others. The result of his accurate judgment is shown by the phenomenal growth of the business. "Burpee Quality" was recognized from the start. Success made it possible for Mr. Burpee to grow seed on his own farms and under his own supervision, and the thirty-seven years that have ensued since his humble beginning, have been tirelessly spent in experimentation that has produced almost perfection. The business has in consequence grown to be the greatest of its character in the world. Mr. Burpee has now six farms

where all tests and trials are made in order to produce high grade seeds. These farms are located at Doylestown, Pa., Swedesboro, N. J., and in the Lompoc Valley, California. The Doylestown farms, called "Fordhook" after Mr. Burpee's ancestors' estate in England, contain over 200 acres, devoted to the cultivation of tomatoes, corn, sweet peas, the smaller vegetables and flowers. "Sunnybrook," the Swedesboro farm, is used for the development of tomatoes and melons, the soil and climate being best adapted for that purpose. The California farm, known as "Floradale," is at Lompoc in Santa Barbara County; where the Burpees grow one hundred and fifty acres of sweet peas alone each season.

The warehouses in Philadelphia, like the farms, are large and particularly adapted to the business. They include a large block of buildings at the intersection of York Road and Fifth street, where three hundred employees are kept busy handling the large daily business, using a system formulated by Mr. Burpee, to ensure the highest degree of efficiency. Between five and six thousand mail orders are received daily and none are allowed to remain unfilled more than twenty-four hours. This is one of Mr. Burpee's inflexible rules and adherence to it has greatly added to the reputation of the house.

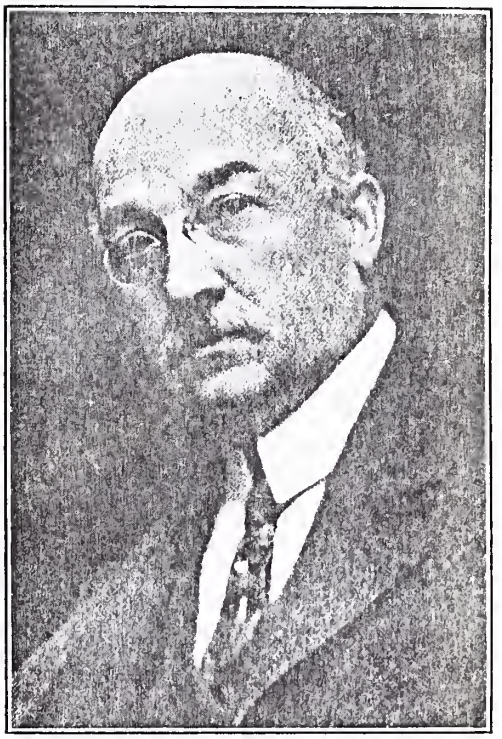
The progressiveness of this model business house is not only shown in the conduct of the vast business, but in the consideration and treatment of its employees it has kept ahead, not merely abreast, of the times. Mr. Burpee has not waited for humanitarians to tell him what should be done along this line, for he solved the problem himself, and when he fitted up the warehouses he made every provision for the comfort of his workpeople. Rest rooms were provided for the women employees and smoking rooms for the men. A dining room was installed where meals can be obtained at actual cost. Umbrellas are provided for the employees in case of sudden storms and the lounging rooms contain rocking chairs, tables and couches, newspapers, magazines and writing materials. Each year Mr. Burpee issues a handsomely illustrated catalogue and offers prizes that keep the users of seeds constantly interested.

In addition to his seed business, Mr. Burpee has many other interests and is a director in the Market Street National Bank, the Northern Trust Company, and the Colgate Company. He is a director of the Wholesale Seedmen's League, ex-president of the American Seed Trade Association, director and ex-president of the American Sweet Pea Association, and vice-president of the National Sweet Pea Society of Great Britain. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Philadelphia Board of Trade and is a trustee of the Howard Hospital, the Sanitarium Association and the National Farm School. He is a director and ex-president of the Canadian Society of Philadelphia and is a life member of the Royal Horticultural Society of Great Britain, the Societie Nationale Horticulture de France, and the Transatlantic Society. His clubs are the Union League, Art, University, City, Racquet, Bachelors' Barge and Poor Richard, of Philadelphia, the Country Club of Lansdowne, Pa., the Merion Cricket Club, and the National Arts and City Clubs of New York City. Mr. Burpee married Miss Blanche Simons in 1892, and they have three children: David, Washington Atlee, Jr., and Stuart Alexander Burpee. He resides at "Fordhook," his beautiful estate near Doylestown, Pennsylvania.

JOHN GRIBBEL.

John Gribbel, sole proprietor of the gas meter manufacturing plant of John J. Griffin & Co., was born in Hudson City, N. J., March 29, 1858. His education was received in the College of the City of New York and the Wesleyan University, the latter institution conferring the M. A. degree upon him. After the completion of his schooling he entered the employ of the Importers and Traders Bank, New York City, in 1876 and remained with that concern until 1877 when he accepted an advanced position with the Leather Manufacturers National Bank. He retained this connection until 1883 when he was appointed New York agent for Harris, Griffin & Co. John J. Griffin & Co. succeeded this firm in the manufacture of gas meters and Mr. Gribbel was admitted to partnership in 1890. Mr. Griffin was taken seriously ill the same year and Mr. Gribbel removed to Philadelphia to give his personal attention to the firm's interests, and upon the death of Mr. Griffin, he became sole owner of the extensive works. In addition to the business of John J. Griffin & Co., which has been largely extended under Mr. Gribbel's personal supervision, he is interested in a score of financial and commercial enterprises. He is a director and second vice-president of the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, director and vice-president of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company of New York, president of the Royal Electrotype Company of Philadelphia, president of the Helena Gas and Electric Company of Helena, Arkansas, president of the Athens Gas Company of Athens, Georgia, director of the Girard National Bank and Real Estate Trust Company, of Philadelphia, president of the Fairmount Savings Trust Company, of Philadelphia, director and vice-president of the "Public Ledger," director of the United Gas and Electric Corporation of New York, director of the Lancaster Gas and Electric Company, of Lancaster, Pa., and president of the Tampa Gas Company, of Tampa, Florida.

Mr. Gribbel is of English ancestry and is a son of James and Anna (Simmons) Gribbel. On January 8, 1880, he was married to Miss Elizabeth B. Wood, of New York City. He is deeply interested in Colonial and early English history, and has a valuable collection of American portraits, documents and autograph letters. His collection of early English objects includes seventeenth century engravings and rare books of the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Mr. Gribbel has a handsome residence at Wyncote, Pa., in which is housed the almost priceless objects which he has spent years in collecting. He has a summer home at Camden, Me., where he spends a part of each year and being fond of outdoor life finds recreation between seasons in the wildest and most picturesque spots in the country. He is a member of the Union League, of Philadelphia, and the Lotus Club, of New York City. He is a Republican of a pronounced type but takes no part in politics beyond giving his moral and financial support to the party whose principles he advocates.



JOHN GRIBBEL.

DANIEL BAUGH.

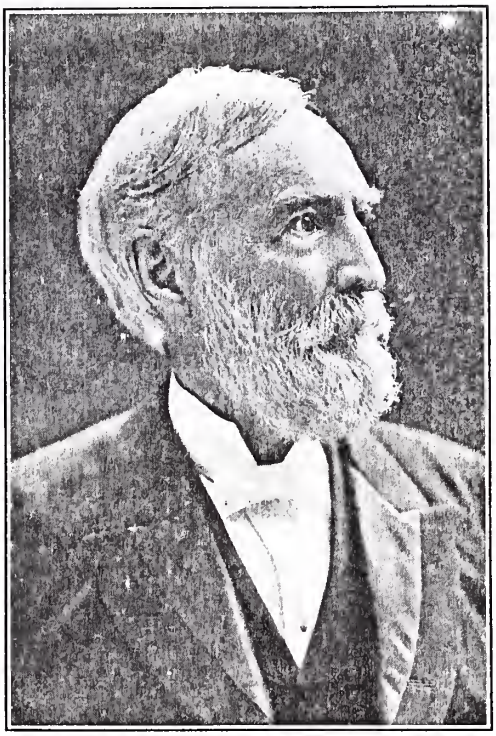
DANIEL BAUGH.

Devoting every spare moment from an active business career for the advancement of Art and Science, Daniel Baugh has been rewarded by the progress made in the fields in which he has labored assiduously. Mr. Baugh was born in Chester County, Pa., October 22d, 1836, the son of John Pugh and Hannah (Krauser) Baugh. His ancestors on both sides were German and the families have been prominent in Chester County for nearly three centuries. He was educated in a private academy in the locality in which he was born and then attended Tremont Seminary, Norristown, Pa., for several terms but did not enter college as his father's business demanded his attention at this period. The family had been for generations engaged in the tanning business, but the introduction of improved machinery made primitive methods unprofitable and his father turned his attention to crop fertilization by chemical process. For the manufacture of this commodity, known as super-phosphates, the firm of Baugh and Sons, consisting of the father and the sons Edward P. and Daniel, was formed in 1855. The product became at once popular and one year later a special plant was erected at Downingtown, Pa. In 1860 the plant was moved to Philadelphia and the Delaware River Chemical Works established. The father died in 1881 and in 1887 the business was incorporated with Edwin P. Baugh as president. The latter died in 1888, and since that time Daniel Baugh has been the active head of Baugh & Sons and the subsidiary companies, which includes, in addition to the Delaware River Chemical Works, the Baugh Chemical Company, of Baltimore, Md., and the Chemical Works at Norfolk, Va. Under Mr. Baugh's direction the business has expanded wonderfully and the products have attained a world-wide reputation. Despite his business activity, Mr. Baugh has found time to devote to many objects for the betterment of mankind. He is a trustee of the Rush Hospital, was a member of the Board of Managers of the Howard Hospital, and is a trustee of the Jefferson Medical College and Hospital. His work for this institution was of such a character that President William Potter referred to him as the most valuable man ever on the Board, and this is unquestionably so, for in addition to his interest in the institution's welfare he has helped it in a material way. When the faculty found the college building inadequate for the proper teaching of anatomy, Mr. Baugh purchased the property at Eleventh and Clinton streets and fitted it up with every modern scientific apparatus at a cost of nearly $200,000. This was turned over to the college September 26th, 1911, and at the dedicatory services it was named by special action of the trustees the *Daniel Baugh Institute of Anatomy of the Jefferson Medical College* as a "Memorial to a man who is true, generous, sympathetic and a prince among men."

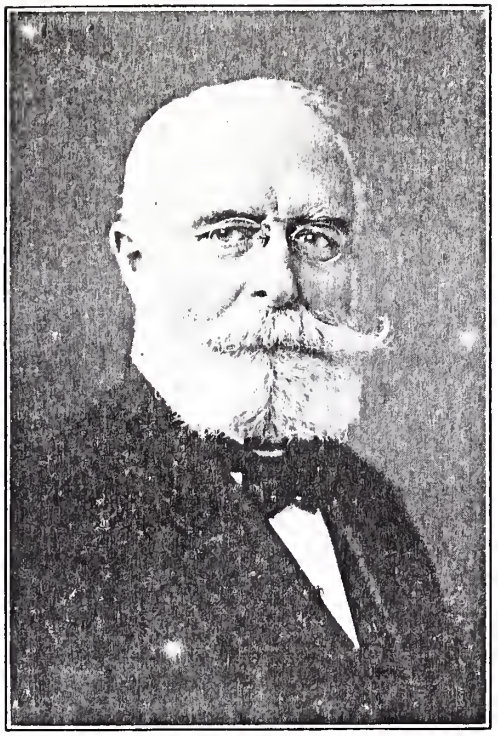
Mr. Baugh is a member of the Permanent Relief Committee, was president of the Sanitarium Association for twelve years and has been president of the School of Design for Women for twenty-five years. His devotion to Art has been shown by his work as one of the organizers of the Art Club and his activity as its treasurer and as president for a period of ten years. He was also one of the organizers and first president of the Art Federation which had for its object the beautification of the city and the construction of a Boulevard to Fairmount Park. This has since been merged with the Parkway Association and a portion of its objects consummated. Mr. Baugh is ex-president of the Department of Archaeology and Palaeontology of the University of Pennsylvania and during his term of office a new building was erected in which is housed a large collection of Egyptian, Babylonian and Mediterranean objects. He also aided in the establishment of the Philadelphia Medical Journal. Mr. Baugh is a director of the Girard National Bank, the Delaware Insurance Company, the Philadelphia Bourse, the Philadelphia Museums and the Belt Line Railroad Company. His clubs are the Union League, Art, Penn, Racquet, Merion Cricket, Corinthian Yacht and Philadelphia Country.

STEPHEN GREENE.

Stephen Greene was born in Bainbridge, Chenango County, New York, September 25th, 1831. He was three years old when his parents removed to Pennsylvania and three years later he was sent to the public schools which system had been organized in the State one year previously. From that period until 1845, he attended schools in Marietta, Columbia and Washington, in Lancaster County and during the vacation period was given private instruction. He taught a district school in Hellam Township, York County, for a term and deciding to become a printer, he secured employment in the office of the *Pennsylvania Intelligencer*, at Lancaster. He had become an expert printer when in May, 1848, he removed to Philadelphia and entered the printing establishment of William S. Young, as a compositor, "subbing" at night on the *Daily News*, then published on Third street below Chestnut. In the Fall of the same year he returned to Columbia, Pa., to take charge of the mechanical department of the *Columbia Spy*, and in 1853 became one of its editors and proprietors, acquiring sole ownership in 1855. He sold the plant in 1856, and two years later returned to Philadelphia and organized the firm of Ringwalt & Brown. He retired from this firm in 1860 and then became superintendent of the printing house of the late Henry G. Leisenring. He introduced in Philadelphia the first presses for printing consecutively numbered railroad and other tickets, and in 1871 became a member of the firm of Helfenstein, Lewis and Greene, eventually becoming sole proprietor of the extensive business, which he incorporated in 1900 as the Stephen Greene Company, becoming the president and retaining the position until the time of his death. The large plant at 16th and Arch streets was erected in 1902 and the business largely extended under Mr. Greene's careful management. In 1800 he became interested in the development of Wenonah, N. J., instituting the Wenonah Military Academy there, and acquiring much real estate in that locality. He was a member of the Franklin Institute for many years and was for a long time a member of its Board of Managers. He was for twenty-five years one of the trustees of Drew Theological Seminary and long active in the affairs of Philadelphia School of Design, being at one time its president. He was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Union League, Manufacturers' Club and the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Greene married in 1853, Miss Martha Mifflin Houston, of Columbia, Pa.



STEPHEN GREENE.



HOWARD BARCLAY FRENCH.

Howard Barclay French, who has, for more than forty-five years, taken a leading part in promoting the civic, commercial and political advancement of Philadelphia, was born in Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, September 3d, 1848, the son of Samuel Harrison and Angelina (Dunseth) French. On the paternal side he is descended from Thomas French, a member of the Society of Friends, who, in 1680, in order to escape religious persecution, came from Northamptonshire, England, and settled near Burlington, N. J.

Mr. French was educated in Friends' schools, and graduated from the College of Pharmacy. He then entered the employ of his father's firm, French, Richards & Company, wholesale druggists and paint manufacturers, established in 1844. In January, 1883, the manufacturing and drug departments of the concern were separated, and Howard B. French with his brother William A., joined with their father, Samuel H. French, and John L. Longstreth in forming the firm of Samuel H. French & Company, which succeeded the manufacturing branch of the old firm. William A. French died in 1886, and Samuel H. French in 1895. Upon the retirement of John L. Longstreth in 1901, Mr. French became sole proprietor of the business, under the name of Samuel H. French & Company.

Mr. French is a member of the Philadelphia Paint Manufacturers' Club, and was president of the National Paint, Oil and Varnish Association. He is treasurer of the Central Committee of the Paint and Varnish Manufacturers' Associations of the United States, and treasurer and director of the Paint Trade Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was president of the Equitable Trust Company from 1902 until 1912. He is a director of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is first vice-president. In 1896 he was appointed by the Governor a delegate to the Convention at Tampa, Florida, to devise coast defenses for the Gulf and South Atlantic Harbors; also a member of the Executive Committee of the Tennessee Centennial Commission of Philadelphia. He has served as secretary of the Union Committee on Transportation, Manufacturing and Commercial Interests of Philadelphia; as a member of the Advisory Board of the Commercial Museums, and is now a member of its Board of Trustees. He was a director of the Manufacturers' Club, of the Franklin Institute and served on the sub-committee in the selection of a site for the new United States Mint. He was a member of different committees prominent in the Founders' Week Celebration, October, 1908, of the Committee on Transportation and Railroad Terminals co-operating with the Mayor in an effort to provide facilities for the enlargement of trade, of the committee of the organizing Commission for the Twelfth Congress of the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses, and a delegate to the Fifth Annual Convention of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, New London, Conn., 1912, at which he also represented the Commercial Museum and Chamber of Commerce. He was chairman of the Finance Committee of the Historical Pa-

geant of Philadelphia, 1912, chairman of the Citizens' Committee of Ninety-five for Good City Government, a member of the Business Men's Republican League, of the Civil Service Commission of Philadelphia, of the McKinley and Hobart Business Men's National Campaign Committee, president of the National Republican League of Business men, of several committees superintending arrangements for the National Republican Convention held in Philadelphia, delegate to the National Republican Convention, Chicago, and chairman of the Taft and Sherman Business Men's National Campaign Committee.

He is one of the managers and trustees of the Philadelphia Southern Home for Destitute Children; a manager of the Home Missionary Society; a member of the Pennsylvania State Board of Charities, trustee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and for the past thirteen years, its president.

He is a member of the Union League of which he was a director and second vice-president; director of the Bath Portland Cement Company, and the Continental Equitable Title and Trust Company, member of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, a director and former president of the New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania, a member of the Ohio Society of Philadelphia, member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Colonial Society, the Merion Cricket Club, Philadelphia Skating Club and Humane Society, and the Pen and Pencil Club of Philadelphia. He is deeply interested in genealogical research, and has published the "Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas French, 1630-1913," 2 vols.

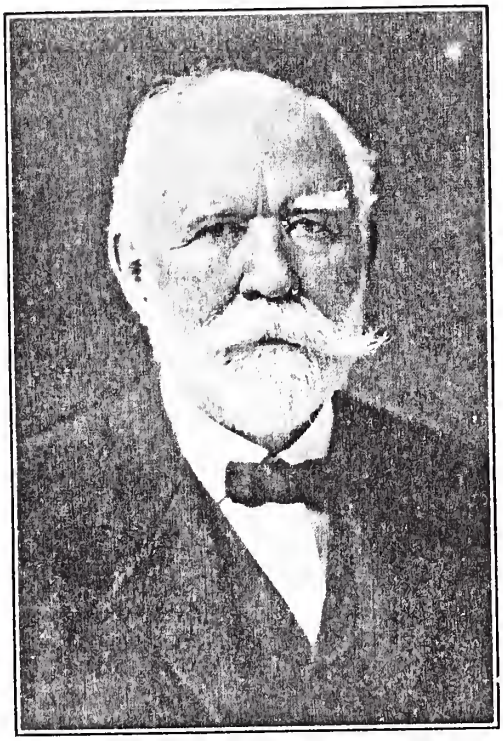
Mr. French married in 1882, Miss Ida Colket, daughter of Coffin Colket of Philadelphia. One child, a daughter is living, and a son died in infancy.

EDWIN H. FITLER.

Edwin H. Fitler, first Mayor of Philadelphia under the Bullitt Bill, was born in that city, December 2, 1825. He received an academic education and began the study of law in the office of Charles E. Lex, but laid aside his text books for mercantile pursuits and entered the Cordage house of George J. Weaver, mastering every detail of the business and becoming a member of the firm in two years. He later purchased Mr. Weaver's interest and changed the firm name to Edwin H. Fitler & Co. The business grew to such proportions that a mammoth plant was built at Bridesburg where much labor saving machinery of Mr. Fitler's designing was installed. Mr. Fitler was a Republican in politics and was at one time mentioned for the United States Senatorship and for the Governorship of the State. At the National Convention in 1888 his name was presented for the presidential nomination and he received the solid vote of the Philadelphia delegation. Mr. Fitler was a director of the National Bank of Northern Liberties and was vice-president and president of the Union League. At the time of his nomination for Mayor he received the endorsement of nearly all the representative business men as a candidate whose wide experience and integrity would enable him to carry into effect the radical governmental features contained in the new city charter.

EDWIN H. FITLER.

mechanical engineers of his time. After becoming a journeyman, he was employed in the machine shop of Fairbanks, Bancroft & Co., Providence, Rhode Island, for three years and in 1848 he began the manufacture of tools and machine gearing in Philadelphia. He subsequently became a member of the firm of Bancroft



WILLIAM SELLERS.

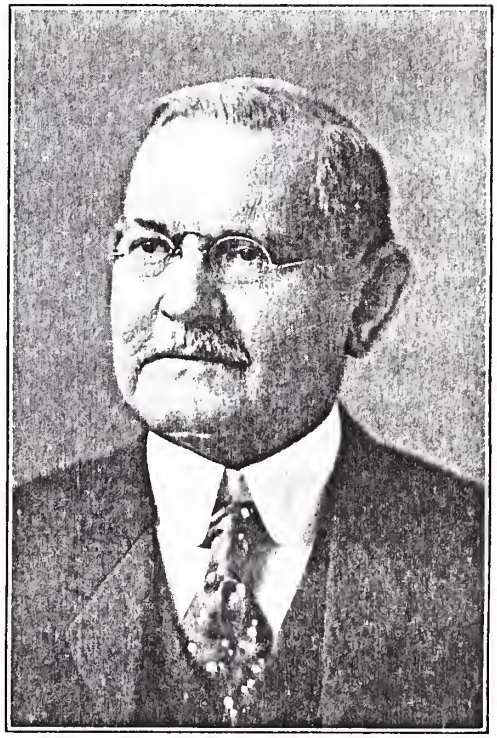
& Sellers, his partner being Edward Bancroft, one of his former employers. A plant was established in Kensington and the business growing rapidly the firm removed to new shops at Sixteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue in 1853. Mr. Bancroft died in 1856 and the firm name was changed to William Sellers & Co., which was incorporated thirty years later with William Sellers as president. In 1868 Mr. Sellers organized, and became president of the Edgmoor Iron Company, the largest concern in the world at that time devoted to structural iron and steel work. It furnished all the material, except the cables, for the Brooklyn bridge and the iron work for the Centennial Exposition buildings. In 1873, Mr. Sellers became president of the Midvale Steel Company. During this period of active executive work, he kept pace with the requirements of advanced methods and developed many new devices. His accomplishment in mechanical creation and application was marvelous and the Franklin Institute Journal, for May, 1905, paid a high tribute to his mechanical genius and fertility of resources. It spoke of the spiral gear planer drive as the best known of his inventions. This machine was patented in 1862 and is generally used in this and many foreign countries. His best known individual achievement was his development of the Sellers, afterward known as The United States Standard Screw thread. Eminent authorities pronounced Mr. Sellers "the greatest mechanical engineer in the world." His firm received medals from the leading scientific institutions of the world and from all the principal expositions where its product was exhibited. Mr. Sellers was a most enthusiastic supporter of the Centennial Exposition held at Philadelphia in 1876, and was one of the vice-presidents of its Board of Finance. He was one of the organizers of the Union League, a manager of the old Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, a director of the P. W. & B. R. R. Co., a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania for thirty-seven years and for a long time was president of the Franklin Institute. He was for five years a Commissioner of Fairmount Park and at the time of his death was a member of the American Philosophical Society, Academy of Natural Science, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the National Academy of Science, the Institute of Mechanical Engineers and the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, a corresponding member of the Societé d'Encouragement pour L'Industrie Nationale in Paris, and after the Paris Exposition the French Government conferred upon him the decoration of Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur. He died January 24, 1905, at the advanced age of eighty-one years.

LEWIS D. ZIEGLER.

Lewis Davis Ziegler, son of George J. and Anna B. Ziegler, was born in Chester County, Pa., February 10th, 1846. He was the youngest of five brothers, all of whom in 1869 founded the shoe manufacturing house of Ziegler Brothers, which still exists in full power under his sole ownership.

The early life of the subject was spent with his father who was a competent German shoemaker, who thoroughly trained his sons in this craft, so that by the time they were of sufficient age they engaged in the manufacture of ladies' and children's shoes on a larger scale through the use of machinery. Their capital was small at the start, but the practical skill and active energy of the brothers soon established a reputation for making reliable shoes, and the business grew rapidly, so that seven years after starting they built the large factory 117, 119 and 121 North 5th street, which at the time was more than ample. But, in a few years it had to be enlarged and later again enlarged to meet the widening demand for their goods. In time, through retirement and death, all of the older brothers discontinued. Since 1910 Lewis Davis Ziegler has been sole owner and under his management the business has widened into still higher grades of women's footwear, the full capacity of the plant is always crowded, so that the volume and character of the output exceeds that of any former period. Mr. Ziegler has had from the beginning intimate knowledge and direction of the manufacturing end. He is also widely known as a salesman of the first rank. He has been blessed with a rugged constitution, together with a sunny cheerful optimistic temper and being thoroughly familiar with the mechanics of shoemaking he has built up an organization of loyal and capable employees, who are glad to partake of his advice and leadership in his most successful business.

His education was mainly at the country school near his father's home. He was janitor of this school when a boy, receiving seventy-five cents a month, and takes pleasure in relating his experiences in wading through snow and storm in order to make the fire and clean up ready



LEWIS D. ZIEGLER.

for the school session. Mr. Ziegler, while most genial among men is quiet in his taste and is pre-eminently a church and home man. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Historical Society, Manufacturers' Club, Pen and Pencil Club, and is active in the Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association, being also a member of the Joint Board of Arbitration, and takes great interest in the success of this association, which has contributed so much to the enjoyment of its members and the harmonious relations existing among its employees in this city.

THOMAS SHAW OF SHAWMONT.

Thomas Shaw, M. E., of Shawmont, inventor and scientist, who was granted 187 patents by the United States Government and won over 100 medals for his inventions, was born in Philadelphia, May 5th, 1838, and died January 19th, 1901. He was the inventor of the mercury

THOMAS SHAW, OF SHAWMONT.

steam gauge, the standard of pressure of the world; the noiseless steam exhaust, which muffles the sound of escaping steam, and which is now used universally on all locomotives and steamships. One of his simplest but most useful inventions was the Verona Lock Nut Washer, commonly known as the Spring Pawl Washer, which goes between the nut and the fish plate for holding the rails in place, and to Mr. Shaw and this device humanity is indebted for safety in railroad travel all over the world. There are thousands of millions of these washers in use.

Franklin B. Gowen, who was president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company, thought so much of Mr. Shaw that he named the station adjoining Mr. Shaw's property "Shawmont," and the Pennsylvania Railroad paid the same tribute. Shawmont avenue is named after him, likewise Shawmont Dam, on the Schuylkill River.

His estate at Shawmont was one of the most beautiful in the country. There were seventeen buildings on it, including the manor house and the farmer's house, all used by Mr. Shaw for different purposes. He raised deer, bred foxes, and took a deep interest in scientific agriculture and horticulture. His gardens were the joy of all who visited Shawmont. Attached to the manor house was a large music hall built by Mr. Shaw specially for his daughters, only one of whom survives him, however, Cora Irene, now Mrs. Joseph R. Wilson.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Shaw rolled the first steel tire ever produced in America. He also made the first elliptic springs in America, and both at the Butcher Steel Works, Philadelphia, (now Midvale Steel Works), of which he was superintendent when he was less than 30 years of age.

Mr. Shaw was the confidential adviser of Captain Eads, who built the great Mississippi bridge. It was Mr. Shaw who solved for him the problem of foundations through the great depth of soft mud.

Mr. Shaw had many prominent offers from foreign governments, all of which he declined. The Emperor Napoleon III. invited him to France to change the system of generating steam on the French warships from coal to oil fuel. Alexander II., the father of the present Czar of Russia, invited him to that country to take charge of its railroad system. Mr. Shaw was too busy at home, however, to consider any foreign work.

For twenty-five years he was a member of the Committee on Science and Arts of the Franklin Institute, and was granted the Elliott-Cresson Medal and the Scott Legacy Medal for his inventions, being the highest awards in gifts of that institution.

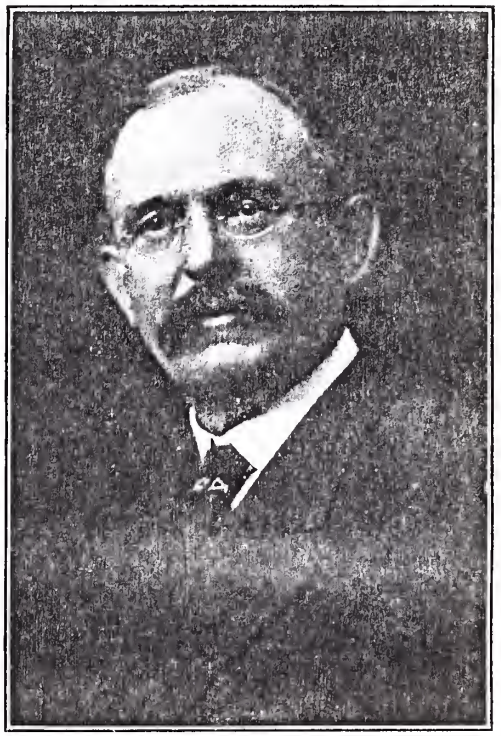
Mr. Shaw made millions and spent millions in the interest of science. The invention which he placed ahead of all others, however, and on which he spent a

quarter of a million dollars, was the Shaw Gas Tester for detecting the presence and percentage of gas in coal mines. This device has unquestionably prevented hundreds of explosions of gas, and saved thousands of lives by indicating its presence in advance. It is the official standard of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Shaw came from a long and distinguished line of Colonial ancestry, and beyond this he was able to trace his descent back to Michelet, treasurer to the Frankish King Chlodwig, A. D. 536. Mr. Shaw married Matilda Miller Garber, a descendant of Benedict Garber, one of the earliest settlers of Collegeville, Pa. Mrs. Shaw died in 1902. Their only living descendants are Mrs. Joseph R. Wilson, of Overbrook, Philadelphia, and her children, Mary Michelet, John Hawkes, Sydney Violet and Cora B. H. Wilson.

ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN, M. D.

Dr. Brown was born in Cecil County, Maryland, May 6, 1861, and is a lineal descendant of both James and William Brown who in 1701, were the first settlers of Nottingham Lots. The forebears were ministers of the Society of Friends, and were the founders of the congregation that still worships in Brick Meeting House. Cornelius S. Brown, father of Dr. Brown, was a farmer who was killed while serving in the Union Army during the Civil War. Dr. Brown's early education was received at the Soldiers' Orphan School, Mount Joy, Pennsylvania, and his first employment was on a farm. Afterwards he became an apprentice in an iron foundry, becoming successively foreman, superintendent and finally a partner. In 1897 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. After practicing his profession for a few years he decided to devote his entire time to commercial and industrial pursuits. He was the sole owner of E. E. Brown & Co., Philadelphia; president of the Buchanan Foundry Company, Lebanon, Pa.; president of the Cedar Farm Company, Rising Sun, Maryland; vice-president of



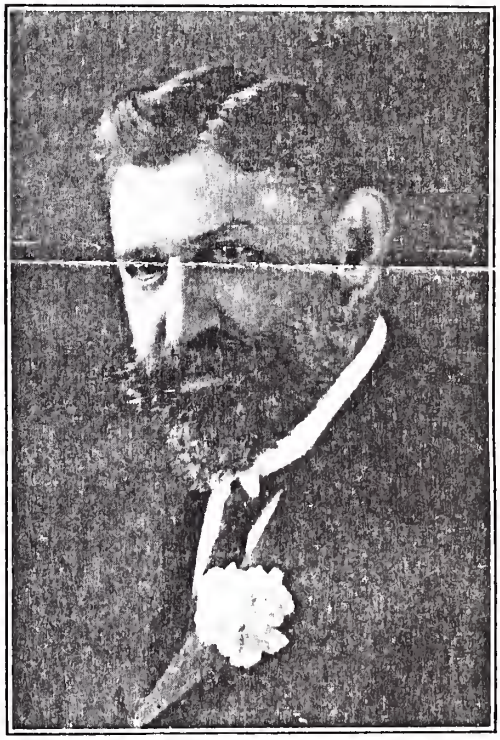
DR. ELMER E. BROWN, DECEASED.

Temple University, Philadelphia, and vice-president of the Philadelphia Foundrymen's Association. He was also a director in the Waterbury Foundry Company, Waterbury, Conn.; Peoples National Fire Insurance Company, United Fire Insurance Company, Independence Fire Insurance Security Company and the Quaker City National Bank, Philadelphia.

Dr. Brown was a Republican in politics and was a member of the Manufacturers Club, Masonic fraternity and several other social and fraternal organizations. His death occurred May 23, 1913.

CHARLES J. WEBB.

An indefatigable worker for the commercial advancement of Philadelphia is Charles J. Webb, head of Charles J. Webb & Co., leading wool merchants, whose labors along unostentatious lines will leave their impress upon the mercantile history of the city. He was born in Wilmington, Delaware, July 31, 1858, the son of James Lamborn and Susan Rapp (Graeff) Webb, the former of English and the latter of German extraction. The paternal branch of the family was founed in America by Benjamin Webb, who settled here in 1713. The maternal branch was established here earlier for the records show that Daniel Graeff, Mr. Webb's great grandfather, served as a Captain in the Revolutionary War, while George Maris, another maternal forebear, was a member of the Colonial Assembly in 1684-88 and 1690-93, Provincial Counsellor in 1695 and a Justice of the Peace in 1684-89 and 1691-93. Mr. Webb's father was a leather merchant and in addition to Charles J., his children were Benjamin, now deceased, Harriet, now Mrs. S. S. Saffold, and Margaret A., now Mrs. James G. Kitchen. Charles J. Webb was educated in the public schools of Burlington, N. J., and began his business career as a clerk in a grocery store. This position, however, did not afford the opportunities his ambition craved and in 1873 he came to Philadelphia and entered the employ of James G. Kitchen, at that time the leading wool merchant in the country. Mr. Webb was but fifteen years old at this time but he applied himself zealously to his work and soon mastered every detail of the business. A few years later he started in business for himself and afterwards founded the house of Charles J. Webb & Co. That firm's almost immediate success was due to his comprehensive knowledge of the business coupled with an inborn executive ability. Under his able direction the business expanded to such an extent that the plant has been enlarged several times and the house has attained first rank in the wool business, enjoying a high reputation for integrity and occupying an enviable position in the mercantile affairs of Philadelphia. Mr. Webb is keenly alive to everything of vital importance to the city and firmly believes Philadelphia is destined to eventually regain its old time commercial supremacy. This optimistic view has been strengthened by the return of the wool trade to its former position. In quiet and



CHARLES J. WEBB.

indirect ways Mr. Webb has done much for the advancement of the city's mercantile and social interests and the esteem in which he is held was shown recently upon his return from a foreign tour, when he was given a hearty reception by his business associates and friends, and those who witnessed the demonstration were greatly impressed by the recognition of his worth as a merchant and progressive citizen. Mr. Webb takes no interest in politics but is always active in any concerted movement that stands for advancement. He is a member of the Union League, the Manufacturers Club and other organizations and is a trustee of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. He is an ardent golf player and fond of all outdoor sports, serving as first Commodore of the Island Heights

NOVEMBER 7, 1926

engineer. The funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from an undertaking establishment at 19th and Arch streets.

EDWARD G. FORD

Retired Merchant Was Noted as a Trapshooter

The funeral of Edward G. Ford, retired merchant and noted as a trapshooter, will be held at his home at 425 Green lane, Roxborough, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Ford died at his home last Thursday, after a short illness. He was born at Concord, Del., on March 21, 1858, and came to Philadelphia when he was fifteen years old. For thirty-one years he was in business on 6th near Race, retiring in 1913.

He was vice president of the Board of Trustees of the Leverington Presbyterian Church, Roxborough, and a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 91, F. and A. M. His skill as a trapshooter and his enthusiasm for the sport won him much note among sportsmen. He was a member of the Quaker City Gun Club, the Camp and Trail Club and the Roxborough Game, Fish and Forestry Protective Association.

His wife, Margaret M. Ford; a brother, John M. Ford, and four sisters, Mrs. S. A. Henry, Mrs. Charles Hoehling, Mrs. George Ray and Mrs. John MacFarland, survive him.

MRS. SARAH W. BALDWIN

Wife of Former Speaker of State House Was Active In Charity

Mrs. Sarah W. Baldwin, 73, wife of Richard J. Baldwin, a former Speaker of the House of Representatives and a former State Senator, died early yesterday after a short illness at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Temple, in Concordville.

Mrs. Baldwin was a member of the Society of Hicksite Friends and the Concord Meeting and was active in those circles as well as in charity work. Surviving are another daughter, Mrs. Florence Baldwin Passmore, and two sons, Thomas B. T. Baldwin, of Haverford, and R. Lindley Baldwin, of Media. The funeral will be private.

G. A. SACCHI

Had Been With Westinghouse Company Since 1893

Funeral services for G. A. Sacchi were held yesterday at his home in Lansdowne. The body was taken to New York for interment in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery near Tarrytown.

Mr. Sacchi, who died on November 4, was manager of the stoker sales department of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. He became associated with the company in 1893. He is survived by his wife, two daughters and a sister.

HE IS COL. HOFFMAN NOW

Head of Hoffman-Corr Company Is Honored by Georgia Governor

George F. Hoffman, of 312 Market street, president of the Hoffman-Corr Manufacturing Company, was notified yesterday of his appointment as aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel on the staff of Governor Clifford Walker, of Georgia.

Colonel Hoffman is widely known in manufacturing circles both in this city and in New York. He is a member of the Union League, the Manufacturers' Club, the Jewelers' Club, the Wellwood Club and the Watatic Club. He was the founder of the Ashburnham Foundation at Ashburnham, Mass., and is a director of the Cushing Academy. Recently he awarded a prize of a round trip to Europe for the writer of the best essay among the boys of the Central High School.

500 WOMEN IN PILGRIMAGE

Phila. Catholic Group Will Visit Statue of Liberty Today

A pilgrimage to the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor, will be made today by 500 members of the Central Organization of Catholic Women as their annual patriotic journey. They will leave Broad Street Station at 7:40 A. M., and will be met in New York by a committee representing the Knights of Columbus.

A wreath will be placed at the base of the statue by Miss Mary J. Fisher, president of the organization. A sightseeing tour and a dinner at the Hotel Breslin will follow.

Yacht Club, during 1898 and 1899. Fond of traveling, he has traversed the United States several times, made one trip around the world and spent some time in the Orient. Mr. Webb married Miss Mary Kate Spangler, daughter of Andrew M. and Mary M. (Schaeffer) Spangler, October 5th, 1882. Mrs. Webb is a Colonial Dame and Daughter of the American Revolution. The children by this union are Charles Edwin, Andrew Spangler and Herbert Keene Webb.

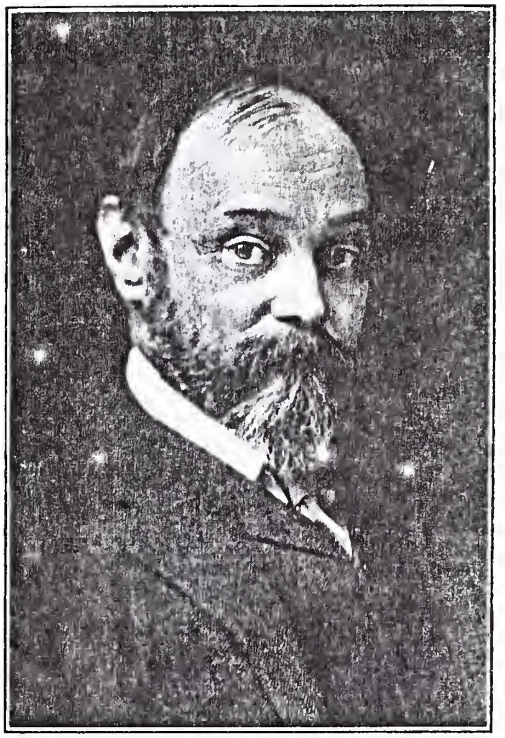
GEORGE F. HOFFMAN.

There is no man more prominent in the commercial life of Philadelphia than George F. Hoffman, president of the Hoffman-Corr Company. Born in Ashburnham, Mass., in 1863, he received his education in the public schools and then took a commercial course in Poughkeepsie, New York. His first position was a clerkship in the freight office of the Boston and Maine Railroad Company at Fitchburg, Mass., from whence he came to Philadelphia as manager of the Steel Horse Collar Company. Finding this position offered little chance for business advancement, he became salesman for a cordage house and seven years later, having acquired a thorough knowledge of that line, started in business for himself. In 1899 he organized the Hoffman-Corr Company, for the manufacture and sale of cordage products and the business has grown to such proportions that large stores are maintained in Philadelphia and New York. Mr. Hoffman is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia and the Union League Club of New York City, the Germantown Cricket Club, Manufacturers' Club, New England Society, Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and the Masonic fraternity. He is very charitably inclined and during several cold weather periods of business depression he supplied the poor of Germantown with coal and flour. He has at different times entertained the inmates of the Masonic Home and has taken bodies of newsboys to the Zoological Gardens, on which occasions he supplied each boy with a pair of new gloves. He also gave a series of concerts in Vernon Park, Germantown, and donated a cup to the Schuylkill Navy to be rowed for by the clubs at the annual regatta. He used his influence to make the Italian language an elective study in the Central High School and offered a prize of a round trip to Italy for the boy taking the study who wrote the best essay on "Italy," and he received notice from the American minister at Rome that the successful student would be presented to the King. Mr. Hoffman was a Presidential elector in 1900 and has been mentioned for the Mayoralty nomination on the Republican ticket.

GEORGE F. HOFFMAN.

HAMPTON L. CARSON.

As lawyer, author and orator the fame of Hampton L. Carson has spread beyond the confines of his own State and is almost national in its scope. Mr. Carson was born in Philadelphia, February 21, 1852, the son of Dr. Joseph and Mary (Hollingsworth) Carson, the father being for twenty-five years Professor of Materia Medica at the University of Pennsylvania. The paternal ancestors were Scotch Presbyterians, who settled in the north of Ireland on account of persecution, finally migrating to this country and locating in Philadelphia between the years of 1740 and 1745. The maternal forebears were of English and Welsh extraction and figured extensively in the State's history from the time of William Penn. Mr. Carson received his preparatory training in the private school of Rev. John W. Faires and then entered the University of Pennsylvania where he achieved honors in declamation and English composition. He graduated from the Department of Arts in 1871, and from the Law School in 1874 with the degrees of A. M. and LL. B. He prepared for the Bar in the office of William M. Tilghman and after admission entered upon active practice as a member of the firm of Redding, Jones and Carson. His last connection was with the firm of Jones, Carson and Beeber, since which time he has practiced alone. From 1895 until 1901, he filled a professorship in the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania. Lafayette College conferred upon him the LL. D. degree in 1898, and in 1892 the Western University of Pennsylvania bestowed a similar honor, while he won the same distinction from his Alma Mater in 1905. During his long career, Mr. Carson has been frequently urged to accept public office, but he persistently refused until Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker proffered him the Attorney Generalship of the State. He accepted the position and brought to the office an ability and resourcefulness of mind that enabled him to view impartially the momentous questions that arose during his incumbency. While Attorney General he wrote over five hundred opinions and his arguments before the Supreme Court of the State and the United States Supreme Court, are contained in thirty-two volumes. Mr. Carson has been a prolific writer. He was at one time editor of the *Legal Gazette* and his law articles in that journal were widely read. His monograph on "Law of Criminal Conspiracies" attracted widespread attention as it was the first work on strikes and boycotts, from a legal aspect, that had ever appeared, and his "History of the Supreme Court of the United States" holds a high place in legal literature. As an orator he has been called upon to place in nom-

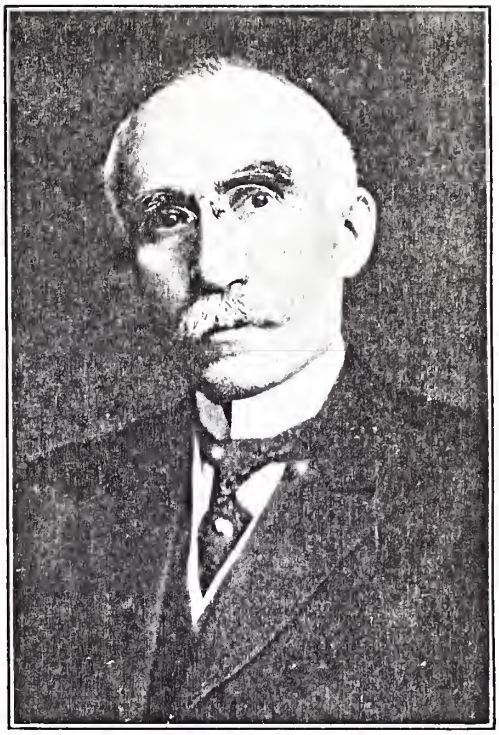


HAMPTON L. CARSON.

ination many judges and other officials, to deliver eulogies upon departed jurists and statesmen, to make addresses at college and university commencements and before the Bar Associations of many States. In an address on "Judicial Recall" made recently before the Circuit Court of Appeals, Mr. Carson severely denounced the doctrine of recall and paid a high tribute to the independence of the judiciary, predicting "That never will a sober, righteous and self-respecting people, with a full knowledge of its danger, permit the measureless abomination and the unspeakable sacrilege of the 'Judicial Recall.'" Mr. Carson is a member of the Union League, University, Lawyers, Manufacturers, Legal and Franklin Inn clubs; the Law Association, Wistar Association, American Philosophical Society, Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, American Historical Society and the Swedish Historical Society. He is now President of the State Bar Association and the Chancellor of the Law Association of Philadelphia.

JOSEPH W. CATHARINE.

Although a resident of Philadelphia since childhood, Joseph W. Catharine was born on the Atlantic Ocean, while his parents were on a voyage in the clipper ship "Carrier Dove," of which his father was captain. The elder Catharine, who was one of the old line of Maine seafaring men, afterwards commanded steamers plying between Philadelphia and Southern ports, and also Union transport steamers during the War of the Rebellion. Mr. Catharine was educated in the public schools and soon after reaching manhood became active in Thirtieth ward politics. He was admitted to the Bar December 18th, 1889, and was appointed Assistant City Solicitor in 1893, to succeed Charles B. McMichael, who had been



JOSEPH W. CATHARINE.

elevated to the Bench. Since being admitted to the Bar, Mr. Catharine has been most active and has won a reputation that places him among the leaders at the Bar. His success in the City Solicitor's office was notable. Mr. Catharine has been counsel in many important cases and his careful preparation and able presentation have brought most favorable comment. He has always been interested in educational matters and for twenty-five years was a member and finally president of the Thirtieth Ward Sectional School Board. In 1900 he was appointed to membership in the Board of Education and served three terms, a part of the time being chairman of the Committee on the Girls High School. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Order of Elks. His clubs are the Union League, Penn and Young Republican. He is also a member of the Law Association.

JOHN C. BELL.

John C. Bell, who has been honored by city and state with high offices, is one of the foremost and most popular members of the Bar of Philadelphia. He was born at Elder's Ridge, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1862, and after preliminary training in the public schools came to Philadelphia when fourteen years of age and entered the Central High School, from which he graduated with the A. B. degree in 1880. He had remained at the head of his class during the entire term of four years and later the institution honored him with the degree of A. M. He entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1882 and was the recipient of two honors which are rarely bestowed on one graduate; these were the Meredith Essay prize and his selection to deliver the law oration on Commencement Day. During his course at the University he was popular in athletic sports and was half-back on the football team during the seasons of 1882, 1883 and 1884. He was afterwards elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Athletic Association and retired after twenty years of service in that capacity. Upon his admission to the Bar he attained almost immediate prominence and his advancement since has been continuous, especially along the line of corporation work, and in this line he has represented some of the largest concerns in the city and state. Although a Republican in politics, Mr. Bell for years refused to accept office and declined the appointment as first assistant District Attorney and a place on the Bench when Common Pleas Court No. 5 was established. After the election of November, 1902, however, he listened to the persistent demands of the public and the insistent request of fifteen hundred fellow-members of the Bar, and accepted the appointment to the unexpired term of District Attorney John Weaver, who had been elected Mayor. Mr. Bell conducted the affairs of the District Attorney's office with great ability and in 1903 he was elected to a full term. As District Attorney his enforcement of the Pure Food laws attracted National attention and his masterly conduct of the famous Danz poisoning case, in which he obtained a conviction that was sustained by the Supreme Court, are two of the many notable cases which he handled so ably. He retired from the District Attorney's office in 1907 and resumed private practice, but was again induced to accept office in 1911, when Governor John K. Tener

JOHN C. BELL.

proffered him the position of Attorney General of the State. Mr. Bell is a member of the Racquet, University, Country, Merion Cricket and Lawyers' Clubs of Philadelphia. He is also a member of the State and American Bar Associations, and in 1911, was elected a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Bell's ability and popularity were shown in 1904, when he was elected to make the annual address before the Law Academy. He was but forty-two years of age at that time and was the youngest man upon whom the honor had been conferred. He selected as his subject "The Several Modes of Instituting Criminal Proceedings in Pennsylvania"

and won approbation by his masterly handling of the theme. He was married in 1890 to Miss Fleurette de Benneville Myers, daughter of the late Hon. Leonard Myers, and they have two children, John Cromwell, Jr., and de Benneville Bell.

SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER.

The only instance in the history of Pennsylvania when a judge was taken from the Bench to become a Governor of the State, was when Samuel W. Pennypacker was given that distinction, and the wisdom of his selection was shown by his able administration. Mr. Pennypacker was born in Phoenixville, Pa., April 9th, 1843, and is a direct descendant of Hendrick Pannebecker, one of the Dutch patroons of Pennsylvania and owner of Bebber's Township, a tract of ten square miles in the county of Philadelphia. When twenty years of age he enlisted in the 26th Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment which was organized to repel the Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania. Returning to Philadelphia he read law with Hon. Peter McCall and at the University of Pennsylvania, being admitted to the Bar in 1866. He was appointed a Judge of Common Pleas Court No. 2, in 1889, and was twice elected to that position by both political parties, and was for several years presiding Judge of that Court. His decisions were seldom altered on appeals and for that reason his court was popular with litigants who were opposed to successive trials. He was elected Governor of the State in 1902 by the largest vote ever given a gubernatorial candidate. While Mr. Pennypacker was Governor many measures for public good were enacted. The "Good Roads" system was inaugurated; the Forestry Reserve doubled; the State was apportioned in Senatorial and Representative districts, which had not been done for thirty years; the State Constabulary was established; a great coal strike was averted; the most thorough system of health laws in the United States was enacted; "Greater Pittsburgh" was created; Valley Forge Park was made successful; the creation of corporations and their pow-

SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER.

ers of eminent domain were restricted; the Capitol at Harrisburg erected and the State Treasury balance increased to $13,000,000.

Since quitting the Governorship, Mr. Pennypacker has resided on his property at Pennypacker's Mills, Pa. He is a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Philabiblon Club, and vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution. He was president of the Law Academy in 1888.

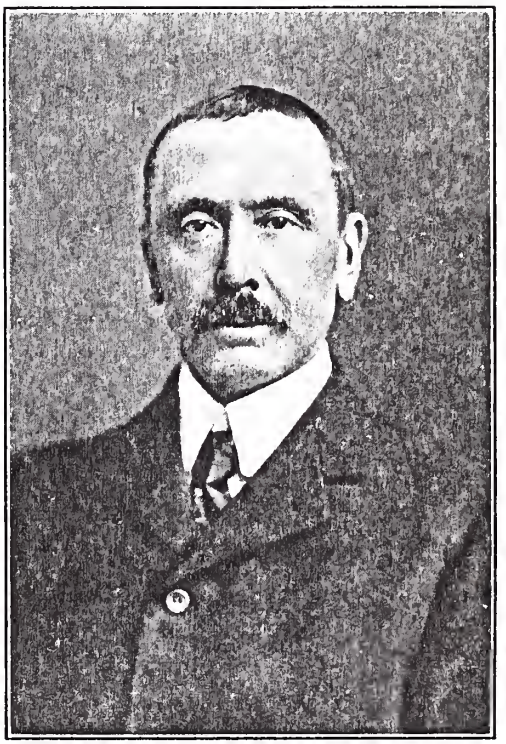
P. F. ROTHERMEL, JR.

P. F. Rothermel, Jr. was born in Philadelphia, September 27th, 1850, the son of the distinguished artist whose superb painting of the Battle of Gettysburg added largely to the international reputation he had gained previous to its execution.

When eleven years of age Mr. Rothermel was taken to Europe by his father and while abroad studied in educational institutions in France, Germany and Italy. Upon his return to Philadelphia he took a classical course at the Central High School from which he graduated in 1867.

Having determined to enter the legal profession he entered the law office of the Hon. James T. Mitchell, afterwards a Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and upon admission to the bar at once commenced practice. At the commencement of his legal career, his practice was of a general character but he gradually drifted into civil work and at the present time devotes his entire time to corporation work, numbering many large concerns among his clients and is regarded as one of the most capable and eminent corporation lawyers in the city.

Mr. Rothermel is of old Holland ancestry and the American branch of the family located in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania in 1743. He is a Republican in politics and has always been an ardent supporter of that party's principles. In 1884 he was prominently mentioned for the position of City Solicitor but he persistently refused to be a candidate and subsequently refused many tenders of nominations to elective offices. It was not until 1898 that he reluctantly consented to run for public office, accepting the nomination of District Attorney at the earnest solicitation of many public men. He was elected by a large majority and served the city most acceptably. Among the celebrated cases



P. F. ROTHERMEL, JR.

that he conducted during his administration was the trial of United States Senator Matthew Stanley Quay and he was highly commended for his energetic and able efforts to secure a conviction. Senator Quay, however, pleaded the statute of limitation and was acquitted.

Mr. Rothermel is a member of the Union League, the Bachelors' Barge and the Clover Clubs.

RUBY R. VALE.

The reputation of Ruby R. Vale as a prominent and successful lawyer has been largely added to by his contributions to legal literature. Mr. Vale was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, October 19th, 1874, and his naturally logical mind is probably due to heredity, as his grand-

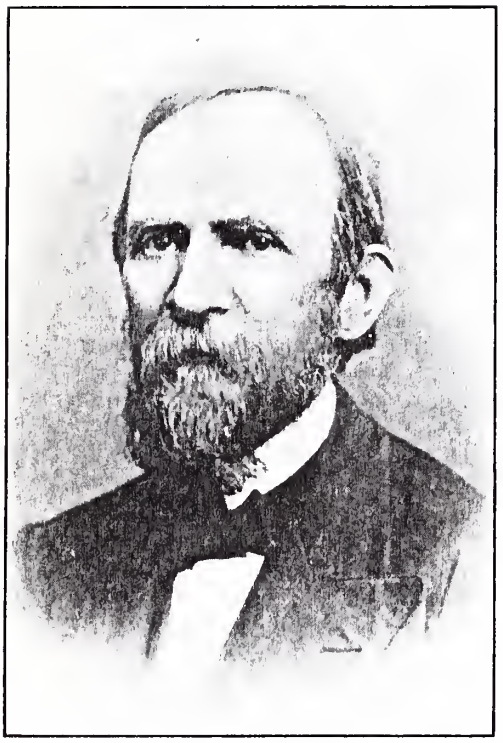
RUBY R. VALE.

father, father, uncle and several other relatives were members of the Bar. He was educated in the Carlisle public schools, at Dickinson preparatory school and Dickinson College, graduating from the latter in 1896. He was given the Master of Arts degree at graduation and Doctor of Laws in 1910. After leaving college he taught classics at the Milford Academy, Delaware. He then took up the study of law and being admitted to the Bar, entered upon active practice in Philadelphia. He is the author of "Vale's Digest of Pennsylvania Decisions," "Vale's Supplement to Brightly's Digest" and "Elementary Principles of Pennsylvania Law." He also indexed and arranged the "Pennsylvania Law of Negotiable Instruments" and was annotator of "Rules of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania." He is a member of the Masonic order, the Phi Kappa Psi and Theta Nu Epsilon fraternities, the Union League, Racquet and Pen and Pencil Clubs, the Law Association, Law Academy of Philadelphia, the American and Pennsylvania Bar Associations, American Academy of Political and Social Science and the American Geographical Society. He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, held in Chicago in 1912 and during the recent deadlock in the Delaware Legislature, received complimentary votes for United States Senator, although not a candidate for the position.

THOMAS KNIGHT FINLETTER.

The late Thomas K. Finletter, who died April 1st, 1907, while filling the office of Prothonotary, was conceded to be one of the ablest jurists of his time. He was born in Philadelphia, December 31, 1821, and after a preparatory education, entered Lafayette College in 1838, but after the Freshman year enrolled at the University of Pennsylvania from which he graduated in 1843 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He read law in the office of Judge William A. Porter and soon after his admission to the Bar in 1845, he was elected to the State Legislature, drafting and introducing the Ten-hour Labor Bill which became a law. He afterwards served five years as a school director and from 1860 to 1865 as Assistant City Solicitor. He was elected a Common Pleas Judge in 1870 and was re-elected in 1880. He was

made President Judge of Court No. 3 in 1886 and served continuously in that position until the Board of Judges elected him Prothonotary, October 1, 1906. Judge Finletter was on the Bench continuously for thirty-six years, and his ability and integrity were attested by his being, on three occasions, the unanimous



HON. THOMAS K. FINLETTER.

choice of both the Democratic and Republican parties.

As Prothonotary he used his wide experience and training for the betterment of the work in that office and made a thorough revision of the laws governing Court costs. Judge Finletter was honored by the degree of Doctor of Laws by the Jefferson College in 1871. Thomas D. Finletter, a member of the Philadelphia Bar, is a son of Judge Finletter, under whose able tutelage he was carefully trained.

WILLIAM S. PRICE.

William Sampson Price, who died December 18, 1912, was the oldest member of the Philadelphia Bar, and although ninety-five years of age, he practiced his profession up to ten days of the time of his death. Mr. Price was born in Philadelphia, August 19, 1817, and after a course in the public schools, entered the field of journalism. While thus engaged he studied law and was admitted to the Bar, May 11, 1842. He began practice in the old Mercantile Library Building on Fifth street, where he remained twenty-one years and in 1863 built the residence No. 633 Walnut street, which he occupied and used for an office for forty-five years. He was always interested in politics and was twice a Democratic candidate for a judgeship. During his years of successful practice, Mr. Price appeared in many famous cases. He was counsel for Singleton Mercer who shot and killed a man named Heberton on a ferry boat on the Delaware River. The trial took place at Woodbury, N. J., in 1843, and Mercer was acquitted on the plea of emotional insanity, the first time such a plea was advanced in this country. Mr. Price numbered among his acquaintances and friends such notables as General Lafayette, Stephen Girard, Jenny Lind, Ben Butler, Benjamin H. Brewster and James Gordon Bennett. He attended the funerals of President Madison and Bishop White, of Revolutionary fame, by whom he was confirmed. Mr. Price was a member of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church and was for many years chancellor of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. As such he represented the Church in many noted ecclesiastical trials. He was author of a paper entitled "Matrimony and Divorce in the Protestant Episcopal Church."

Joseph R. Wilson.

HIS LIFE WORK.

"A CHAPEL IN EVERY HOME."

Few men are inspired with such enthusiasm for a lofty ideal or pursue it with such zeal as Joseph R. Wilson, of the Philadelphia Bar, whose earnest plea for "A Chapel in Every Home" has aroused the sympathetic attention of the world.

The tremendous significance of this momentous movement is strikingly expressed in a letter of the late Dr. George Dana Boardman, commending Mr. Wilson's suggestion, in which he says: "If pagan Rome had domestic shrines for household gods, surely Christian America ought to have domestic shrines for one God."

The moral influence of such an ideal is incalculable. It may be realization of the dream which has filled the hearts and lives of reverent millions—the dream of Christianizing the world.

Mr. Wilson has published a book with the title conveying the full proposition: "A Chapel in Every Home." It is addressed to all denominations. Here he has explained its beneficence and indicated how it may be made practicable. He is now planning a universal movement.

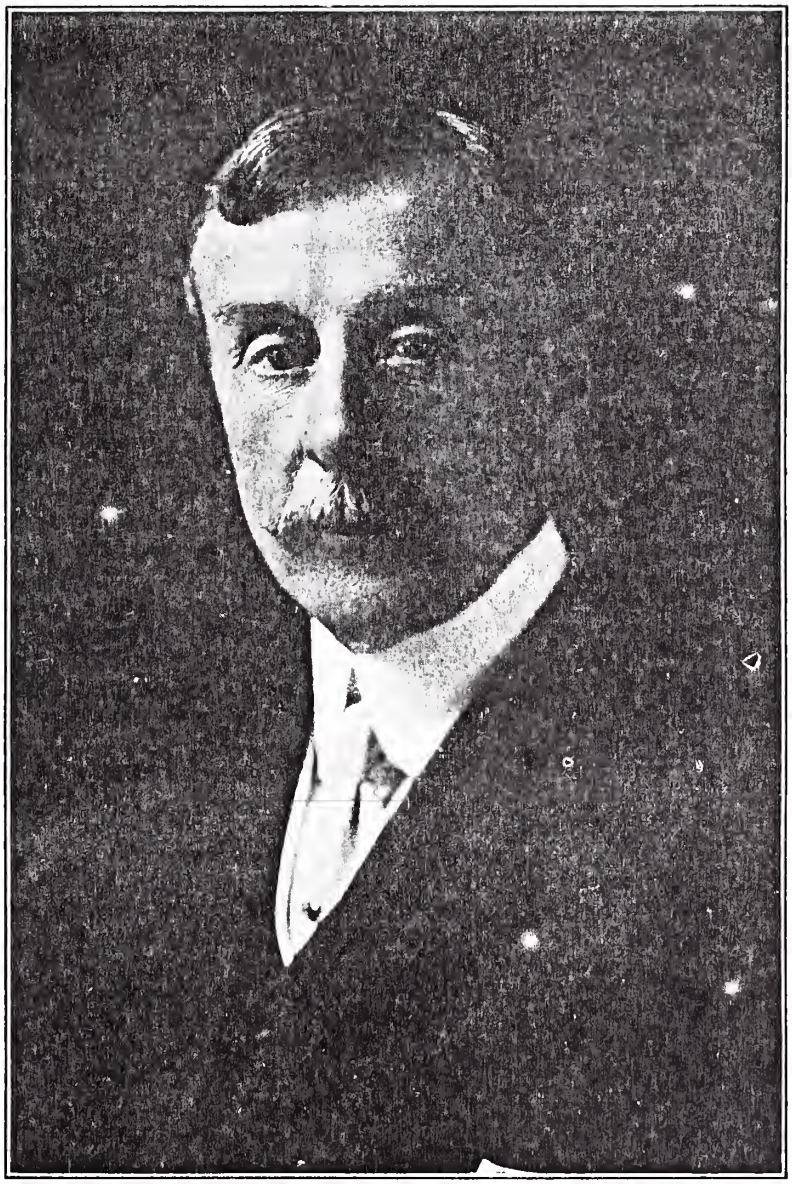
Letters of endorsement have been received by the author from three Cardinals, thirteen archbishops, 157 bishops, the presidents of twenty-eight of the leading universities, colleges and seminaries of the United States, and from leading churchmen of all denominations throughout the world.

Mr. Wilson submits that a chapel in every house is intended to strengthen the love for religious worship by providing a link between home and church. It would institute a religious center in every home, around which the domestic life could revolve. It would distill an atmosphere of incalculable purity and uplift unobtainable from any other source.

A room if only 6 feet long and 4 feet wide with a colored glass window at the end to suggest its sacred character would probably suffice for 90 per cent of the homes in America. The larger the home, however, the larger the chapel.

The man who conceived and gave to the world this great thought cannot fail to be of public interest. He was born in Liverpool, England, September 6, 1866, the son of Joseph and Mary Amanda Victoria (Hawkes) Wilson. His father was an extensive ship owner. He was educated at Allsops Preparatory School, Hoylake, Cheshire, England; Strathallan Hall, Douglas, Isle of Man, and at the University of Pennsylvania. Upon the death of his father in 1888, he came to America and located in Philadelphia, two years later marrying Miss Cora Irene Shaw, daughter of the late Thomas Shaw, of Shawmont, one of the foremost inventors and engineers of the age, with whom he became associated in business. During this period Mr. Wilson was engaged in scientific research. In 1894, he was requested by the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics of the National House of Representatives, to report on the ventilation of the Capitol, including the two chambers and the committee rooms. In 1895, he conducted a series of experiments at the Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia, to demonstrate his theory that any stage of consumption could be determined by analyzing the exhalations of the patient for $C.O.^2$ or Carbonic Acid Gas. The same year he lectured to the students of the School of Mines, Columbia University, in New York City, on the "Detection of Fire Damp in Coal Mines," and at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy on "The Effect of Noxious Gases on Animal Economy," based on his own experiments. In 1896, while a lawsuit, involving an engineering contract in which he was plaintiff, was pending, he became the Financial and Railroad Editor of the Evening Bulletin. In 1898 he entered the office of the ex-Attorney General, Hampton L. Carson, as a law student, and in 1899, the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL.B., being admitted to the Bar in 1902, since which time has has made a success of the chosen profession for which he was so well qualified by his wide experience.

While a student Mr. Wilson was elect-



JOSEPH R. WILSON.

ed President of his law class in 1899-1900, again for 1900-01, and in 1902 became senior class president of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, being the first student in one hundred and ten years upon whom was conferred the triple honor of being president of his class for three succeeding years. In 1901 he was elected President of the Miller Law Club of the University, and after his graduation was made Chairman of its Advisory Board to serve from 1909 to 1911. He organized the Students' Legal Historical Society of the University and wrote its Constitution and By-Laws. He was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Law Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, when Mr. Justice Potter of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was entertained on April 23d, 1909. He presided over the annual banquet of the Miller Law Club to the Judges of the Philadelphia County and the Federal District of Pennsylvania, April 1st, 1910, and also at its twenty-ninth annual banquet, March 1st, 1911. In 1912 he was Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Trustees and of the Society of the Law Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, when Attorney General Wickersham was the guest of honor, and also presided over the dinner at the University Club which preceded it.

He was Chairman of the Committee of the Trans-Atlantic Society of America, which tendered a reception and farewell dinner to the Hon. James Bryce, the retiring British Ambassador to the United States.

Mr. Wilson was appointed by Provost Smith, of the University of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Citizens' Committee to welcome the Eighth International Congress of Students to Philadelphia in September, 1913.

Mr. Wilson is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, being a member of the University Lodge, No. 610 F. and A. M. and the Philadelphia Consistory. He has twice served as National President of the Acacia Fraternity, which draws its membership exclusively, from among college men who are Master Masons. The Fraternity has chapters in all the large universities of the United States.

In 1908 he was a delegate from the University of Pennsylvania Chapter to the Grand Conclave of the Acacia Fraternity held at the University of Illinois upon which occasion he was elected National President. In 1909 he received the high distinction of being re-elected at the Conclave held at the University of Pennsylvania. He is an honorary member of Harvard Chapter, of Harvard University, Yale Chapter of Yale University, and Columbia Chapter of Columbia University of the Acacia Fraternity and for four years served as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Franklin Chapter of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wilson is a Trustee of the American Oncologic Hospital, and Chairman of its Finance Committee; director of the Philadelphia Rescue Home; member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science; the Trans-Atlantic Society of America of which he has been one of the Governors since 1909; the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses; the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association; the National Municipal League; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; the Public Education Association; the National Geographical Society; the Geographical Society of Philadelphia; American University Extension Society; Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society; American Bar Association; Pennsylvania Bar Association; the Law Academy; the Law Association; Society of the Law Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania, of which he has been one of the Board of Managers since 1906. He is also a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity. As a member of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association he was a delegate to the National Congress of Harbors and Rivers held in Washington in 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912.

His clubs are the University, Manufacturers, City, Young Republicans, Houston, Yachtman's, Delta Upsilon, Acacia, Overbrook Golf, Church and Scranton.

Mr. Wilson has four children, Mary Michelet, John Hawkes, Sydney Violet and Cora B. H. He resides at Overbrook, Pa., and has a summer home at Sea Side Park, New Jersey.

CHARLES E. MORGAN.

Charles E. Morgan (formerly Charles E. Morgan, Jr.) was born in Philadelphia, September 23, 1844. He was the eldest of six children of Charles E. Morgan and Jane Buck Morgan, now deceased. These are: Charles E. Morgan, John B. Morgan, Jane B. Morgan, Sarah E. Morgan, Randal Morgan, and William B. Morgan.

He was prepared for college at the school of Henry D. Gregory, and entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1860, becoming a member of the Class of '64. At the end of the four years' University course he graduated, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and subsequently that of Master of Arts.

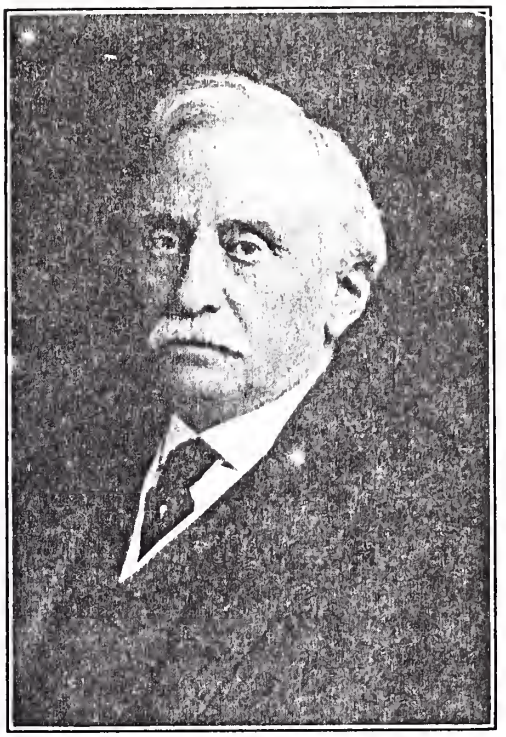
On June 24, 1863, he entered the United States Army and served as a member of Landis Battery, or First Philadelphia Battery, commanded by Captain Landis in the summer of 1863, remaining in service until the company was mustered out July 30, 1863, subsequent to the Gettysburg campaign.

He studied law in the office of the late Hon. William A. Porter, and was admitted to the Bar in Philadelphia in 1868. Several years after his admission, with Francis D. Lewis, he formed the firm of Morgan & Lewis, which has since been succeeded by Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, and has been continuously and is now engaged in the general practice of law in the City of Philadelphia.

In 1878 he was appointed First Assistant City Solicitor, and held that office until 1884.

He was a member of the Board of Education of Philadelphia for five years. He is now a member of the Board of City Trusts of Philadelphia.

On April 27, 1875, he married Lillie Merrick, daughter of the late Thomas B. Merrick, of Philadelphia.



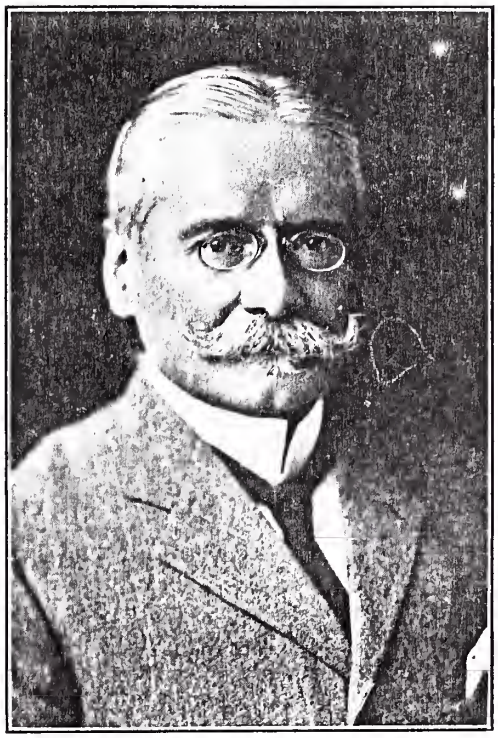
CHARLES E. MORGAN.

Mr. Morgan resides in Germantown, in the City of Philadelphia, where he has lived for many years. He has three children: Charles E. Morgan, 3d, Elizabeth M. Morgan and Hallowell V. Morgan. One of them, the eldest, Charles E. Morgan, 3d, is associated with him in the practice of law and is a member of the present firm of Morgan, Lewis & Bockius.

S. DAVIS PAGE.

For nearly half a century, S. Davis Page has been a prominent figure at the Bar, and for over thirty years has been identified with the civic, political and financial history of Philadelphia, where he was born, September 22, 1840. His early training was at the Gregory Latin School and the Classical Academy, conducted by Dr. Williams. He entered

Yale University when only fifteen years of age and graduated with honors in the class of '59, with the B. A. degree, at the age of nineteen. He was commodore of the Yale Navy while in college and trained the first crew that ever won from Harvard. In 1859 he took up the study of



S. DAVIS PAGE.

law in the office of Hon. Peter McCall, and in 1860 entered Harvard Law School, but did not graduate. He was admitted to the Bar December, 1864, and at once commenced practice. In 1877 he was elected to Common Council, as a Democrat, from the Fifth Ward and served until 1881. He was a candidate for City Treasurer in 1879 and 1882, and in the latter year was again elected to Common Council, but resigned to accept the City Controllership by appointment of Governor Pattison. He served in this position until January, 1884, being defeated as the Democratic candidate at the regular election. In 1886 President Cleveland appointed him Assistant United States Treasurer at Philadelphia and he served four years, two of which was under the Harrison administration. He served on the Commission appointed by Governor Pattison to investigate the City Treasury and its business relations with the Keystone Bank. He was president of the Quaker City National Bank until 1892, and after his retirement he was in 1893 a delegate from Pennsylvania to the Bankers' convention held in Chicago during the World's Fair, and delivered an address on the "Resources, Finances and Banking Laws of Pennsylvania." Mr. Page comes from an illustrious ancestry. His maternal forebears included Roger Williams and Caleb Carr, Governors of Rhode Island, and John Green, Jr., who was a Lieutenant Governor of the same State, while the paternal side was descended from such eminent men as William Nelson and Robert Carter, Governors of Virginia, and Edward Shippen, at one time Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania.

He is a director in the Quaker City National Bank, the Merchants-Union Trust Co., and the Kenmore Pulp and Paper Co. He is a vestryman in St. Peter's Church, Third and Pine streets, a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Colonial Society, Sons of the Revolution, Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Governors, the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania and Virginia, American Bar Association, Pennsylvania Bar Association, Law Association of Philadelphia, the Rittenhouse, University, Lawyers, Democratic and Harvard clubs, the Reform Committees of Seventy and of One Hundred, the Yale Alumni Association of Pennsylvania and the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities.

MAJOR GENERAL WENDELL PHILLIPS BOWMAN.

Major General Wendell Phillips Bowman, N. G. P., retired, a distinguished soldier of Pennsylvania and one of the leading practitioners of the Philadelphia Bar, is the second son of Henry and Grace Bowman.

His paternal ancestors were English and his maternal ancestors were French. History records distinguished men of affairs in civil and military life, and accomplished women, in both lines, whose lives were devoted to the uplifting of mankind and to the advancement of civilization.

His father was a life-long temperance advocate and was also aggressive and active in the cause of human liberty, being one of the early abolitionists in this country. Wendell Phillips was his personal friend and collaborator, after whom he named his second son.

Major General Bowman has had an active, eventful, honorable, successful career, from early boyhood, in the military service of his State and Country, likewise in the legal profession and in the performance of civic duties. He is in the active practice of law and is also actively identified with financial and other institutions in his native city of Philadelphia. He has never sought public office, but has always taken an active hand in every movement in civic affairs for the public good. He is a member of many military orders and associations. He has served as Judge Advocate General of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, and has occupied many other positions of honor and responsibility in both military and civil bodies. As an executive officer he has an enviable record.

The Bowman Estate, in Merion, on the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been in the continuous possession of the Bowman family since the early Colonial days, and is one of the oldest titles in Montgomery County. The General's residence thereon is known as "Elm Hall" and is one of the most attractive old places in this section of the country.

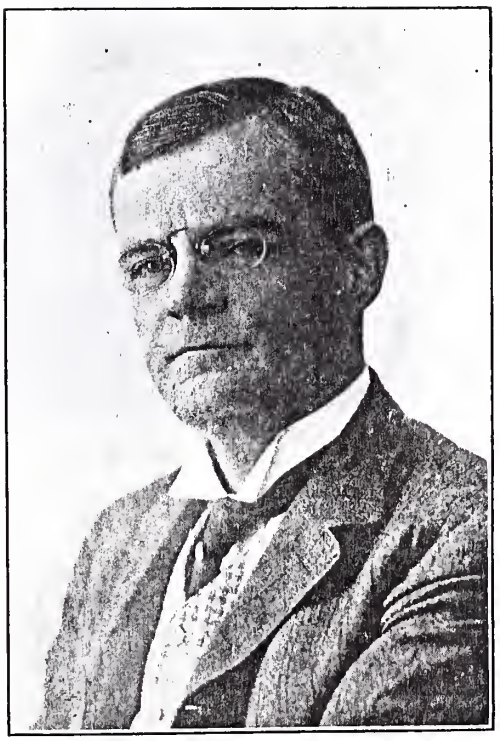
His wife, Lizzie W. M. Bowman, is the accomplished daughter of the late Reverend Thomas Shields and Margaret N. VanDyke Malcolm. Her father was a man of rare scholarly attainments and noted for the same originality of thought that distinguished his father, the Reverend Howard Malcolm, D. D., LL. D., who was a distinguished divine and author and President of Georgetown College, Kentucky, from 1839 to 1849 and of the University of Lewisburg from 1851 to 1858. Her mother was Miss VanDyke, of Princeton, New Jersey, whose uncle, Dr. James Carnahan, was President of Princeton College for forty years, and who is also admired and noted for her artistic accomplishments and literary attainments, being in the full use of her mental and physical powers and a hard student in Biblical and Theological lore at the age of 89 years, with every prospect of many years to spare in active work, a rare record worthy of emulation and a place in history.

MAJOR GENERAL WENDELL P. BOWMAN.

HORACE PETTIT.

A recognized authority on corporation law and for three years a lecturer of patent law in the University of Pennsylvania, it is but natural that Horace Pettit should be a leader among the practitioners in those lines at the Philadelphia Bar.

Mr. Pettit comes of old Colonial ancestry, his grandfather, John Pettit, who was known as the "Big Colonel," locating in Pennsylvania immediately after the Revolutionary War.



HORACE PETTIT.

Mr. Pettit was born in Philadelphia, June 27th, 1860, and was educated at Dr. Faeres Classical School and at the Cheltenham Military Academy. After graduation he determined to adopt the legal profession as his life work and commenced the study of law in the office of his brother, Silas W. Pettit, at that time a member of the firm of Read and Pettit. He then entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania and after graduation was admitted to the Bar in 1883. Mr. Pettit was successful from the outstart and soon numbered several corporations among his clients. Prominent among these was the Victor Talking Machine Company, which he organized in 1901 and which he has represented as general counsel ever since. His careful preparation and comprehensive knowledge has been of the greatest value to the Victor Company in sustaining the patents and defending it against the attacks of other concerns. Other corporations which Mr. Pettit represents have been equally fortunate through the advantage of his sound judgment. Mr. Pettit is a member of the Union League, and the Racquet, University and Lawyers' clubs. He also holds membership in the Pennsylvania State and the National Bar Associations and is a member of the Board of Managers of the Franklin Institute. He is deeply interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and for years has been a supporter of the Central Branch.

WILLIAM GORMAN.

This city has no more ardent supporter than William Gorman, the well-known lawyer, who, although not born here, has been a resident of Philadelphia since infancy. He has travelled extensively and has come to the conclusion that there is no place that affords so many facilities for forging ahead as the city of his adoption. He claims that a man who cannot succeed here would be a failure everywhere and deprecates the practice of Philadelphians of allowing their city to be unjustly criticised, which he contends, does incalculable harm. Mr. Gorman was born in Ireland and is descended from an old and distinguished family. He was brought to Philadelphia by his parents, when three years old. His education was received in public and private schools and his legal training was in the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania. After admission to the Bar he became at once active in his chosen profession and has figured prominently in many important cases, is cospecialist in Real Estate Law and in conveyanc-

WILLIAM GORMAN.

ing, to which he has given much time and attention. For many years he acted as counsel for the Hibernian Society and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, and in that capacity secured, in the earlier days, many reforms in the distribution of the funds awarded the Commissioners of Emigration. He was at one time president of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and counsel for the Board of Presidents of the United Charitable Societies for the relief of the subjects of all nations landing in Philadelphia. In addition to these connections, Mr. Gorman is a member of the Manufacturers' Club, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Irish Historical Society, the Board of Managers of the Rush Hospital and the Stomach Hospital, the Fairmount Park Art Association, the Department of Archaeology and the Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania, the National Geographic Society, the Pennsylvania Bar Association, the Bar Association of the United States and the Pennsylvania Society. He was also one of the organizers of the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company.

SAMUEL B. SCOTT.

One of the members of the younger Bar who is prominent in political as well as legal circles, is Samuel B. Scott, who is a member of the Legislature from the Germantown district. Mr. Scott was born in Allegheny City, Pa., August 26th, 1878, and was educated in the public schools there and the Shadyside Academy after which he entered Princeton University and graduated in the Class of 1900. A post-graduate course in 1901 brought him the A. M. degree and he then entered the law office of John Houston Merrill, in Philadelphia, as a student, being admitted to the Bar in 1905. Mr. Scott began practice at once and has been very successful, specializing in civil law. Mr. Scott is an Independent Republican in politics and was connected with the old Municipal League in the Twenty-sec-

SAMUEL B. SCOTT.

ond Ward and with the City Party since its incipiency. He aided materially in the growth of that party in his ward and on account of his activity in the cause of good government was made its successful candidate for the Legislature in 1906, and has been re-elected at each successive election since. His career at Harrisburg has been marked by his courage and ability in opposing all vicious legislation. When serving his fourth term, during the session of 1913, although still young in years, he was a veteran member and was elected to the chairmanship of the Committee Upon Committees, the powerful body that selected the chairmen and members of the standing committees, selected the employes of the House and revised the rules.

C. STUART PATTERSON, JR.

C. Stuart Patterson, Jr., was born in Philadelphia, December 10, 1871, and after completing his education at the Germantown Academy, entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania from which he graduated in 1871 and was admitted to the Bar the same year. In 1898 he relinquished his practice to accept a second Lieutenancy in the Regular Army and was stationed at Port Tampa with the Seventh U. S. Cavalry during the Spanish War. He was afterwards transferred to the Sixth Artillery and accompanied that command to Honolulu and the Philippines. He resigned in 1902 and after spending five years in railroad contracting and engineering work, returned to the practice of law in Philadelphia in 1907. His practice is entirely criminal and he has been counsel in thirty-three murder cases and has never had a client condemned to death.

C. STUART PATTERSON, JR.

WILLIAM A. GRAY.

William A. Gray, who is one of the most capable members of the younger Bar, was born in Philadelphia, June 21st, 1875, and received his education in the public schools, Central High School, and the University of Pennsylvania, graduating *cum laude* from the last named institution in 1897, winning the degree of LL. B., and the Pemberton Morris prize. He had been a student in the law office of Warwick, Miller and Tustin previous to entering the law school of the University of Pennsylvania and continued with that firm after admission to the Bar until he began to practice independently. He was appointed Assistant District Attorney in 1902 and for ten years, until his retirement from that position was one of the most active and energetic attaches of the office. Since relinquishing municipal work he has been engaged in some very

important litigation in which he has been most successful. Mr. Gray is a member of the Law Association, Law Academy, Pennsylvania State Bar Association, Sons of Veterans, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Masonic and Phi Delta Phi Fraternities. He is a Republican in politics but has never been a candidate for an elective office. His force as a speaker has materially aided his party in many local campaigns.

SAMUEL M. HYNEMAN.

Samuel M. Hyneman, who has for thirty-five years been engaged in some of the most important litigation in the Philadelphia Courts, was born May 26th, 1854. He received a thorough training in the public schools of Philadelphia and at the Central High School. Having a predilection for the legal profession, Mr. Hyneman registered as a law student in the office of Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, and was admitted to the Bar, June 28th, 1878. His practice has been a general one, although he has been employed as counsel by many corporations during his long service at the Bar and has acted as referee in several cases of national importance. He is recognized as an unusually well-equipped and forceful lawyer and has been exceptionally successful in his work. On June 4, 1913, Mr. Hyneman was appointed to a judgeship of the Common Pleas Court by Governor Tener, under the law which created five additional judges for the city.

Mr. Hyneman's maternal forebears were natives of Spain, which country they left under the Inquisition and settled in Holland, finally coming to America. Many of these ancestors were buried in the old Jewish Cemetery on Spruce street between Eighth and Ninth streets. He is a member of the Union League, Mercantile, Racquet, Penn, Lawyers', Clover and Philadelphia Country clubs. In politics Mr. Hyneman is a Republican but has never been a candidate for an elective office. He was president of the Young Men's Hebrew Association in 1880 and 1882 and of the Hebrew Congregation Mikve Israel from 1887 to

SAMUEL M. HYNEMAN.

1890. He is a member of the Board of Governors of the Lawyers' Club, treasurer of the Board of Trustees of Gratz College and one of the Board of Law Examiners of Philadelphia County.

J. LEE PATTON.

J. Lee Patton, a prominent member of the Bar, was born in Philadelphia, June 9th, 1869. He is a son of Colonel Edward W. and Mary (Lee) Patton, and was educated in the Friends' and public schools and at the Central High School, from which he graduated in February, 1888, being a member of the 89th graduating class and receiving the A. M. degree. After this thorough preparation he entered the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the LL. D. degree upon his graduation in 1891. After admission to the Bar, Mr. Patton continued with his preceptor, Samuel B. Huey, Esq., until 1893, when he began practice alone with offices in the Betz Building, where he is still located. Mr.

Patton has specialized in Land Damage Proceedings, and for eleven years was engaged in that character of work for the city of Philadelphia. He was appointed Assistant City Solicitor, January 1st, 1893, and served in that capacity until

J. LEE PATTON.

May, 1904, when he resigned to become counsel for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in collateral tax matters. At the request of the Law School of Pennsylvania he, several years ago, delivered a course of six lectures on "Practice in Road and Street Opening Proceedings."

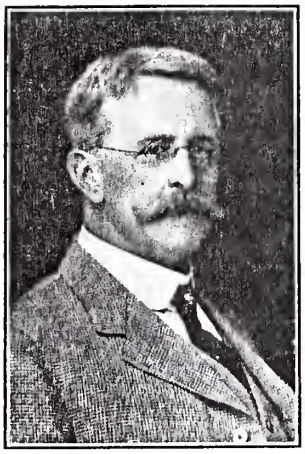
Mr. Patton has always taken a deep interest in church work and is treasurer of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Association of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, Vestryman and Superintendent of the Sunday School of St. Peter's Church, Germantown; Directing Vice-President of the Drexel Biddle Bible Class; member of the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and is counsel for the Philadelphia Protestant Episcopal City Mission. He is a member of the Union League, The Church, West Philadelphia Republican, Germantown Republican, Lincoln, "444" and Pedestrian Clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania F. & A. M., Philadelphia Lodge 444 and Philadelphia Royal Arch Chapter 169.

GEORGE P. RICH.

One of the oldest and most respected members of the Philadelphia Bar, who has built up a large general practice since his admission, is George P. Rich, who was born in Montgomery County, in 1847, the son of S. N. and Mary H. (Pawling) Rich, his mother being a granddaughter of General Hiester who was at one time Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Rich was educated in the public schools of Norristown, Pennsylvania, and at John Locke's Academy also located in Norristown. Upon the completion of his studies he registered as a student in the office of his father, who was a prominent member of the Bar. He was admitted to practice in Philadelphia County in 1870. Like most of the lawyers of the old school, Mr. Rich has never specialized in any particular line, believing that a thoroughly trained lawyer is capable of conducting any of the so-called special branches of the profession. He was at one time associated with Hon. Mayer Sulzberger, now a Judge of the Common Pleas Courts. He has been engaged in some very important litigation and is one of the best-known members of the Bar. He is a member of the Lawyers' Club, the Penn Club and the Germantown Cricket Club.

FRANCIS T. CHAMBERS.

An acknowledged authority on patent law, Francis T. Chambers, has been connected with some of the most important cases involving the ownership of patents in this country and has attained a National reputation through his research and experience along this line. Mr. Chambers was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 3, 1855, the son of Francis T. and Elizabeth Lea (Febiger) Chambers. His preliminary education was received at the West Chester (Pa.) Academy, after which he entered Yale University and graduated in 1875 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He read law under the direction of William Henry Rawle and supplemented his legal knowledge by a course in the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania. He has always specialized in patent law and has been connected with some very important cases. He holds membership in the Philadelphia, Rittenhouse, Racquet, Penn, Automobile, City and Philadelphia Country Clubs. Mr. Chambers married Miss Nannette Schuyler Bolton, of West Chester, June 10, 1890, and they have three children. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and is a Progressive in politics.



FRANCIS T. CHAMBERS.

ROBERT BRANNAN.

When Robert Brannan was admitted to practice in the Philadelphia courts, he needed no introduction to the judges or the attaches thereof, for his long connection with a leading daily had made them all acquaintances or friends. Mr. Brannan was born in Gloucester, N. J., June 28th, 1863, and was educated in the public schools of that section. He commenced newspaper work with a country paper and was afterwards attached to the Camden Daily *Courier*. Upon his entry into journalism in Philadelphia as a member of the local staff of the Press he was assigned to municipal work and soon became an authority on things political, acting at one time as the Harrisburg correspondent. He studied law during this period and was admitted to the Bar, December, 1896. He is an Assistant City Solicitor and his work in the City's Law Department has been frequently commended. He has been for several years a member of the County Board of Law Examiners.

DAVID J. SMYTH.

David J. Smyth was born in the old district of Southwark, Philadelphia, forty years ago. He attended the public schools in the lower section of the city, then entered the employ of a legal firm as office boy, became a student of law and then entered the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1896 and since that time has been very active in his profession and in politics. He was elected as a Republican member of the State Legislature in 1901, and the following year was appointed First Assistant District Attorney. In 1903 he served as Director of Public Safety. Since his retirement from the last named office Mr. Smyth has devoted his entire time to his practice.

DAVID J. SMYTH.

T. FOSTER THOMAS.

The descendant of a long line of lawyers, it was not strange that T. Foster Thomas should become a member of the legal profession. Mr. Thomas, who is thirty-five years of age, has been practicing in the criminal and divorce courts of Philadelphia for over ten years. He studied engineering before deciding to take up the study of law and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1902. He is a son of Edward J. B. Thomas, who was one of the leaders of the Bar fifty years ago, and is a grandson of General Thomas Foster Petrie, who was at one time a Judge in Madison County, New York. His male ancestors in England and Scotland were lawyers for many generations. Mr. Thomas served as a member of the First Pennsylvania Volunteers in the war with Spain. He is a well-known genealogist and is also an authority on natural history.

T. FOSTER THOMAS.

JOSEPH P. McCULLEN.

Joseph P. McCullen was born February 7, 1861, in Philadelphia, and was educated in the public schools. He studied law under the direction of the late George H. Earle and Richard P. White, and was admitted to the Bar, July 1, 1882. At the banquet in this city, tendered to Grover Cleveland, January 8, 1891, he responded to the toast "The Young Democracy." He was a candidate for Congress in 1894 and was counsel for City Treasurer Wright in the investigations and prosecutions following the removal from office of City Treasurer John Bardsley. He headed the Democratic Presidential electoral ticket in Pennsylvania in 1908 and in 1912 was appointed First Assistant City Solicitor. Under the Act of June 4th, 1913, he was one of the five additional Judges appointed to the Common Pleas Courts of Philadelphia, but retired when the Supreme Court by a divided vote of 4 to 3 declared the Act increasing the number of Judges unconstitutional.

JOSEPH P. McCULLEN.

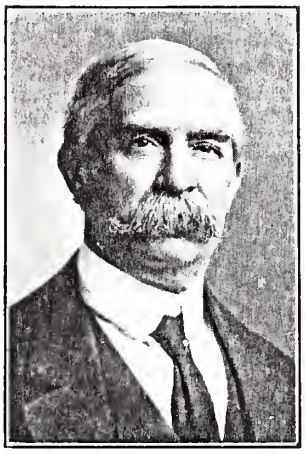
JAMES W. KING.

In taking up the study of law after he had become successful in journalism, James A. King, gratified a desire he had formed in boyhood. Mr. King was born and educated in Philadelphia and worked on various papers there until he rose to the position of City Editor of the *Press* and was finally advanced to the Managing Editorship of that paper. He has always been active in political circles and on several occasions has taken part in important religious movements. He was a member of the Executive Committee appointed for the celebration of the late Archbishop Ryan's Silver Jubilee and was active in the celebration of the Centenary of this Catholic diocese. Mr. King received an honorary degree from Lafayette College and is a member of the University and other clubs.

JAMES W. KING.

JAMES A. FLAHERTY.

James A. Flaherty was born in Philadelphia, July 3, 1853, and received his early education in the public and parochial schools of the city. He read law in the office of the late Colonel William B. Mann and afterwards took a course at the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Bar in 1874 and at once started general practice, specializing in Orphans' Court work and the settlement of estates in which lines he has been highly successful. Mr. Flaherty is well-known and active in Catholic circles. He is Supreme Knight of the Knights of Columbus and vice-president of the American Society for Visiting Catholic Prisoners. He is a member of the Lawyers' and Philopatrian Clubs, the American Catholic Historical Society and a director of the Continental-Equitable Trust Company.



JAMES A. FLAHERTY.

CHARLES LINCOLN BROWN.

Despite his long activity in politics and the many years spent in public life, Charles L. Brown has built up an extensive practice as a lawyer and is one of the best known practitioners at the Bar. He was born in Philadelphia, July 6, 1864, and after preparation in the public schools entered Lehigh University to study civil engineering. Illness compelled his retirement from this institution, but after a rest he entered the University of Pennsylvania for a course in law. After graduation and admission to the Bar, he commenced practice and shortly afterwards was elected to the Common Council from the Fifteenth Ward. He served in the lower chamber from 1891 to 1893 and one year later was elected to Select Council. In 1896 he was elected to represent the Fifth District, comprising the Fifteenth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-second, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth wards, in the State Senate, but declined re-election in 1900. Three years later he was again chosen to represent his ward in Common Council and in 1904 he was again elected to the State Senate by a majority of 27,283 over his Democratic opponent. Mr. Brown has always taken an active interest in Republican politics and was a delegate to the State Conventions in 1895, '96, '97, '98, 1900, '02, '03 and 1904. He was Chairman of the Republican City Campaign Committee in 1906-07, and has been for a number of years one of counsel for the State Pure Food Department and active in prosecuting violations of Pure Food Laws. While Mr. Brown was Chairman of the City Committee, the Hon. John E. Reyburn received the Mayoralty nomination which was largely due to Mr. Brown's friendship for the ex-Congressman and the work which he did in his behalf.

CHARLES L. BROWN.

JOHN J. McDEVITT, JR.

Among the most prominent and well known lawyers of the city is John J. McDevitt, who was associated with the editor of this volume in the preparation and trial of numerous cases of importance.

Mr. McDevitt is a native of Philadelphia, having been born in this city on April 9th, 1879. His paternal ancestors emigrated to this country from County Tyrone, Ireland, and his maternal grandfather from the Province of Alsace, now part of the German Empire. His maternal grandmother was a native of Pennsylvania, being descended from German ancestry.

His early education he derived from private and public schools and also by private tutors. When fifteen years of age he became an assistant in the management of his father's extensive shoe and grocery business and later assisted in the direction of a large commercial hotel in Philadelphia.

He severed his connection with these enterprises to enter the University of Pennsylvania Law School, for Justice as guaranteed by law attracted and induced him to select as his life work this profession. Having successfully completed his conrse he was graduated from the University in June, 1900.

Since his admission to the Bar, Mr. McDevitt has met with success and has established a wide and extensive clientele.

In 1903 he married Miss Lillian Pfeiffer, of Philadelphia. Mr. McDevitt is a member of the American Bar Association; the Law Association; the National Economic League and numerous other social, political and fraternal organizations. In politics he is a Republican.

as Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. He resigned in 1894 and the tablet on the pedestal of his statue tersely tells what he accomplished during these thirteen years. As Provost he established the following University Departments:

The Wharton School of Finance and Economy, The University Library, The Biological Department, The Graduate

WILLIAM PEPPER, M. D., LL. D.

Department for Women, The Department of Philosophy, The Department of Hygiene, The Veterinary Department, The Department of Architecture, The Training School for Nurses, The Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology, The Department of Physical Education, The William Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine, The Department of Archaeology and Palaeontology.

And the following public institutes were his creations: The Free Library of Philadelphia, The Free Museum of Science and Art, The Philadelphia Museums.

Dr. Pepper held the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania from 1884 until his death in 1898. This chair had been held by his father from 1860 to 1864. He also edited in 1885 a five-volume "System of Medicine," to which he was a copious contributor. This work had an international success. It was followed in 1893 by "A Text-Book of Medicine by American Teachers."

In 1892 Dr. Pepper was elected president of the Pan-American Medical Congress, which held its first meeting in 1893 in Washington, and in 1896 attended as president, the second meeting in the City of Mexico.

At the suggestion of Dr. Pepper, his uncle, George S. Pepper, bequeathed about $225,000 to found a Free Library in Philadelphia and the credit for founding this institution is largely due to Dr. Pepper.

During the latter years of his life Dr. Pepper labored unceasingly for the establishment of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

An epitome of his public achievements may be found in his biography by Francis Newton Thorpe: "Institutions founded: The University Hospital, the Commercial Museums, and the Philadelphia Free Library. Institution reorganized and recreated: The University of Pennsylvania. Public Reforms: The improvement of the city's water supply and an entire change in the attitude of the public mind towards education and the ideals of life. To carry out these plans Dr. Pepper raised above ten million dollars and secured about a hundred acres of land from the municipality, lying near the heart of Philadelphia. To the execution of this task he gave the service of one of the most acute and at the same time the most practical minds ever vouchsafed to man." Dr. Pepper died July 28, 1898, aged 55 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

Laboring during periods of acute bodily pain, when it would seem impossible for his mental equipment to remain normal Mr. Warwick struggled to complete this, his last work, with a fortitude that was heroic. At times his suffering was so intense that he had to stop dictating, but after a few moments' rest he would resume work with an apology for his seeming weakness. He never complained, but preserved the same genial temperament that marked his entire life. None of his many friends could possibly realize the intensity of the suffering he bore uncomplainingly for years for his cheerfulness was seldom overcome by his physical ailments and it was only on rare occasions that he let it be known how keenly he felt the blight that sickness had put upon his career. The visit of old friends was greatly appreciated by the patient sufferer and letters from former associates were read eagerly and cheerfully answered. One from Judge John P. Elkin, of the Supreme Court of the State, brought a reply that shows how stoically Mr. Warwick accepted the situation and how bravely he faced the adverse conditions. Judge Elkin's letter was one of sympathy and encouragement and Mr. Warwick replied as follows:

"My Dear Judge:—

"I have received your letter of the 11th inst. I cannot tell you how your kind words touched my heart and gave me courage to face the future. I have tried to be cheerful through my affliction and to keep my colors flying until they fall under the last volley that is discharged. God bless you, my dear Judge, and may your future be bright, prosperous and happy. You may rest assured that I shall ever remember you as an old time friend."

When death finally relieved him, it bore no sting, but was welcomed, for in its calm repose he found the haven "where the weary are at rest."

Mr. Warwick's death brought telegrams of regret and condolence from every quarter, for he possessed a personality that attracted and his friends were legion. His funeral was attended by acquaintances and friends in every walk of life. Men distinguished in the affairs of the State and city were, in their grief, brought in close contact with the humble laborers who had come to pay their last respects to one whom they loved and revered for his kindly nature and thoughtful consideration. The newspapers, the Bench and Bar and various associations with which Mr. Warwick was affiliated, paid tribute to his sterling integrity and worth and expressed deep regret at the loss of a valued friend and co-worker. His death was editorially noted in the "Press" as follows: "Beginning early in life and continuing up to the time when his party and public service were rewarded by an election to the Mayoralty, Charles F. Warwick had a very large part in the public life of the city. His graceful, ready and pleasing oratory was always in demand and his genial, hearty manner and good fellowship made him widely popular. Four times he was chosen City Solicitor and performed the duties of that office acceptably for eleven years. As Mayor he had behind him a divided party and its political dissensions seriously marred the harmony and success of his administration.

"Among his notable services as Mayor was the part he took so well as master of ceremonies when the city received distinguished visitors. When Li Hung Chang and his suite visited Philadelphia, Mayor Warwick gave them a great and impressive welcome. When he accompanied the Liberty Bell to Atlanta in 1895, the entire route was alive with freshly aroused patriotism and the Mayor's frequent and most happy speeches quite won the hearts of the Southern people, keenly appreciative of spontaneous, graceful and appropriate oratory.

"Since his retirement from the May-

oralty, Mr. Warwick had been only occasionally before the public. Illness, severe, protracted and exhausting almost incapacitated him for several years and never altogether left him. In this interval his life took on a new interest. Always a reader, the perusal of the French Revolution had received much of his attention and in spite of illness he labored over that period and wrote at short intervals four volumes of vivid narration which make a valuable popular history of that most exacting and interesting historical period.

"Mr. Warwick was a man who made friends and many of them. The public dinner given to him when it was believed he was finally recovered from his illness bore testimony to the great number of these friends and the strength of their attachment. He has died at a relatively early age, but probably his life work was completed and robust health was not permanently his portion. His life has been a full one and his memory will long survive."

The "Evening Bulletin" thus expressed its opinion: "By the death of Charles Franklin Warwick, City Solicitor for eleven years and Mayor from 1895 to 1899, Philadelphia loses one of its most attractive public orators. Rarely if ever did Warwick make a speech that was not listened to with keen interest and pleasure. His addresses were full of wit and classic allusions, but never tired his listeners, being always eloquent and to the point. In the Blaine campaign of 1884, when only thirty-two years of age, he delivered some of the most notable speeches that were made in Ohio and Indiana."

In the same paper on April 7, 1913, "Penn" under the caption "Men and Things" wrote as follows of Mr. Warwick: "The late Charles F. Warwick was the third Mayor of Philadelphia under the Bullitt Act, and only two citizens who held that office before him are now living—Edwin S. Stuart and William B. Smith: and Smith is the only survivor of the Mayors under the Consolidation Act, more than a quarter of a century having passed since he went out of office. It has been said that Warwick was the youngest man that has ever served in the Mayoralty. But this is incorrect, for both Stuart and Smith, and also Weaver, were each at the time of their election, younger than he was at the time of his election. Since he held the office there have been four successors—Ashbridge, Weaver, Reyburn and Blankenburg—and in the many mutations that have taken place in Philadelphia politics, as well as by reason of the physical infirmities which disabled him, he had almost as much disappeared from public recollection during most of the interval as if he had already ceased to be of and among the living. In this respect—in the cruel blight which befell the exercise of his powers at a time when he was in the fulness of his mental resources and when many years of professional and public activity should have been ahead of him—he was unlike any other man that has come out of the office in the meridian of life.

* * *

"But when he was in the flush of his ambition, and especially long before he became Mayor of Philadelphia, his genial, enthusiastic and eager nature was like the radiance of crisp and buoyant sunshine, and no other young man at the bar and in politics had more of a zest and ardor in his hopes of a great career. He was peculiarly an example of the 'self-made' youth: he worked hard in the studies which he imposed upon himself, and he never had any hesitation in avowing his toil or the necessities which spurred him to exertion. I first knew him when he was a Republican stumper in the campaign for Henry M. Hoyt for Governor against Andrew H. Dill in 1878, and one Saturday night, when he was sent to an open-air mass-meeting in Kensington, in the vicinity of the old 'Nanny Goat' market, he delivered one of the most fiery 'bloody shirt' speeches, as the term then went, that had been heard in the campaign. His glowing picture of the heroism of the Union soldiers was as an electrical charge of vehement, high-pitched diction, and the applause of the crowd was tremendous. Apparently the speech was as spontaneous as it was spirited, but after it was all over he laughingly admitted to his friends of the press that he had been laboring for a week on

that speech and that he knew it so well that he could repeat it verbatim, et literatim et punctatim.

* * *

"At no time was he a politician in the sense of being a leader: it was his oratorical facility that gave him a place in Philadelphia politics, and his relations to political leaders throughout his life were wholly secondary and responsive. Among the junior members of the bar he went to the front very rapidly, first making a reputation in the old Quarter Sessions Court house by trying desertion cases for the Board of Guardians of the Poor when they used to have their office on Seventh street and when his manner of enlivening these proceedings easily facilitated the production of reporters' 'copy.' He was one of the young men who were clustered around George S. Graham when Graham first became District Attorney thirty-two ago: and F. Amadee Bregy, John L. Kinsey and Charles F. Warwick were foremost among those who subsequently reached higher distinction. When Warwick about three years afterwards, first ran for City Solicitor—'Bill' Smith being on the same ticket for Mayor against the renomination of Mayor King and 'Honest' John Hunter for his second term as Receiver of Taxes at a time when George G. Pierie had been fairly entitled to that nomination in point of party regularity, but had been constrained to retire because of Hunter's seemingly exceptional popularity—it was the eloquence of the young candidate that went far to work up a majority for the ticket in the face of what had appeared to be the odds against it when it was first put in the field. The Democrats and the reformers who opposed him had a good deal to say about his comparative youth in aspiring to be the head of the Law Department of the city. But Warwick in his speeches got off a lot of his exuberant talk about the second Pitt and Alexander Hamilton and the certainty that time would cure the fault in him, and then striking one of his energetic attitudes, would call on the voters with flashing eyes and in ringing tones to 'stand by the young men,' to remember that in the nineteenth century a man at thirty could learn as much as his father did at sixty, and to wake up to Philadelphia's need of a release from the respectable tyranny of its nice old fossils. Quick in repartee, a clever story teller, knowing how to quote popular poetry effectively, he was then and long afterwards the best all-around political speaker at campaign meetings in Philadelphia.

* * *

"As City Solicitor he was more successful than some of his own supporters thought he would be or could be, and when he began his fourth term it almost looked as if he was to be permanently booked for the place, as Graham in the District Attorneyship apparently was after he had been holding it for six terms. It might have been well for him if he had been thus continued in the Solicitorship, or if his subsequent lines in public life had been in accord with his professional or legal pursuits. But when he was taken up for Mayoralty with scarcely any previous expectation on his part or on the part of anybody else by the Martin-Porter leadership of the Republican organization, with the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Union Traction interests in the background, he was placed in a situation which he was not qualified to meet in a large or commanding way, and which those who were his sponsors did not expect or want to have met in that way by any candidate whom they might have favored. Still he made an excellent impression on the public in the course of his campaign: he was elected by a heavy majority, and it was thus that he first broke the talismanic reputation which for eighteen years had been enjoyed by his opponent at the polls—Robert E. Pattison. Yet it was Warwick's misfortune to be elected in the midst of the rancor and resentments which had followed the rejection of Boies Penrose for the Mayoralty by the Martin-Porter interests, and which finally resulted in the bitterest rupture and feud known in the Republican party in Philadelphia: and at no time in the course of the four years of his administration was he able to restore peace or to gain for his administration the unified support of his party. Threatenings, controversy, litigation, obstruction, the cross-

purposes of factional strategy, the plots of the anti-Combine against the Combine, the strifes over Quay and his bold schemes for establishing the supremacy of his faction under Durham and McNichol, the Lexowing, the vilification on all sides, the calls for reform uprising, the first contest over the first lease of the Gas Works when Dolan was in the saddle, and the storm of unpopularity which it let loose for the time being, all clouded and hampered the Warwick administration and its plans, and made it a failure in many respects. But if the times had been normal in Philadelphia politics, and if the Mayor had received the customary support of his party, it could easily have been a success, for his own instincts and purposes were creditable, and outside of the immediate circles of the hostility of his factional opponents he had plenty of the personal good will of the town.

* * *

"Not long before his term came to a close he asked me to see him one winter afternoon in his office at the City Hall. He was much disturbed over the gossip that he had been well paid to sign the bill for the gas lease and that the United Gas Improvement Company would 'take care' of him when he should go out of office. He said he thought the time might come when it would be in order to do justice to him, and that he wanted it to be remembered that he had attempted to set himself right. He then proceeded at length to review all the events of his administration, to express his disappointment over the extraordinary course of circumstances by which his purposes had been baffled, and to insist that, while he had been grateful to his friends who had put him in office, he had done nothing of which he would feel ashamed, even if he had made mistakes or had been led into follies. He thought, too, that there had never been such a flood of scandal in the politics of Philadelphia as the great factional feud had caused in the revengeful tactics of leaders and their followers to blackguard and humiliate foes beyond all the usual limits of personal warfare. But he was most concerned in endeavoring to relieve himself of the imputations that he had been influenced by any act, and especially in the signing of the gas lease, by any venal consideration. He went on to say how he had been 'pulled and hauled' by each side, how he had lain awake in his bed at night wondering what he ought to do, how he reached conscientiously his conclusion that his signature to the lease would be a good thing for this city, and why it was he believed that time would show that his decision was just and proper. Then he laid his hand solemnly on my knee and, with a sort of measured dramatic intensity in his words as he leaned over, he protested that he had never a thought of yielding to an illicit persuasion. 'I can assure you,' he said, as nearly as his words can now be recalled, 'that my hands are absolutely clean, and God knows it, and I shall go out of this office in the spring a poor man, and I will accept no favor then or thereafter from anybody which I do not honestly deserve.'

* * *

"Warwick was doubtlessly the best-read Mayor that has occupied the office since the time of Morton McMichael. He once said in his later years that if he had not been a lawyer he would have preferred to be an editor or author. He wrote with considerable fluency, although in the style of a man whose warmth of temperament is under the influence of the oratorical instinct. His books on Mirabeau, Danton, Robespierre and Napoleon are picturesque narratives of the chief characters of the French Revolution, and the advent of the foremost figure among mankind in the dawn of the nineteenth century, and their production was associated with his often pathetic hopes and yearnings in his manly struggle to overcome pain and depression when the shadow of his lingering fate first began to hang over him. In a few years he had outlived the animosities of his administration and he came to view the finer ambitions of political life, as he had seen them, with something of a sense of the insubstantial value of the mere chase and struggle for reputation or applause. He was always charitable in speech for the failings or mistakes of others: indeed,

there was a sort of almost boyish impulse and candor at times in his thought and conduct even when he was in the Mayoralty; and when he was in his prime there was no cheerier son of intellectual and social fellowship in the town—a spirit which often entered into his little writings almost to the last, in the midst of his long battle for strength and a return to the familiar faces of men and the scenes he loved so well.

* * *

"Even when it used to be in formal order to say 'Mr. Mayor' to him, he would look as if he liked far more to be hailed as 'Charley' Warwick."

The "Inquirer" stated that: "He was regarded as one of the most polished orators of the city, and early in his career won fame as a Republican campaign speaker. Mr. Warwick was a deep student of French Revolutionary history, and during his illness wrote several books on this subject which won much praise."

From the "North American" came the following tribute: "Charles F. Warwick was one of Philadelphia's ablest orators, one of its cleverest and most popular after dinner speakers and an author of distinction. In his early days he was 'the boy orator,' and in later years he was 'Warwick, the silvertongued * * *' Mr. Warwick was a popular after-dinner speaker. He never attended a Clover Club or a Five O'Clock Club affair that he was not asked to speak and compelled to do so."

The "Record" in its local columns said: "The death of Charles Franklin Warwick, who gained an enviable reputation as a lawyer, orator and author, removes from Philadelphia one of its most picturesque and notable figures. While incapacitated for business during the last eight years, ex-Mayor Warwick devoted his time to literary work. * * * * His published works were received with universal commendation because of their vivacious style."

The same paper in editorially noticing the death of the ex-Mayor, paid him the following tribute :"Ex-Mayor Charles F. Warwick passed out of public life so long ago that to the younger generation of Philadelphia he has been little more than a name. To older citizens his death will recall memories of a splendid orator and of a political career that contained the possibilities of much higher honors which were never realized. 'Charley' Warwick, as he was familiarly known, had countless friends, who have regretted the wasting disease and troubles that have marked his later days. A man of many and unusual gifts, in his time he filled a place in the political and public life of Philadelphia that no one has since claimed."

The Bench and Bar, on April 7, took official notice of the death of Mr. Warwick and appropriate minutes were entered on the records of the various Courts. Especially impressive were the proceedings before Judge Staake, in Court No. 5, where the death of Mr. Warwick was announced by ex-Judge William W. Porter. In moving that a minute be entered in the records, he briefly eulogized the dead lawyer, and was seconded by Frank R. Shattuck, who also paid a touching tribute to the ex-Mayor.

In replying, Judge Staake spoke warmly of Mr. Warwick, whom he had known intimately from the time of his admission to the Bar. He related several touching incidents of his acquaintance with "Charley" Warwick and in conclusion said: "Charles F. Warwick was a remarkable man, and it has often been said that if his lot had been cast as a member of Congress at the beginning of his career he would have been a man of great international reputation. As an orator, as an author, even in ordinary conversation, there was always that exhibition of a wonderful command of language, of a degree of elegance that I have never heard excelled by any man no matter what has been his reputation as an orator.

"We know of his efforts as a lawyer, we know of his success in the trial of cases before juries, as well as his remarkable power in addressing the Court in any important argument. He had a very active life, a very successful life, serving the community in so many ways, and I know that it will be the thought not only